

The following information and samples are taken from the 7th edition of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*.

For more information please visit the following websites:

- American Psychological Association: www.apa.org
- Research and Documentation Online: <http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/resdoc5e/>
- Owl Purdue Writing Lab: <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/>

REFERENCE PAGE EXAMPLES- PRINT SOURCES

(For more information see pages 316-352 in the 7th edition of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*)

NOTE: Examples are single spaced to conserve paper. Be sure to double space between all lines.

BOOK by ONE AUTHOR

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle*. Publisher Name.

Lipson, C. (2004). *Doing honest work in college: How to prepare citations, avoid plagiarism, and achieve real academic success*. University of Chicago Press.

BOOK by TWO to SEVEN AUTHORS/EDITORS

Buranen, L., & Roy, A. M. (Eds.). (1999). *Perspectives on plagiarism and intellectual property in a postmodern world*. State University of New York Press.

TWO or MORE WORKS by the SAME AUTHOR (arrange by date)

Harris, R. (2001). *The plagiarism handbook: Strategies for preventing, detecting and dealing with plagiarism*. Pycszak Publishers.

Harris, R. (2002). *Using sources effectively: Strengthening your writing and avoiding plagiarism*. Pycszak Publishers.

EDITED BOOK with an AUTHOR

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle* (E. E. Editor, Ed.). Publisher.

ARTICLE or CHAPTER in an EDITED BOOK

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of chapter. In E. E. Editor (Ed.), *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle* (pp. page numbers of chapter). Publisher.

Hannah, B. (2003). Midnight and I'm not famous yet. In N. Baym (Ed.), *The Norton anthology of American literature* (pp. 2460-2468). W. W. Norton & Co.

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Last Name, F. M., Last Name, F. M., Last Name, F. M., & Last Name, F. M. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, Volume(Issue), page numbers.

Gooden, A., Imhof, R., King, A. O., Little, J., & Markley, S. B. (2003). Learning to make a difference. *College and Research Libraries News*, 64, 443-446.

MAGAZINE ARTICLE

Silverman, G. (2002, July 15). It's a bird, it's a plane, it's plagiarism buster! *Newsweek*, 140, 12.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE (show all pages; list nonconsecutive pages individually)

Shaw, M. (2005, November 28). Internet plagiarism rampant in colleges. *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, B10, B12.

ARTICLE WITH NO AUTHOR (begin entry with title; alphabetize by first major word)

Title of page. (Year, Month Date). Site name. Retrieved Month Date, Year, from URL

When academic dishonesty happens on your campus. (2002, November 8). NISOD Innovation.

SIGNED or UNSIGNED ENCYCLOPEDIA or REFERENCE WORKS

Dutton, D. (1998). Plagiarism and forgery. In *The encyclopedia of applied ethics* (Vol. 3, pp. 503-510). San Diego: Academic Press.

Plagiarism. (2003). In *Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary* (11th ed.). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

REFERENCE PAGE EXAMPLES- ELECTRONIC SOURCES

(More information can be found on pages 180-224 in 7th edition of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*)

----Journal Articles and DOIs----

- APA citations should now include the **DOI** (Digital Object Identifier), when available, of an article in the reference. Look for a *long* string of numbers that begin with 10 at the top of the first page, possibly hidden behind a button labeled "Article," "PubMed," or some other database name.
- When an article has a DOI, use the DOI.
- If an article does not have a DOI but is from a database, it is not necessary to include the URL.
- When a DOI is not assigned, give the exact URL (if article is open-access) or URL of journal home page (if subscription is required for access).
- According to the 7th edition, include a retrieval date if the information is likely to change over time.

- Hyperlink the URL.

JOURNAL ARTICLE WITH DOI

Last Name, F. M., Last Name, F. M., Last Name, F. M., & Last Name, F. M. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, Volume(Issue), page numbers. DOI

Stultz, J. (2006). Integrating exposure therapy and analytic therapy in trauma treatment. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 76(7), 482-488. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0002-9432.76.4.482>

JOURNAL ARTICLE WITHOUT DOI

Hager, M. H. (2007). Therapeutic diet order writing: Current issues and considerations. *Topics in Clinical Nutrition*, 22(1), 28-36. https://journals.lww.com/topicsinclinicalnutrition/Abstract/2007/01000/Therapeutic_Diet_Order_Writing_Current_Issues_and.5.aspx

NONPERIODICAL WEB SITE WITH AN AUTHOR

Plait, P. (2006, October 6). *Were the Apollo moon landings faked?* Retrieved August 11, 2008, from <http://www.badastronomy.com/bad/misc/apollohoax.html>

NONPERIODICAL WEB SITE WITHOUT AN AUTHOR

Florida State University to phase out academic operations by 2010. (2007, September 14). Retrieved July 25, 2007, from The Onion Sports: <http://www.theonion.com/content/node/52822>

BLACKBOARD

Winter, R. (2011). Course syllabus. *English composition 101*. Retrieved March 24, 2011, from St. Louis Community College Eng 101 Blackboard web site.

