



APA 文献引用

这是 **APA** 文献引用格式快速指南（第六版）

有关更多示例，请参阅图书馆 **APA** 文献引用在线指南的链接 <http://www.waikato.ac.nz/library/study/referencing/styles/apa/examples>

APA 文献引用格式快解（第六版）。

- 美国心理学会文献引用使用“作者和日期”的引用格式。
- 详细请参考《美国心理协会刊物准则》（第六版）。
- 当直接或者间接引用文献，文献来源必须注明作者名和出版年代。

文中

在使用直接或间接引用文献资料时，有两种方式来注明文献的引文。

- 1) 把它放在句子里成为句子的一部分 或者 2) 用括号把它放在句子的结尾

直接引用 – 引用的文献要使用双引号并注明页码。

- 1) Cohen and Lotan (2014) argue that "many different kinds of abilities are essential for any profession" (p.151).
- 2) "Many different kinds of abilities are essential for any profession" (Cohen & Lotan, 2014, p.151).

注意：如果引用超过 40 个字以上，请参考大学图书馆 **APA** 文献引用网页

间接引用/用自己的话重述或者改写 – 不需要双引号

- 1) Professional knowledge alone does not make someone a very capable professional (Cohen & Lotan, 2014).
- 2) According to Cohen and Lotan (2014), professional knowledge alone does not make someone a very capable professional.

注意：改写时可以选择是否添加页码，但是把页码包括进去会更加有帮助 (刊物准则, p. 171).

二次文献的引文

- 1) Gould's (1981) research "raises fundamental doubts as to whether we can continue to think of intelligence as unidimensional" (as cited in Cohen & Lotan, 2014, pp. 151-152).
- 2) Intelligence cannot be believed to consist of one single entity any more (Gould, 1981, as cited in Cohen & Lotan, 2014).

注意：当引用二次文献的引文时，你必须注明所有的作者

- 文献中提及到的作者 *i.e. Gould, 1981*
- 文献来源的作者 *i.e. Cohen & Lotan, 2014*

在参考文献清单中，只需要注明作者 **Cohen** 和 **Lotan** 所写书就可以了，不需要列出作者 **Gould**。

- 在作业的结尾你需要提供完整的参考文献清单，参考文献必须以作者姓氏的字母顺序来排列。

EXAMPLES OF REFERENCES BY TYPE

In a reference list	In-text citation
<p>1. Book with one author King, M. (2000). <i>Wrestling with the angel: A life of Janet Frame</i>. Auckland, New Zealand: Viking. <i>N.B. The first letter of the first word of the main title, subtitle and all proper nouns have capital letters.</i></p>	<p>(King, 2000) <i>or</i> King (2000) compares Frame ...</p>
<p>2. Book with two authors Dancey, C. P., & Reidy, J. (2004). <i>Statistics without maths for psychology: Using SPSS for Windows</i> (3rd ed.). Harlow, England: Pearson/Prentice Hall. <i>N.B. Before "&" between authors, do not forget to put a comma.</i></p>	<p>(Dancey & Reidy, 2004) <i>or</i> Dancey and Reidy (2004) said... <i>When paraphrasing in text, use and, not &.</i></p>
<p>3. Book with three to five authors (see Library APA referencing webpage for six or more authors) Krause, K.-L., Bochner, S., & Duchesne, S. (2006). <i>Educational psychology for learning and teaching</i> (2nd ed.). Melbourne, Australia: Thomson. <i>N.B. Use & between authors' names, except when paraphrasing in text. When a work has three, four or five authors, cite all authors the first time, and in subsequent citations include only the first author followed by et al.</i></p>	<p>(Krause, Bochner, & Duchesne, 2006) <i>then</i> (Krause et al., 2006)</p>

