### APA Citation of Sources

#### Books

**Example:**

#### One Essay from Reference Book or Anthology

**Example:**

#### DVDs

**Examples:**

#### Periodical Articles

**Example:**

#### Web Sites
Author, A. A. (Year, Month day). *Site title*. Retrieved from http://address

**Examples:**

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One format for citing sources in a research paper is the American Psychological Association (APA) documentation system. This is a brief introduction; for more information, consult the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, located in the Reference Collection (Ref BF76.7 .P83 2010). This guide is also available on the CF Library website, on the Handouts page.

The APA system consists of a citation within your paper, noting the author and the year (usually the copyright year) of your source (page numbers are also included for direct quotations) and a References page with complete publication information.

Questions?
Call a CF Librarian!
352/854-2322
x1345
GUIDE TO THE APA CITATION STYLE
(6th Ed.)

LIBRARY PERIODICAL ARTICLES & REFERENCE BOOK ESSAYS

Examples:

LIBRARY eBOOKS

Example:

NON-LIBRARY ONLINE PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Example:

CITING YOUR SOURCES WITHIN THE TEXT
Citations include the author’s last name and the year of publication. If you are paraphrasing an idea from a source, but not quoting word for word, you only have to cite the author and year of publication.

Paraphrase Examples:
(Shenk, 2009) or Shenk (2009) suggested that… or In 2009, Shenk determined that...

For direct quotations, you will need to include the author, year of publication, and the page number.

Quotation Examples:
Allen (2009) says credit cards “often sock consumers with high interest rates and excessive fees” (p. A1).
Credit cards “often sock consumers with high interest rates and excessive fees” (Allen, 2009, p. A1).

DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER (DOI)
The DOI is a unique number assigned to sources. If one is provided, include it in the References listing for both print and electronic sources.
Libraries and the Internet

Libraries, which have been around since 3000 B.C., are today in a state of tremendous growth and change. The information explosion in both print and electronic sources has greatly altered libraries and the type of resources and services they offer (Myron & Witter, 2008).

Libraries are an important part of every community, but in times of economic uncertainty, they take on an even more significant role. In a recession, more people “use the library to find jobs, update resumes, take aptitude tests and even take online classes. In short, bad times are boom times for libraries. As state officials look for ways to stimulate employment...we hope they consider the role played by libraries and provide the funding to keep them healthy. Starving the institutions that can help spur an economic recovery is shortsighted” (“Libraries,” 2010, p. 6A).

It is now possible for Florida community college students to find, for example, information on psychological disorders, not only in books but also in online databases like PsycArticles. Some library patrons now conduct their entire library transactions online (Green, 2010). On the web, people can get the latest news (Gant, 2010), play games (Padilla-Walker, Nelson, Carroll, & Jensen), keep up with sports and politics (“The Internet,” 2009), use chat technology (“Librarians,” 2008), evaluate colleges (Wilson & Meyer, 2009), and chat online. Some scholars even believe that the use of the web may alter the way people think (Begley, 2010). According to Hile (2010), “When computers and the Internet first came into common use in the 1980s and 1990s, they were hailed as bringing in a new era of efficient, paperless offices and democratic free speech through the World Wide Web” (p. 8). As useful as the Internet is, however, not all information on the web is accurate, and it is important to carefully evaluate the quality of the information found on the Internet, as “within the morass of networked data are both valuable nuggets and an incredible amount of junk” (Tillman, n.d.). The Internet is also cluttered with a lot of advertising:

Opponents of aggressive forms of Internet advertising argue that the ads are deceptive, often masquerading as desirable information, such as a search result or e-mail from a friend... Opponents predict that the increasing intrusiveness of online advertising could damage the exchange of free content on the Web. When advertising becomes inescapable, and inseparable from other forms of content, they argue, it will become more and more difficult to locate and identify noncommercial Internet content. (“Internet advertising,” 2007)

One way to find ad-free information on the Internet is to use the CF Library site (library.cf.edu) to access the Catalog to look up books and DVDs, and to access 30,000 eBooks. Students can also choose Search a Specific Database for full-text periodical databases.

Today’s libraries work with other libraries to offer more services to their patrons, such as Ask A Librarian, available at www.askalibrarian.org. This is an online reference service that provides Florida’s citizens with free, real-time assistance from librarians (“Ask A Librarian,” 2009).

This page and the References page are single spaced to conserve paper. Ask your teacher for her layout requirements.
References


Libraries are essential. (2010, Jan. 11). The Herald (Rock Hill, SC), p. 6A.