ENTRY IN AN ONLINE ENCYCLOPEDIA/DICTIONARY

Institution or organization name. (Year). Title of entry. In *Title of reference work*. URL

Behaviorism. (2005). In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy*. (Fall 2007 ed.). <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/behaviorism>

Psychometric assessment. (n.d.). In *The Psychology Wiki*. Retrieved January 28, 2007, from http://psychology.wikia.com/wiki/Psychometric_assessment

Heuristic. (n.d.) In *Merriam-Webster's online dictionary*. (11th ed.). <http://www.m-w.com/dictionary/heuristic>

GOVERNMENT REPORT WITH CORPORATE AUTHOR

U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. (2003). *Managing asthma: A guide for schools* (NIH Publication No. 02-2650).

http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/prof/lung/asthma/asth_sch.pdf

STATE AGENCY PUBLICATION- AGENCY AS AUTHOR

Nebraska Health and Human Services System. (2004). *Nebraska adolescents: The results of 2003 youth risk behavior survey of Nebraska public high school students (grades 9 - 12)*.
<http://www.nlc.state.ne.us/epubs/H8250/B006-2003.pdf>

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

Last Name, F. M. (Year, Month Date). Title of article. *Title of Publication*. URL

Hilts, P. J. (1999, February 16). In forecasting their emotions, most people flunk out. *The New York Times*.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1999/02/16/science/in-forecasting-their-emotions-most-people-flunk-out.html>

YOUTUBE VIDEO

Person or group who uploaded video. (Date of publication). Title of video [Video]. Website host. URL.

TED. (2016, April 6). Inside the mind of a master procrastination: Tim Urban [Video]. YouTube.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=arj7oStGLkU>

TELEVISION EPISODE

Writer, W. W. (Writer), & Director, D. D. (Director). (Original air date). Title of episode (Season number, Episode number) [TV series episode]. In P. Executive Producer (Executive Producer), *Series title*. Production company(s).

Egan, D. (Writer), & Alexander, J. (Director). (2005). Failure to communicate (Season 2, Episode 10) [TV series episode]. In D. Shore (Executive Producer), *House*. Fox Broadcasting.

MOTION PICTURE

Director, D. D. (Director). (Date of publication). *Title of motion picture* [Film]. Production company.

Jackson, M. (Director). (1997). *Volcano* [Film]. Twentieth Century Fox Home Entertainment.

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STLCC-Meramec
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Proper citation of sources is a two-part process. You must first cite each source in the body of your essay; these citations within the essay are called in-text citations. You must cite all quoted, paraphrased, or summarized words, ideas, and facts from sources. Without in-text citations, you are technically in danger of plagiarism, even if you have listed your sources at the end of the essay.

In-text citations point the reader to the sources' information on the references page. The in-text citation typically includes the author's last name and the year of publication. If you use a direct quote, the page number is also provided.

More information can be found on p. 253 of the 7th edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association.

Direct Quotation with the Author Named in the Text

Heinze and Lu (2017) stated, "The NFL shifted its responses to institutional change around concussions significantly as the field itself evolved" (p. 509).

Note: The year of publication is listed in parenthesis after the names of the authors, and the page number is listed in parenthesis at the end of the quote.

Direct Quotation without the Author Named in the Text

As the NFL developed as an organization, it "shifted its responses to institutional change around concussions significantly" (Heinze & Lu, 2017, p. 509).

Note: At the end of the quote, the names of the authors, year of publication, and page number are listed in parenthesis.

Paraphrase with 1-2 Authors

As the NFL developed as an organization, its reactions toward concussions also transformed (Heinze & Lu, 2017).

Note: For paraphrases, page numbers are encouraged but not required.

Paraphrase with 3 or More Authors

To work toward solving the issue of violence in prisons begins with determining aspects that might connect with prisoners' violent conduct (Thomson et al., 2019).

Direct Quotation without an Author

The findings were astonishing "in a recent study of parent and adult child relationships" ("Parents and Their Children," 2007, p. 2).

Note: Since the author of the text is not stated, a shortened version of the title is used instead.

Secondary Sources

When using Secondary Sources, indicate “as cited in” and cite the secondary source on the References page.

In 1936, Keynes wrote, “governments should run deficits when the economy is slow to avoid unemployment” (as cited in Richardson, 2008, p. 257).

Long (Block) Quotations

When using direct quotations of 40 or more words, indent five spaces from the left margin without using quotation marks. The final period should come before the parenthetical citation.

At Meramec, an English department policy states:

To honor and protect their own work and that of others, all students must give credit to proprietary sources that are used for course work. It is assumed that any information that is not documented is either common knowledge in that field or the original work of that student. (St. Louis, 2001, p. 1)

Website Citations

If citing a specific Web document, include the name of the author, paragraph, date and/or title in parentheses:

It was discovered that “Two out of five deaths among U.S. teens are the result of a motor vehicle crash” (National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, 2004, Overview section, para. 1).

