

2018 Citation Guidelines for Bio 181 Papers

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Although each scientific journal has its own citation style, Bio 181 students will use APA style for the papers in the Bio 181 class. Below is a list of guidelines and examples for the types of sources you will most likely be referencing; however, if you are citing a source that is not discussed below, feel free to EMail the 2018 Bio 181 Teaching Assistant, Eric Hsu <e.hsu@wustl.edu>, with questions or visit the links referenced below.

For In-Text Citations:

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. Be sure to include the full reference in your Bibliography at the end of your paper.

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.

Long Quotations

Place direct quotations longer than 40 words 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)

Summary or Paraphrase

If you are paraphrasing an idea from another work, you need to make reference to the author and year of publication in your in-text reference. APA guidelines also encourage you to 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).

For the Reference List:

- When you state a claim in your paper based upon an outside source, be sure to reference that source within the text of your paper and to include the specifics of that reference in your reference list.
- All lines after the first line of each entry in your reference list should be indented one-half inch from the left margin. This is called hanging indentation.
- Authors' names are inverted (last name first); give the last name and initials for all authors of a particular work for up to and including seven authors. If the work has more than seven authors, list the first six authors and then use ellipses (" . . . ") after the sixth author's name. After the ellipses, list the last author's name of the work.
- Alphabetize reference list entries by the last name of the first author of each work.
- If you have more than one article by the same author, single-author references or multiple-author references with the exact same authors in the exact same order are listed in order by the year of publication, starting with the earliest.
- Capitalize all major words in journal titles.
- When referring to books, chapters, articles, or Web pages, capitalize only the first letter of the first word of a title and subtitle, the first word after a colon or a dash in the title, and proper nouns. Do not capitalize the first letter of the second word in a hyphenated compound word.
- Italicize titles of longer works such as books and journals.
- Do not italicize, underline, or put quotes around the titles of shorter works such as journal articles or essays in edited collections.

Article from an online journal

Author, A.A., & Author, B.B. (Year, Month Date). Title of Article. *Title of Journal*, volume number: first page number - last page number. Retrieved month, day, year from the World Wide Web: <http://www.journalhomepage.com/full/url/>.

Example:

Aton, S.J., Colwell, C.S., Harmar, A.J., Waschek, J., & Herzog, E.D. (2005, March 6).

Vasoactive intestinal polypeptide mediates circadian rhythmicity and synchrony in mammalian clock neurons. *Nature Neuroscience*, 8, 477-483. Retrieved September 21, 2011 from the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nslc.wustl.edu/courses/Bio181/researcher/2005/AtonHerzog2005.pdf>.

Lecture or Speech

Speaker, A.A. "Title of Speech." Sponsoring organization, Name of Conference. Location.
Date.

Example:

Herzog, E.D. "Unwinding the Biological Clock." Washington University in St. Louis, Biology
181. St. Louis. Aug. 27, 2013.

One Author

Last name first, followed by author initials.

Berndt, T.J. (2002). Friendship quality and social development. *Current Directions in
Psychological Science*, 11, 7-10.

Two Authors

List by their last names and initials. Use the ampersand instead of "and."

Wegener, D.T., & Petty, R.E. (1994). Mood management across affective states: The hedonic
contingency hypothesis. *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 66, 1034-1048.

Three to Seven Authors

List by last names and initials; commas separate author names, while the last author name is
preceded by ampersand.

Kernis, M.H., Cornell, D.P., Sun, C.R., Berry, A., Harlow, T., & Bach, J.S. (1993). There's more
to self-esteem than whether it is high or low: The importance of stability of self-esteem.
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 65, 1190-1204.

More than Seven Authors

Miller, F.H., Choi, M.J., Angeli, L.L., Harland, A.A., Stamos, J.A., Thomas, S.T., . . . Rubin,
L.H. (2009). Web site usability for the blind and low-vision user. *Technical
Communication*, 57, 323-335.

Source:

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/>