

**EXERCISE 37-1 APA documentation: in-text citations** To read about how to use and format APA in-text citations, see 37a in *A Pocket Style Manual*, Fifth Edition.

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Circle the letter of the APA in-text citation that is handled correctly. Example:

The student is quoting from page 49 of an article on parapsychology written by Peter Greasley and published in 2000.

- (a.) Greasley (2000) noted, "It is relatively easy, with the benefit of a video recorder and a skeptical demeanor, to analyze the strategies used by the medium (consciously or not) to elicit a high ratio of positive response from the client" (p. 49).
- b. Greasley (2000) noted, "It is relatively easy, with the benefit of a video recorder and a skeptical demeanor, to analyze the strategies used by the medium (consciously or not) to elicit a high ratio of positive response from the client" (49).

1. The student is quoting from page 26 of an article by Peter Greasley published in 2000.
  - a. Greasley (2000) pointed out that clients who seek out mediums are so inclined to find the sessions impressive that "few can blame them for leaving the consultation expressing unequivocal satisfaction." (p. 26)
  - b. Greasley (2000) pointed out that clients who seek out mediums are so inclined to find the sessions impressive that "few can blame them for leaving the consultation expressing unequivocal satisfaction" (p. 26).
2. The student is summarizing information from page 176 of a 1980 book with two authors, Marks and Kammann.
  - a. The psychological phenomenon known as *selective exposure* occurs when people choose source material and authorities that reflect what they already believe (Marks & Kammann, 1980, p. 176).
  - b. The psychological phenomenon known as *selective exposure* occurs when people choose source material and authorities that reflect what they already believe (Marks and Kammann, 1980, p. 176).
3. The student is quoting from page 29 of an article published in 2000 by Paul Kurtz.
  - a. Kurtz has observed that "science has been investigating our ability to communicate with the dead for at least 150 years and it has attempted to discover empirical evidence in support of the claim" (2000, p. 29).

- b. Kurtz (2000) has observed that “science has been investigating our ability to communicate with the dead for at least 150 years and it has attempted to discover empirical evidence in support of the claim” (p. 29).
4. The student is summarizing information from a 2001 article by Gary E. R. Schwartz, Linda G. S. Russek, Lonnie A. Nelson, and Christopher Barentsen. This is the first citation of the source in the paper.
  - a. Schwartz et al. (2001) insisted that the study had eliminated fraud and coincidence as possible explanations for the success of the mediums tested.
  - b. Schwartz, Russek, Nelson, and Barentsen (2001) insisted that the study had eliminated fraud and coincidence as possible explanations for the success of the mediums tested.
5. The student is quoting from page 27 of an article by two authors, Wiseman and O’Keeffe, that was published in 2001.
  - a. According to Wiseman and O’Keeffe (2001), “The Schwartz et al. studies suffered from severe methodological problems, namely: (1) the potential for judging bias, (2) the use of an inappropriate control group, and (3) inadequate safeguards against sensory leakage” (p. 27).
  - b. According to Wiseman & O’Keeffe (2001), “The Schwartz et al. studies suffered from severe methodological problems, namely: (1) the potential for judging bias, (2) the use of an inappropriate control group, and (3) inadequate safeguards against sensory leakage” (p. 27).
6. The student is quoting from page 52 of a 2001 article, “Talking to the Dead,” by Leon Jaroff. The list of references contains another article, “The Man Who Loves to Bust Quacks,” also written by Jaroff and also published in 2001.
  - a. Jaroff (2001b) claimed that the medium used “a sophisticated form of the game Twenty Questions, during which the subject, anxious to hear from the dead, seldom realizes that he, not the medium or the departed, is supplying the answers” (p. 52).
  - b. Jaroff (2001) claimed that the medium used “a sophisticated form of the game Twenty Questions, during which the subject, anxious to hear from the dead, seldom realizes that he, not the medium or the departed, is supplying the answers” (“Talking to the Dead,” p. 52).

7. The student is quoting from paragraph 1 of a 1998 online article by Travis Dacolias. The article has numbered paragraphs but no page numbers.
  - a. Dacolias (1998) noted, “Cold reading is a technique used by tarot card readers, psychics, palm readers, astrologers, and even con men to get people to believe that the cold reader knows all about them, even though they have never met” (para. 1).
  - b. Dacolias (1998) noted, “Cold reading is a technique used by tarot card readers, psychics, palm readers, astrologers, and even con men to get people to believe that the cold reader knows all about them, even though they have never met.”
8. The student is summarizing information from paragraph 2 of an undated online article by Ray Hyman. The article has numbered paragraphs but no page numbers.
  - a. Hyman pointed out that no medium has ever managed to demonstrate psychic abilities under controlled laboratory conditions, even though large cash prizes have been offered to anyone who succeeds (para. 2).
  - b. Hyman (n.d.) pointed out that no medium has ever managed to demonstrate psychic abilities under controlled laboratory conditions, even though large cash prizes have been offered to anyone who succeeds (para. 2).
9. The student is quoting from page 12 of a 2000 report by the National Science Board. No individual author is given. The entry in the list of references begins like this: National Science Board.
  - a. The National Science Board (2000) cautioned that believers in paranormal phenomena are dangerously distanced from reality: “Their beliefs may indicate an absence of critical thinking skills necessary not only for informed decisionmaking in the voting booth and other civic venues (for example, jury duty), but also for making wise choices needed for everyday living” (p. 12).
  - b. The National Science Board cautioned that believers in paranormal phenomena are dangerously distanced from reality: “Their beliefs may indicate an absence of critical thinking skills necessary not only for informed decisionmaking in the voting booth and other civic venues (for example, jury duty), but also for making wise choices needed for everyday living” (Anonymous, 2000, p. 12).
10. The student is summarizing information that begins on page 29 and continues on page 30 in a 2000 article by Paul Kurtz. The student provides a page reference for this summary because the article is long.

- a. Kurtz (2000) argued that mediums claiming to communicate with the dead were aided at the end of the twentieth century by mass media exposure and a credulous American public (pp. 29-30).
- b. Kurtz (2000) argued that mediums claiming to communicate with the dead were aided at the end of the twentieth century by mass media exposure and a credulous American public (p. 29+).