Sample Bibliographic Citations - APA (American Psychological Association)

The following sample citations are based on:

<u>Publication manual of the American Psychological Association</u> (4th ed.). (1994). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

For the latest updates and developments regarding APA style and electronic resources check: http://www.apa.org/journals/webref.html

The list of references begins on a new page at the end of your paper. Center the title "References" (without quotation marks) in the width of the page.

Unless your instructor suggests otherwise, do not indent the first line of an entry, but indent any additional lines one-half inch (or five spaces). All references are to be double-spaced.

Alphabetize your list by the last names of the authors (or editors); if there is no author or editor, alphabetize by the first word of the title other than *A*, *An*, or *The*.

Invert all authors' names, and use initials instead of first names. With two or more authors, use an ampersand (&) rather than the word "and." Separate the names with commas. Use all authors' names; do not use "et al."

A book by a single author

Hurford, D. (1998). <u>To read or not to read: answers to all your questions about dyslexia.</u> New York: Scribner.

Order of several works by the same author

To cite two or more books by the same author, give the author's name in all references, and arrange by year of publication, the earliest first.

Levinson, H. (1980). A solution to the riddle dyslexia. New York: Springer-Verlag.

Levinson, H. (1984). Smart but feeling dumb. New York: Warner Books.

Book, no author or editor

A dyslexic family diary: what if you couldn't read? (1984). New York: Simon & Schuster.

Article or chapter in an edited book

Frischmuth, Barbara 1941-. (2000). In S. Peacock (Ed.), Contemporary Authors: Vol. 178. (pp. 206-208).

Detroit, MI: Gale Group.

Dupree/PC/1391G SFCC

Entry in an encyclopedia (signed and unsigned)

Signed

Unsigned

Cohen, S. A. (1996). Dyslexia. In Encyclopedia Americana (Vol. 9, p. 516). Danbury, CT: Grolier Inc.

Dyslexia. (2000). In Encyclopedia of Psychology (pp. 108-109). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Periodical article with continuous pagination

Liesegang, T. (2000). The effect of contrast on reading speed in dyslexia. <u>American Journal of Ophthalmology</u>, 130, 545.

Journal article, two authors, journal paginated by issue

Anderson, P., & Meier-Hedde, R. (2001). Early case reports of dyslexia in the United States and Europe.

<u>Journal of Learning Disabilities, 34</u> (1), 9.

Magazine article

Foer, F. (2000, Oct. 9) Analyze this. Nation, 223, 12-13.

Daily newspaper article

Phelps, B. (1998, September 13). Artist can relate to those who see things differently despite dyslexia,

Mackenzie Thorpe pursues his vision. The Florida Times Union, D-1.

Videotape

Curtis, D. (Producer & Writer), & Blumberg, P (Director). (1988). <u>Dyslexia: disabled or different?</u>
[Videotape] (Available from WNET-Thirteen; Princeton, NJ: Films for the Humanities).

Web Page

Signed

Shaywitz, S. E. (1996). Dyslexia. <u>Scientific American.</u> Retrieved April 6, 2001, from the World Wide Web: http://www.sciam.com/1196issue/1196shaywitz.html.

Unsigned

Dyslexia: the gift. (2000). Davis Dyslexia Association International. Retrieved April 6, 2001, from the World Wide Web: http://www.dyslexia.com.

Dupree/PC/1391G SFCC