

### What is a citation?

A citation is a way of showing your readers or viewers that some information in your work came from another source. Citing a source allows you to credit others for the work they have done that you are using.

### Why is it important to cite sources of information?

When completing any form of research (e.g., research paper, poster, foldable, video, slideshow, etc.), it is important to show where the information you use came from. Recording your sources is useful for multiple reasons:

- helps your teacher determine the usefulness of your sources, to see that you have followed the correct research procedures
- helps you keep track of your work, keep it organized, and avoid accidental academic dishonesty (i.e., plagiarism)
- it also adds to the professional look of your work, helping with overall presentation and detail

### What counts as a source?

Common sources of information include:

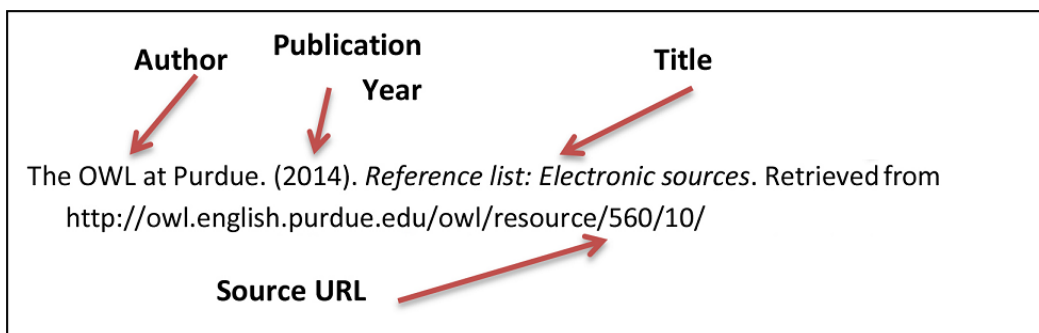
| Print Sources  | Online or media sources   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Magazine article</li> <li>• Book</li> <li>• Scholarly journal article</li> <li>• Newspaper article</li> <li>• Personal interview</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Website</li> <li>• Blog</li> <li>• Video</li> <li>• Podcast</li> <li>• Social media</li> </ul> |

### How do I cite a source?

With respect to sources of information, a work of research should include two things:

1. A "References" section at the end of your paper that lists all sources of information you have used. The basic format for each source in this section is as follows:

Author. (Year of publication). *Title of article*. Source of article.



The last section as a whole should look something like this:

## EXAMPLE REFERENCE PAGE

Reference

Cunningham, M.A. (2012). *Man's history and social development*. New York, NY:

Russell Sage Foundation.

Book Source

Fenimore, J.C. (2012). 10 important battles in american history. *A list of little*

*known but vital battles for america*, 257. Retrieved from

<http://www.Untoldhistory.edu/articles/roundhouseforum>

Source from  
an online  
webpage

Holmes, T.A. (2011). Men's and Women's roles in history: A journey to a new land.

In B.R. Wainrib (ed.), *Gender roles in a new frontier* (pp. 187-210). New

York, NY: Springer

Chapter in an edited  
book

Richards, N. X. (2013, June 19). Making the grade in today's schools. *Time*, 135,

28-31.

Magazine article

2. In-text citations are used to refer to specific ideas or quotations that come from another person's work:

If you are directly quoting from a work, you will need to include the author, year of publication, and the page number for the reference (preceded by "p."). Introduce the quotation with a signal phrase that includes the author's last name followed by the date of publication in parentheses.

According to Jones (1998), "Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time" (p. 199).

Jones (1998) found "students often had difficulty using APA style" (p. 199); what implications does this have for teachers?

If the author is not named in a signal phrase, place the author's last name, the year of publication, and the page number in parentheses after the quotation.

She stated, "Students often had difficulty using APA style" (Jones, 1998, p. 199), but she did not offer an explanation as to why.