

### Short quotations

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.

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/02/>



### Long quotations

Place direct quotations that are 40 words, or longer, in a free-standing block of typewritten lines, and omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, indented 1/2 inch from the left margin, i.e., in the same place you would begin a new paragraph. Type the entire quotation on the new margin, and indent the first line of any subsequent paragraph within the quotation 1/2 inch from the new margin. Maintain double-spacing throughout. The parenthetical citation should come after the closing punctuation mark.

Jones's (1998) study found the following:

Students often had difficulty using APA style,  
especially when it was their first time citing sources.  
This difficulty could be attributed to the fact that many  
students failed to purchase a style manual or to ask  
their teacher for help. (p. 199)

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### Summary or paraphrase

If you are paraphrasing an idea from another work, you only have to make reference to the author and year of publication in your in-text reference, but APA guidelines encourage you to also provide the page number (although it is not required.)

According to Jones (1998), APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners.

APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners (Jones, 1998, p. 199).

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Formatting:

1. Title Page
2. Page numbers and running heads
3. Headings
4. DO NOT include an abstract
5. References

 Sample

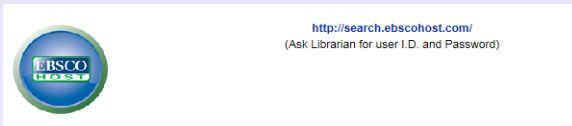
## Headings

APA Style uses a unique headings system to separate and classify paper sections. There are 5 **heading levels** in APA. The 6<sup>th</sup> edition of the APA manual revises and simplifies previous heading guidelines. Regardless of the number of levels, always use the headings in order, beginning with level 1. The format of each level is illustrated below:

APA Headings	
Level	Format
1	<b>Centered, Boldface, Uppercase and Lowercase Headings</b>
2	<b>Left-aligned, Boldface, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading</b>
3	<b>Indented, boldface, lowercase heading with a period.</b> Begin body text after the period.
4	<b><i>Indented, boldface, italicized, lowercase heading with a period.</i></b> Begin body text after the period.
5	<b><i>Indented, italicized, lowercase heading with a period.</i></b> Begin body text after the period.

Finding Academic Articles:

1. FHS website: <http://frederictonhigh.nbed.nb.ca/>
2. Click on "Library"
- 3.



4. nbed  
big chalk

Remember: Peer Reviewed  
Linked Full Text

## Attachments

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