REFERENCE PAGE EXAMPLES- PRINT SOURCES
(For more information see pages 180-224 in 6th edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association)

NOTE: Examples are single spaced to conserve paper. Be sure to double space between all lines.

BOOK by ONE AUTHOR


BOOK by TWO to SEVEN AUTHORS/EDITORS


TWO or MORE WORKS by the SAME AUTHOR (arrange by date)


EDITED BOOK with SIGNED OR UNSIGNED CHAPTERS


JOURNAL ARTICLE (give volume; show all pages covered)


REFERENCE PAGE EXAMPLES- ELECTRONIC SOURCES
(More information can be found on pages 180-224 in 6th edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association)

-----Journal Articles and DOIs-----

• APA citations should now include the DOI (Digital Object Identifier), when available, of an article in the reference. Look for a long string of letters and numbers at the top of the first page, possibly hidden behind a button labeled “Article,” “PubMed,” or some other database name.
• When an article has a DOI, use it instead of the database name and the URL.
• When a DOI is not assigned, give the exact URL (if article is open-access) or URL of journal home page (if subscription is required for access). If it came from a database, include the name of the database in place of the URL.
• According to the 6th edition, you do not need to include the date you retrieved a journal article.

JOURNAL ARTICLE WITH DOI


JOURNAL ARTICLE WITHOUT DOI


NONPERIODICAL WEB SITE WITH AN AUTHOR


NONPERIODICAL WEB SITE WITHOUT AN AUTHOR


BLACKBOARD


ONLINE ENCYCLOPEDIA/DICTIONARY


• For online reference works, include the URL for the home page. Only include the retrieval date if the source material may change over time.

GOVERNMENT REPORT WITH CORPORATE AUTHOR


STATE AGENCY PUBLICATION- AGENCY AS AUTHOR


NEWSPAPER ARTICLE


TELEVISION EPISODE


MOTION PICTURE

PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS
More information can be found on p. 177 of the 6th edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association

DIRECT QUOTATION WITH THE AUTHOR NAMED IN THE TEXT:

“With only drugs and surgery,” Ornish (1982) argues, “the best we can hope for is symptomatic relief, a truce, a forestalling of further disease and death” (p. 10).

DIRECT QUOTATION WITHOUT THE AUTHOR NAMED IN THE TEXT:

“Many reported an increased sense of general well-being and a renewed feeling of being in control of their lives” (Ornish, 1982, p.12).

PARAPHRASE WITH THE AUTHOR NAMED IN THE TEXT:

Osborne (2005) noted yearly increases in adolescent consumption.

Note: Page numbers are encouraged but not required for paraphrases.

PARAPHRASE WITHOUT THE AUTHOR NAMED IN THE TEXT:

The findings were astonishing in a recent study of parent and adult child relationships (Zimmer, 2007, chap.5).

SECONDARY SOURCES
When Using Secondary Sources, indicate ‘as cited in’ and cite the secondary source in References

In 1936 Keynes wrote “governments should run deficits when the economy is slow to avoid unemployment” (as cited in Richardson, 2008, p. 257).

LONG (BLOCK) QUOTATIONS:
When using direct quotations of 40 or more words, indent five spaces from the left margin without using quotation marks. The final period should come before the parenthetical citation.

At Meramec, an English department policy states:
   To honor and protect their own work and that of others, all students must give credit to proprietary sources that are used for course work. It is assumed that any information that is not documented is either common knowledge in that field or the original work of that student. (St. Louis, 2001, p. 1)

WEB SITE CITATIONS
The address of the website should be given when citing the whole Web site:

Kidspsych is a wonderful interactive Web site for children (http://www.kidspsych.org).

However, if citing a specific Web document (like a fact sheet) include the name of the author, paragraph, date and/or title in parentheses:

“Two out of five deaths among U.S. teens are the result of a motor vehicle crash” (National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, 2004, Overview section, para 1).
The University of Virginia, whose student honor code dates from 1842, weathered a plagiarism scandal in May 2001, when 122 students were accused of copying research papers (“Cheating Scandal,” 2002). Instructors must actively teach research and documentation. According to author J. Gibaldi (2003), teachers cannot assume that students have had this training because in many elementary schools, students learn to “write” by copying articles from encyclopedias. Later, they buy papers from Duenow.com. Students unfamiliar with research need practice exercises to help them decide what needs citing (Harris, 2002). Such practice is crucial, since research shows that “some students…view almost anything…on the Internet as general knowledge that does not require citation” (McCabe & Drinan, 1999, p. B7).

**Page numbers are used for direct quotes. In this paper, they were not used with paraphrases.**

References


