

Reference (APA format – the references should be arranged in alphabetical order.)

- Bernstein, M. (2002). 10 tips on writing the living Web. *A List Apart: For People Who Make Websites*, 149. Retrieved from <http://www.alistapart.com/articles/writeliving>
- Biswas, S. (2008). *Dopamine D3 receptor: A neuroprotective treatment target in Parkinson's disease*. Retrieved from ProQuest Digital Dissertations. (AAT 3295214)
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*** For the Rules on making the APA citation format, please go to the Purdue Online writing lab website <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/05/>

- The reference for different types of sources should be constructed differently. For example, the reference format for books would be different from the reference format for online website, etc.
- Click on the link listed on the left-hand side panel to see how you should construct the citation list for each type of sources.
- **It is important that you use the correct reference format. Papers without correct reference format will not be graded.**

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APA Style

APA Overview and Workshop

APA Formatting and Style Guide

General Format

In-Text Citations: The Basics

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Footnotes and Endnotes

Reference List: Basic Rules

Reference List: Author/Authors

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Reference List: Other Non-Print Sources

Additional Resources

Types of APA Papers

APA Stylistics: Avoiding Bias

APA Stylistics: Basics

APA Headings and Seriation

APA PowerPoint Slide Presentation

APA Sample Paper

APA Tables and Figures 1

APA Tables and Figures 2

APA Abbreviations

Statistics in APA

APA Classroom Poster

APA Changes 6th Edition

General APA FAQs

Reference List: Basic Rules

Summary:
APA (American Psychological Association) style is most commonly used to cite sources within the social sciences. This resource, revised according to the 6th edition, second printing of the APA manual, offers examples for the general format of APA research papers, in-text citations, endnotes/footnotes, and the reference page. For more information, please consult the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, (6th ed., 2nd printing).

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Your reference list should appear at the end of your paper. It provides the information necessary for a reader to locate and retrieve any source you cite in the body of the paper. Each source you cite in the paper must appear in your reference list; likewise, each entry in the reference list must be cited in your text.

Your references should begin on a new page separate from the text of the essay; label this page "References" centered at the top of the page (do NOT bold, underline, or use quotation marks for the title). All text should be double-spaced just like the rest of your essay.

Basic Rules

- All lines after the first line of each entry in your reference list should be indented one-half inch from the left margin. This is called hanging indentation.
- Authors' names are inverted (last name first); give the last name and initials for all authors of a particular work for up to and including seven authors. If the work has more than seven authors, list the first six authors and then use ellipses after the sixth author's name. After the ellipses, list the last author's name of the work.
- Reference list entries should be alphabetized by the last name of the first author of each work.
- For multiple articles by the same author, or authors listed in the same order, list the entries in chronological order, from earliest to most recent.
- Present the journal title in full.
- Maintain the punctuation and capitalization that is used by the journal in its title.
 - For example: ReCALL not RECALL or *Knowledge Management Research & Practice* not *Knowledge Management Research and Practice*.
- Capitalize all major words in journal titles.
- When referring to books, chapters, articles, or Web pages, capitalize only the first

Reference (MLA format – the references should be arranged in alphabetical order.)

"Athlete's Foot - Topic Overview." *WebMD*, 25 Sept. 2014, www.webmd.com/skin-problems-and-treatments/tc/athletes-foot-topic-overview.

Bagchi, Alaknanda. "Conflicting Nationalisms: The Voice of the Subaltern in Mahasweta Devi's *Bashai Tudu*." *Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature*, vol. 15, no. 1, 1996, pp. 41-50.

Buchman, Dana. "A Special Education." *Good Housekeeping*, Mar. 2006, pp. 143-48.

Duvall, John N. "The (Super)Marketplace of Images: Television as Unmediated Mediation in DeLillo's *White Noise*." *Arizona Quarterly*, vol. 50, no. 3, 1994, pp. 127-53.

Lundman, Susan. "How to Make Vegetarian Chili." *eHow*, www.ehow.com/how_10727_make-vegetarian-chili.html. Accessed 6 July 2015.

Poniewozik, James. "TV Makes a Too-Close Call." *Time*, 20 Nov. 2000, pp. 70-71.

*** For the Rules on making the MLA citation format, please go to the Purdue Online writing lab website <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/08/>

- Click on the link listed on the left-hand side panel to see how you should construct the citation list for each type of sources.

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/08/>

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MLA Formatting and Style Guide

MLA In-Text Citations: The Basics

MLA Formatting Quotations

MLA Endnotes and Footnotes

MLA Works Cited Page: Basic Format

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MLA Abbreviations

MLA Sample Works Cited Page

MLA Sample Paper

MLA Tables, Figures, and Examples

MLA PowerPoint Presentation

MLA FAQs

MLA 8th Edition Changes

MLA General Format

Living in the OWL

MLA Works Cited: Electronic Sources (Web Publications)

Summary:

MLA (Modern Language Association) style is most commonly used to write papers and cite sources within the liberal arts and humanities. This resource, updated to reflect the *MLA Handbook* (8th ed.), offers examples for the general format of MLA research papers, in-text citations, endnotes/footnotes, and the Works Cited page.

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Important Note on the Use of URLs in MLA

Include a URL or web address to help readers locate your sources. Because web addresses are not static (i.e., they change often) and because documents sometimes appear in multiple places on the web (e.g., on multiple databases), MLA encourages the use of citing containers such as YouTube, JSTOR, Spotify, or Netflix in order to easily access and verify sources. However, MLA only requires the www. address, so eliminate all <https://> when citing URLs.

Many scholarly journal articles found in databases include a DOI (digital object identifier). If a DOI is available, cite the DOI number instead of the URL.

Online newspapers and magazines sometimes include a "permalink," which is a shortened, stable version of a URL. Look for a "share" or "cite this" button to see if a source includes a permalink. If you can find a permalink, use that instead of a URL.