APA 7th In-text Citations Template for Years 7-12

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Introduction to In-Text Citations: An in-text citation is required when you directly quote or paraphrase (put in your own words) someone else's ideas in your work or assessment task. A quote is when you directly copy three or more words from an author and place them within quotation marks to indicate that they are someone else's exact words. This is necessary whether you are quoting from an essay, website, book, video, podcast, song etc.

Basic Format of an Int-text citation:

(Author's Last Name or Organization Name, Year, p. PageNumber) eg. (Brown, 2015, p. 121) or (UNESCO, 2019, p. 54)

If there are **no page numbers** eg. a website, do not include a page number (Brown, 2015) and for **multiple pages:** (Brown, 2015, pp. 2-4).

Parenthetical Versus Narrative In-Text Citations (**Parenthetical**: author and year in brackets. **Narrative**: author name appears in the sentence and year in parenthesis):

According to Brown (2019), "Direct quote" (p. 121).	Brown (2019) found that "Direct quote" (p. 121).	Some introduction "Direct quote" (Brown, 2019, p. 121).
In 2019 Brown stated “Direct Quote” (p. 121).		

More Variations on Name Including Group Authors

Corporate Author	**Organisation Author**	**No Author** (use up to first four words of title for the in-text citation; use full title in Reference List)
Penguin Books (2019) states “Direct quote” (p. 3).	This shows “Direct quote” (UNESCO, 2019)	“Direct quote” illustrates the need (Homelessness, 2019).

Multiple Authors

Two Authors	**3 or More Authors**
Format: (Author last name & Author last name, Year) E.g. (Jiang & Saad, 2010).	In-text citation for or more authors: use the first surname plus “et al.” E.g. (Garber et al., 2002).

Multiple Works by the Same Author

When referring to more than one work by the same author, order them by year published. Identify different works from the same year by adding a, b, c etc to the year.
E.g. In-text (Crisp, 2010a) and (Crisp, 2010b). Also use the added letter to the year in the reference listing. E.g. Crisp, F. (2010a). Fresh Apples. Penguin.

No Date

If you cannot identify the date of publication, in both the in-text citation and the reference, write “n.d.” where you would ordinarily write the date of publication.

Abbreviations

Only use commonly used abbreviations that are easily recognised. Do not make up your own abbreviations. Write the full name the first time you use it followed by the abbreviation in brackets. After that, continue using the abbreviation: E.g. The Broken Hill Proprietary Company (BHP) was founded on 16 July 1885. In 2015 BHP cut ties...

More information about creating in-text citations: https://sites.google.com/education.nsw.gov.au/shhslibrary/research/referencing/creating-in-text-citations

APA 7th Referencing Template Yr 7-9

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For Books

Author, A.A. Last name, initials.	**(Date).** (Year only)	***Title.*** In italics	**Publisher.**
E.g. Dweck, C. S. (2006). *Mindset: The new psychology of success*. Ballantine Books.			

For Print Articles / Newspapers / Magazines

Author, A. A. Author's last name, initials.	**(Date).** (Year, month, day).	**Title of article.** No italics.	***Title of Newspaper/Magazine.*** In italics.	**(p. page number).** **or URL** (web address)
E.g. McGuire, A. (2022, May 19). Should have been a penalty: 7-year-old speaks after PM's shoulder-charge. *The Sydney Morning Herald*. https://www.smh.com.au/politics/federal/should-have-been-a-penalty-7-year-old-speaks-after-pm-s-shoulder-charge-20220519-p5aml6.html				

For a Webpage on a Website

Author. Last name, initials., or company or organization name.	**(Date Created).** Look for the date or © symbol, or use "n.d." if there is no date.	***Page Title.*** Use the page heading. Use Italics.	**Website Title.** Use name of website. (Don't include if same as author).	**Source** Copy and paste the URL.
E.g. Collaca**,** S. (2018). *Bretzels*. Silvia's Cucina. https://silviascucina.net/2012/01/30/bretzels/				

For Online Journal Articles, Online Magazines or Databases

Author, A. A. Author's last name, initials.	**(Date).** (Year, month, day).	**Title of article.** No italics.	***Title of Periodical/Blog.*** In italics.	**Source.** Cut and paste URL.	**Date you accessed the site.** Retrieved on 10/2/22.
E.g. Douglas-Crampton, F. (2020, April 7). Being Brave in Complex Times. *Educating the Heart*. https://dalailamacenter.org/blog-post/being-brave-complex-times. Retrieved on 10/2/22.					

More information about creating reference lists: https://sites.google.com/education.nsw.gov.au/shhslibrary/research/referencing/creating-a-reference-list

Variations to References

No Author

- If there is no author identified, start the reference with the works title. Whether it is an article or webpage, identify the title and use it at the start of the reference. Do not repeat the title later in the reference where it would normally occur. Also, for the in-text citation of a source with no author, use the organisation name or use up to the first 3-4 words of the works title E.g. (World Health Organisation, 2021) or (Trade in South-East, 2020).

Two Authors

- In-text citation format: (Author last name & Author last name, Year)
  E.g. (Jiang & Saad, 2010).
- Reference format: List both author names - last name, initials. Use a comma after the first authors initials. Use an ampersand "&" between the author names.
  E.g. Jiang, S., & Saad, B. (2010). *Bird's nests of Mount Keira*. Penguin.

3 to 20 Authors

- In-text citation for 3 to 20 authors: use the first surname plus "et al." E.g. (Garber et al., 2002).
- Reference list entry for 3 to 20 authors: provide surnames and initials for up to and including 20 authors. Use an ampersand "&" before the final author's name.

21 or more Authors

- In-text citation for 21 or more authors: use the first surname plus "et al." E.g. (Garber et al., 2002).
- Reference list entry for 21 or more authors: provide surnames and initials for up to and including 20 authors. Use an ampersand "&" before the final author's name.

Multiple Works by the Same Author

- When referring to more than one work by the same author, order them by year published. Identify different works from the same year by adding a, b, c etc to the end of the year. E.g. In-text (Crisp, 2010a) and (Crisp, 2010b). Also use the added letter to the year in the reference listing. E.g. Crisp, F. (2010a). *Fresh Apples*. Penguin.

Group Author

- When a report or webpage is published by a group, examples of groups include corporations, government agencies, organisation etc., use the name of the group the same as you would an author.
  E.g. World Health Organization. (2014). *Comprehensive implementation plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition*. https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/113048/WHO_NMH_NHD_14.1_eng.pdf?ua=1

No Date

- If you cannot identify what date the work is published, in both the in-text citation and the reference, write "n.d." where you would ordinarily write the date published.

Abbreviations

- Only use abbreviations if they are commonly used and easily recognised; do not make up your own abbreviations.
- In the body of your essay, or written task, write the full name the first time you use it, and follow the full name with the abbreviation in parenthesis. After that, continue using the abbreviation:
  E.g. The Broken Hill Proprietary Company (BHP) was founded on 16 July 1885. In 2015 BHP cuts ties with the Illawarra after an 80-year connection.
- In the reference list, always use the full expanded name of a company or organization, do not use abbreviations in a reference list:
  E.g. The Broken Hill Proprietary Company. (2021). *Our products help build a better, clearer future*. Retrieved May 19, 2022, from https://www.bhp.com

More information about creating reference lists: https://sites.google.com/education.nsw.gov.au/shhslibrary/research/referencing/creating-a-reference-list