Building a Literacy Program at a Local School

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ENG 102: English Composition II

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Abstract

Literacy is an essential skill in society today. Literacy involves building critical thinking skills, understanding the evidence in a text, and asking questions. At one St. Louis school, Lafayette Preparatory Academy (LPA), the students have varied literacy abilities. This school needs a more formalized literacy program. This essay focuses on thinking about how to authentically understand the literacy needs of this community and how to build a literacy program at this school.

Keywords: literacy, authenticity, critical thinking

Building a Literacy Program at a Local School

“Reading is the foundation upon which all other essential skills are built” (TEDx Talks, 2017). John Trischitti, in this TED Talk, discussed how illiteracy affects over a billion people worldwide. Literacy is essential to decreasing poverty and crime rates and can help with building critical thinking skills, strong self-perception and self-confidence, and curiosity and creativity. Teaching literacy is centered on the ability to read and write, but this process should move beyond reading words on a page. Schmoker (2006) made a case for authentic literacy, claiming that students should be taught higher-order literacy skills, or the ability to critically read a text, understand opposing viewpoints, and ask thought-out questions. These skills must be imbued in the curriculum. At one local school in the St. Louis area, Lafayette Preparatory Academy (LPA), building a literacy program of this type is critical. Determining the core literacy issues and building a successful literacy program at LPA involves understanding how to authentically engage the needs of the community and how to build capacity within this literacy program.

Lafayette Square boasts a historic section of St. Louis—a Victorian elegance, an active community, a slew of businesses from Park Avenue coffee to Clementine’s Naughty & Nice Creamery, and Lafayette Square Park. The total population in this area is 19,693, and the median household income in this area is \$47,780 (“Lafayette Square Demographics,” n.d.). About 75% of residents have some college experience or a college degree (“Lafayette Square Demographics,” n.d.). Surprisingly though, based on the 2017 Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) data, Lafayette Preparatory Academy (LPA), a K-8 public charter school in the area, had only 48.9% of students advanced or proficient in English (Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2018). These statistics were based on yearly standardized assessments. Merrill Sheils (1975) lamented the struggles of

literacy in her 1975 Newsweek article, “Why Johnny Can’t Write.” She argued: “If [students] are in high school and planning to attend college, the chances are less than ever that they will be able to write English at the minimal college level when they get there” (Sheils, 1975). These complaints of students’ low literacy levels have not changed much since decades ago.

Some might think helping with the literacy issue at LPA starts with understanding the Missouri educational system. Authentic engagement is often defined with the state education board in mind. Ryan Delaney and Marshall Griffin (2017) discussed the reform school bills that did not “get through the 2017 Missouri legislature.” In this article, Brent Ghan, School Boards Association spokesman, mentioned the following: “Our local school boards are in the best positions to understand local circumstances, the local resources that are available, and what their local communities want... Too often we have bills that attempts to develop a one-size-fits-all policy.” The issue then is the absence of local communities in the discussion of the Missouri educational system. Each local community, such as the Lafayette Square area, might have a different view of what education is and subsequently, what literacy is.

Building capacity for a successful literacy program involves determining changes to the current curriculum, thinking about programs that could encourage literacy, and frequently assessing literacy practices. Since LPA is a public charter school, it operates within the sphere of Missouri standards but also has a flexible curriculum. The curriculum should then reflect the needs of this urban community. One current program that has increased the literacy of students at this school is the afterschool program, which tutors students on reading fluency and comprehension. Additionally, skill development seminars could be implemented for parents and others in the community. That way, the skills developed in the classroom can be reinforced in the community.

Often, education and literacy are viewed as fixed constructs. Students need to have specific knowledge and skills, and they need to demonstrate that knowledge on standardized tests. Each community has its own unique literacies though, which are often not validated as literacies. While it may be impossible to fully understand the Lafayette Preparatory Academy community, it is important to reflect on where the students are. Instead of “Why Johnny Can’t Write,” think in terms of “How Johnny Can Write.” What literacies are relevant to this community? What skills do these students already have? What are students interested in writing? It is important when structuring these meetings and determining solutions to have all stakeholders present and to make sure they all have an opportunity to be heard. Bringing aspects of their culture, community, and literacies into the literacy program at LPA shows cultural sensitivity and helps to localize the literacy issue within this urban community. Only then can a successful literacy program be developed.

References

- Delaney, R., & Griffin, M. (2017, May 29). A recap of why education reform measures didn't get through the 2017 Missouri legislature. <https://news.stlpublicradio.org/post/recap-why-education-reform-measures-didnt-get-through-2017-missouri-legislature#stream/0>
- Lafayette Square demographics*. (n.d.). Point2. Retrieved May 1, 2020, from <https://www.point2homes.com/US/Neighborhood/MO/St-Louis-City/Lafayette-Square-Demographics.html>
- Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2018). *Lafayette Preparatory Academy*. DESE. <https://dese.mo.gov/sites/default/files/LafayettePrep6-18.pdf>
- Schmoker, M. J. (2006). *Results now: How we can achieve unprecedented improvements in teaching and learning*. ASCD.
- Sheils, M. (1975, Dec. 8). Why Johnny can't write. *Newsweek*, 58.
- TEDx Talks. (2017, May 26). *Literacy is the answer: John Trischitti* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z-h-BhcV7DM>

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