

Reference list - Journal article, one author

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Bekerian, D. A. (1993). In search of the typical
eyewitness. *American Psychologist*, 48, 574-576.



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- ① Hanging indent, last name of author, comma, initials followed by period, one space.
- ② Year in parenthesis, period, one space.
- ③ Title, cap only first letter of title and of subtitle (if any) and proper names. Do not underline title or place quotation marks around it. Close with period, one space.
- ④ Periodical title, cap and italics, close with comma, one space.
- ⑤ Volume number in italics - place comma after volume number, then leave a space. Include issue number in parenthesis **only** if each issue of the periodical begins with page #1.
- ⑥ Page numbers, no italics, do not write pp.
- ⑦ Place a period at end of reference.

Reference list - Journal article, multiple authors

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Borman, W. C., Hanson, M. A., & Oppler, S. (1993).
Role of early supervisory experience in supervisor
performance. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 78,
443-449.



④

- ① Hanging indent, last name of first author, comma, initials followed by comma, one space between all entries. Note the comma between the last initial of previous author and last name of subsequent author.
- ② Comma following period after initials of penultimate author in list, one space.
- ③ Use ampersand instead of “and” in reference list before the last author.
- ④ Do not leave a hanging “443-” in penultimate line. If necessary, move first page to last line.

Reference list - Book

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Cone, J. D., & Foster, S. L. (1993). *Dissertations and theses from start to finish: Psychology and related fields*.
Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.



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- ① Hanging indent, last name of first author, comma, initials followed by comma, one space between all entries. Comma following period after last initial of penultimate author in list, one space. Use ampersand instead of “and” in reference list before the last author.
- ② Year, same as in entries for periodicals.
- ③ Title of book in italics, cap only first letter of title and of subtitle (if any) and proper names. Do not place title with quotation marks around it. Close with period, then one space.
- ④ City where book was published. If multiple cities are listed, use first one listed. **If city is not a major city or is in a foreign country, include state abbreviation or full name of country** (e.g., Springfield, MA; Madrid, Spain).
- ⑤ Place colon after city/state/country, one space.
- ⑥ Publisher **in as brief a form as is intelligible** (omit superfluous terms, such as *Publishers, Co.*, or *Inc.* Retain the words *Books* and *Press*).

Reference list - Unpublished paper presented at meeting

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Peterman, F. P. (1991, April). *An experienced teacher's emerging constructivist beliefs about teaching and learning*. Paper presented at the meeting of the American Educational Research Association, Chicago.



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- ① Hanging indent, last name of author, comma, initials, one space between all entries.
- ② Year, comma, space, and month paper was presented all within parenthesis, followed by period and one space.
- ③ Title of paper in italics, cap only first letter of title and of subtitle (if any) and proper names. Do not place title within quotation marks. Follow title with period and then leave one space.
- ④ Write “Paper presented at the meeting of the . . . “ and add appropriate organization. Do not write “annual” or any other designation before the word “meeting.” If presentation is a poster, write “Poster session presented . . .” Follow name of organization with a comma, and leave a space.
- ⑤ City in which the meeting was held. If city is not well known, include state or country. Place period at end of reference.

Reference list - Edited book

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Houston, W. R. (Ed.). (1991). *Handbook of research on teacher education*. New York: Macmillan.



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- ① Hanging indent, last name of author, comma, initials, one space between all entries.
- ② Abbreviation “Ed.” in parenthesis, followed by a period outside the parenthesis, and space.
- ③ Year in parenthesis, followed by period and one space.
- ④ Title of book in italics, cap only first letter of title and of subtitle (if any) and proper names. Do not place title within quotation marks. Follow title with period and one space.
- ⑤ City and publisher **in as brief a form as is intelligible** (omit superfluous terms, such as *Publishers, Co.,* or *Inc.,* but retain the words *Books* and *Press*).

Reference list - Chapter in edited book

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Beach, R. (1989). Writing assessment. In C. M. Anson (Ed.),
Writing and response (pp. 27-48). Urbana, IL: NCTE.



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- ① Hanging indent, last name of author, comma, initials followed by comma, one space between all entries. Year in parenthesis, followed by period and one space.
- ② Title of **chapter, do not underline**, cap only first letter of chapter title and of subtitle (if any) and proper names. Do not place title within quotation marks. Follow title with period and one space.
- ③ Author of edited book, preceded by “In” and with initials before last name, a space, and the abbreviation “ED.” in parenthesis followed by a comma and one space. If multiple editors, provide all names, use ampersand between penultimate and last editor, and write “Eds.” [e.g., J. M. Smith & T. E. Lawrence (Eds.)].
- ④ Title of edited book in italics, leave a space.
- ⑤ Page numbers of chapter in parenthesis, no italics, followed by period and space.
- ⑥ City (and state if required), color, space, and publisher **in as brief a form as is intelligible** (omit superfluous terms, such as *Publishers, Co.,* or *Inc.,* but retain the words *Books* and *Press*). End citation with a period.

