### 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) style. For complete information, check the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (Ref BF76.7 .P83 2010).

The online version of this guide is available at: cf.libguides.com/apa

Additional information on citing digital sources is available at: cf.libguides.com/citingdigitalsources/apa

The APA system consists of a citation within your paper, noting the author and the year of your source and a References page with complete publication information.
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:

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, 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).

According to P. Pantagruel, it is now possible for Florida college students to find information on psychological disorders in online databases like PsycArticles (personal communication, May 2, 2014). 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 job hunt (“Log on,” 2004). 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 online is to use the CF Library Search (log in through the MyCF student portal) to look up books and DVDs, and to access 30,000 eBooks and 10,000 eVideos as well as articles. Students can also choose Databases by Subject for full-text articles in 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 professor for her layout requirements.
LIBRARIES AND THE INTERNET

References


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


Type of Source:

- FL Newspapers database article
- Opposing Viewpts in Context article
- one selection from anthology
- Academic SC database article
- Library eBook
- Issues and Cont. database article
- Opposing Viewpts in Context essay
- Ferguson’s Career Guidance Center
- newspaper article
- Library eVideo
- book by 2 authors
- Social Sciences FT database article
- with DOI
- web site
- PsycArticles database article
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