<p>4. Book or report by a corporate author e.g. organisation, association, government department International Labour Organization. (2007). <i>Equality at work: Tackling the challenges</i> (International Labour Conference report). Geneva, Switzerland: Author.</p> <p><i>N.B. When the author and the publisher are the same, use Author in the publisher field. In text, some group authors may be abbreviated in subsequent citations if they are readily recognisable</i></p>	<p>(International Labour Organization, 2007) <i>or</i> (International Labour Organization [ILO], 2007), <i>then</i> (ILO, 2007)</p>
<p>5. Book chapter in edited book Kestly, T. (2010). Group sandplay in elementary schools. In A. A. Drewes, & C. E. Shaefer (Eds.), <i>School-based play therapy</i> (2nd ed., pp. 257-282). Hoboken, NJ: John Wileys & Sons.</p> <p><i>N.B. Include the page numbers of the chapter after the book title.</i></p>	<p>(Kestly, 2010) <i>or</i></p> <p>Kestly (2010) compares educational settings of ...</p>
<p>6. Conference paper online Bochner, S. (1996, November). <i>Mentoring in higher education: Issues to be addressed in developing a mentoring program</i>. Paper presented at the Australian Association for Research in Education Conference, Singapore. Retrieved from http://www.aare.edu.au/96pap/bochs96018.txt</p>	<p>(Bochner, 1996) <i>or</i></p> <p>Bochner (1996) illustrates that...</p>
<p>7. Course handout/Lecture notes (electronic version) Archard, S., Merry, R., & Nicholson, C. (2011). <i>Karakia and waiata</i> [Powerpoint slides]. Retrieved from TEPS757-11B (NET): Communities of Learners website: http://elearn.waikato.ac.nz/mod/resource/view.php?id=174650</p> <p><i>N.B. Put format in square brackets - e.g. [Lecture notes] [Panopto video]. This referencing format should be used only for your assignments.</i></p>	<p>(Archard, Merry, & Nicholson, 2011) <i>then subsequently, if 3-5 authors</i> (Archard et al., 2011)</p>
<p>8. Film Preston, G. (Director/Producer). (2010). <i>Home by Christmas</i> [Motion picture]. New Zealand: Gaylene Preston Production.</p> <p><i>N.B. For films, DVDs or video recordings use [Motion picture] in square brackets. Give the country of origin and the name of the motion picture studio.</i></p>	<p>(Preston, 2010)</p>
<p>9. Journal article (academic/scholarly) with DOI Cavenagh, N., & Ramadurai, R. (2017). On the distances between Latin squares and the smallest defining set size. <i>Journal of Combinatorial Designs</i>, 25(4), 147–158. https://doi.org/10.1002/jcd.21529</p> <p><i>N.B. DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is a unique code assigned to a scholarly/academic publication. The DOI's code links to the article online.</i></p>	<p>(Cavenagh & Ramadurai, 2017) <i>or</i> Cavenagh and Ramadurai (2017) recommend...</p>
<p>9a. Journal article with no DOI Germann, F., Ebbes, P., & Grewal, R. (2015). The chief marketing officer matters! <i>Journal of Marketing</i>, 79(3), 1-22.</p> <p><i>N.B. Retain original punctuation of titles. A capital letter is used for key words in the journal title. The journal title and volume number are italicised, followed by the issue number in brackets (not italicised).</i></p>	<p>Germann, Ebbes, and Grewal (2015) claim that “there have been ...” (p. 19). <i>then subsequently, if 3-5 authors</i> Germann et al. (2015) argue ...</p>
<p>10. Magazine – popular/trade/general interest Goodwin, D. K. (2002, February 4). How I caused that story. <i>Time</i>, 159(5), 69.</p> <p><i>N.B. Full date is used if published weekly; month and year if monthly.</i></p>	<p>(Goodwin, 2002) <i>or</i> Goodwin (2002) defends ...</p>
<p>11. Newspaper article Coster, D. (2017, June 12). Driver who caused man's death is placed into dementia care. <i>Stuff</i>. Retrieved from http://www.stuff.co.nz/</p> <p><i>N.B Use the URL of the newspaper's homepage, as a direct link to an online article in a newspaper website is not a persistent link.</i></p>	<p>(Coster, 2017) <i>or</i> Coster (2017) reports ...</p>
<p>12. Personal Communication</p> <p><i>N.B. Information such as Letters, telephone conversations, emails, interviews, and private social networking is called “Personal Communication”, and no reference list entry is required</i></p>	<p>(W. Bush, personal communication, March 19, 2017)</p>
<p>13. Reference book – dictionary or encyclopedia entry Cervený, R. S., & Haines-Young, R. (2016). Climate change. In D. S. G. Thomas, & A. Goudie (Eds.), <i>The dictionary of physical geography</i> (4th ed.). Oxford, United Kingdom: Blackwell.</p> <p><i>N.B. If no author stated, the entry's title takes the author position. For online dictionaries and encyclopedias, a retrieval statement takes the place of publisher location / name</i></p>	<p>(Cervený & Haines-Young, 2016) <i>or</i> Cervený and Haines-Young (2016) state ...</p>
<p>14. Webpage New Zealand Trade and Enterprise. (n.d.). <i>Agribusiness</i>. Retrieved from https://www.nzte.govt.nz</p> <p><i>N.B. (n.d.) = no date. The basic format is: (1) Author (could be organisation). (2) Date (either date of publication or latest update). (3) Title. (4) URL.</i></p>	<p>(New Zealand Trade and Enterprise, n.d., para. 1) <i>For direct quote, cite the paragraph number in text</i></p>