References

- Bereiter, C. (1991). Implications of connectionism for thinking about rules. *Educational Researcher*, 20(3), 10-16.❶
- Benson, J., & Bandalos, D. (1989). Structural model of statistical test anxiety in adults. In R. Schwarzer, H. M. Van Der Ploeg, & C. D. Spielberger (Eds.), *Advances in test anxiety research* (Vol. 6, pp. 137-149). Berwyn, PA: Swets North America.❷
- Pajares, F., & Miller, M. D. (in press). Mathematics self-efficacy and mathematical performances: The need for specificity of assessment. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*.❸
- Berry, J. M. (1987, September). *A self-efficacy model of memory performance*. Poster session presented at the meeting of the American Psychological Association, New York.❹
- Betz, N. E., & Hackett, G. (1982). *Development of the Mathematics Self-Efficacy Scale: Extended description*. Unpublished manuscript, Ohio State University, Columbus.❺
- Forbes, J. K. (1989). Building math self-efficacy: A comparison of interventions designed to increase math/statistics confidence in undergraduate students. (Doctoral dissertation, University of Florida, Gainesville, 1988). *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 50, 901A.❻
- Wolcott, W. (1989). *Perspectives on holistic scoring: The impact of monitoring on written evaluation*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. University of Florida.❼

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- ❶ Journal article with issue number.
 - ❷ Chapter in an edited book with multiple editors and volume number.
 - ❸ Journal article in press.
 - ❹ Poster presentation at professional meeting.
 - ❺ Unpublished manuscript (note that names of tests and scales are capitalized).
 - ❻ Dissertation published by Dissertation Abstracts International.
 - ❼ Unpublished dissertation.

For the past three decades, researchers in the field of composition have focused on the processes that writers engage in as they compose a text (Faigley, 1990; Hairston, 1990). Cognitive processes have received particular attention, as investigators have attempted to understand the thought processes underlying the compositions of students (e.g., Emig, 1979; Flower & Hayes, 1981; Scardamalia, Bereiter, & Goelman, 1982). Hull and Rose (1989) noted that, the more that researchers learned about the relationship between cognition and writing, the more complex the relationship seemed to be. Recent researchers have attempted to address this complexity by investigating the connection between affective factors and writing performance (e.g., Beach, 1989; Elbow, 1993). For example, Faigley et al. (1985) argued that “beliefs and attitudes exert an extraordinarily powerful influence on writing” (p. 687). With the exception of writing apprehension, however, self beliefs about writing have received little attention from researchers in the field of composition. In 1989 Beach found self-efficacy beliefs a particularly promising avenue of research for informing writing instruction.

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- ① Citations placed within parenthesis at end of sentence separated by a semicolon. A simple citation means that the works cited support the contention being made. When there is more than one reference cited, alphabetize by first authors of each citation.
 - ② The Latin abbreviation *e.g.* denotes “for example” and is used when the works cited provide examples of the contention made. **Latin abbreviations**--such as *e.g.*, *i.e.* (that is), *cf.* (compare), and *etc.* (and so forth)--**can be used only in parenthetical material. In nonparenthetical material the English translation of the Latin terms must be used.** Place comma after each Latin abbreviation.
 - ③ When citing multiple author works within parentheses, use the ampersand (&) rather than “and.”
 - ④ Citations with three to five authors should be fully written out on the first mention, with a comma between the penultimate author and the ampersand. On subsequent mentions, use the first author’s name followed by *et al.* Works with six or more authors should be cited with *et al.* even on first mention.
 - ⑤ When citing multiple author works in text, use “and” instead of the ampersand.
 - ⑥ The use of *et al.* in this instance means that this is either a six or more author citation or that all authors were named in a previous citation. No comma after *al.*, unless entire reference is within parenthesis, in which case the proper form is (Jones et al., 1986). [Note that there is no period after *et*]
 - ⑦ When a passage is to be quoted, keep the passage close in proximity to the reference and enclose it with double quotation marks. Place the page number in parenthesis after the quotation marks. Place appropriate punctuation **after** the closing parenthesis.
 - ⑧ When year of publication precedes the author’s name, do not repeat it in parenthesis after the name.