

## APA STYLE GUIDE

Adapted from *APA Style Guide*: <http://library.willamette.edu/handouts/apagd.htm> and  
*Bibliography Styles Handbook* <http://www.english.uiuc.edu/cws/wworkshop/apamenu.htm>

Part I will help you to prepare a list of references to be included at the conclusion of your paper that lists all of the works that you cited in your paper. Titles should be underlined or in italics. Capitalize only the first word and proper names.

Part II will help you to cite, in the body of your paper, the source of a quotation or a paraphrased summary of an author's words.

### PART I - REFERENCE LIST

#### Book by one or more main authors:

Strunk, W., Jr., & White, E.B. (1979). *The elements of style* (3rd ed.). New York: MacMillan.

#### Edited book:

Letheridge, S., & Cannon, C.R. (Eds.). (1980). *Bilingual education: Teaching English as a second language*. New York: Praeger.

#### Article or chapter in an edited book

Hartley, J.T., Harker, J.O., & Walsh, D.A. (1980). Contemporary issues and new directions in adult development of learning and memory. In L.W. Poon (Ed.), *Aging in the 1980s: Psychological issues* (pp. 239-252). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

#### Journal article, one author

Paivio, A. (1975). Perceptual comparisons through the mind's eye. *Memory and Cognition*, 3, 635-647.

#### Journal article, two authors

Barber, Alison E & Roehling, Mark V. (1993). Job postings and the decision to interview: A verbal protocol analysis. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 78, 845-856.

#### Journal article, more than two authors

Horowitz, L.M., Post, D.L., French, R.S., Wallis, K.D., & Siegelman, E.Y. (1981). The prototype as a construct in abnormal psychology: 2. Clarifying disagreement in psychiatric judgments. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 90, 575-585.

#### Magazine article

Jensen, Lars. (1993, December 30). What's love got to do with it. *Time*, 69, 643-644.

### **Newspaper article, no author**

Study finds free care used more. (1982, April). *APA Monitor*, p. 14.

### **Article published by a corporation or institution**

Institute of Financial Education. (1982). *Managing personal funds*. Chicago: Midwestern Publishing.

### **Unpublished interviews:**

N. Archer, Personal interview, October 11, 1993.

### **A film or videotape:**

Weir, P.B. (Producer), & Harrison, B.F. (Director). (1992). *Levels of consciousness* [Videotape]. Boston, MA: Filmways.

### **Television or radio program:**

Keillor, Garrison (Producer), & Smith, Lynn (Director). (2 Oct.1993). *A prairie home companion* [Radio Program]. St. Louis, MO: KMOX.

## **PART II: CITATIONS IN TEXT**

You must cite the source of either a quotation or paraphrased material, regardless of the type of source: book, magazine or journal article, newspapers, etc. The APA uses the **author-date method** of citation; that is, the last name of the author and the year of publication are inserted in the text at the appropriate point.

### **Citing a work by a single author:**

A recent study of stress levels (Brown, 1991) reveals gender related differences in these levels.

A recent study of stress levels reveals gender related differences in these levels (Brown 1991).

In a recent study of stress levels, Brown (1991) discusses gender-related differences in these levels.

### **Citing a work by two authors:**

When a work has two authors, ALWAYS cite both names every time you cite the work in the text of your paper.

In a recent study, Williams and Jones (1984) found...

### **Citing a work by more than two, but less than six, authors**

When a work has more than two authors but less than six authors, list every author the first time; thereafter, cite only the last name of the first author followed by "et al."

Jones, Brown, Williams, and Smith (1991) found, in a recent study... [FIRST CITATION]  
Jones et al. (1991) found... [SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS]

