

Name _____

Due Oct 14th 10pts → at least 3 References

***Complete Formatted Bibliography due 10/28 – 5pts – this should include ALL references found up until this point.**

Referencing in APA format...Bibliography & In-Text Citations

I. How to format Bibliography in APA.

A. Overall structure:

1. Times New Roman or Calibri font size 12
2. Select all, right click → Paragraph → single space, 0pt before, 0pt after
3. Page Setup – 1 inch margins all the way around
4. Center the word “Bibliography” at the top of the page.
5. Left aligned, numbered entries in alphabetical order by author’s last names.
6. Skip a line between entries

B. Entries: (since most of your resources will be from the internet, this page goes into specifics about how to cite those sources properly in APA. Additional info for *printed* sources can be found at:

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/08/> (books)

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/07/> (magazines & newspapers)

C. Online: Basic webpages

1. Author’s Last name, First initial. Middle initial., (Date of publication). *Title of document*. Retrieved from <http://www.whateverthesiteaddressis.org>
2. Things to pay attention to:
 - a. Last name and initials are capitalized.*
 - b. First letter of the first word in title is capitalized, rest is lowercase.
 - c. **comma** between last name & initial; **periods** after initials **comma** after final initial.
 - d. Date is in parentheses () followed by period
 - e. Title is in italics followed by period.
 - f. Provide the entire web address from the browser.

*If no author can be found, use the website or organization name.

II. In Text citations –

- A. Since you don’t own the information you are researching and you are learning it from the work of others, it is important to give credit where credit is due.
- B. So, at the end of paragraphs that summarize/paraphrase someone else’s work (when we “put into our own words” the information we’re sharing) we must reference the author within the body of our text.
- C. At the end of the paragraph, simply put the (author’s last name, year of publication).
- D. This “in-text” citation should match the bibliographic citation.
- E. If we include a reference in the bibliography, there should be at least one reference to it within the text.

Examples:

In Text: Light enters the eye and is focused by the lens. If the eye is long, the light focuses before the retina and closer objects tend to be clear, but further objects appear blurry. This is called near-sightedness. The opposite occurs in eyes that are shorter (Discovery Ed, 2016).

Bibliography entry:

Discovery Education. (2016). *Eye see*. Retrieved from

<https://app.discoveryeducation.com/player/view/assetGuid/4C31B9B8-3FCF-4CB0-B8EE-789989B821E0>

Bibliography

1. American Optometric Association., (2016). *How your eyes work*. Retrieved from <http://www.aoa.org/patients-and-public/resources-for-teachers/how-your-eyes-work?sso=y>
2. Blair, B., (2004). *The basics of light*. Retrieved from <http://www.pha.jhu.edu/~wpb/spectroscopy/basics.html>
3. Discovery Education., (2016). *Eye see*. Retrieved from <https://app.discoveryeducation.com/player/view/assetGuid/4C31B9B8-3FCF-4CB0-B8EE-789989B821E0>
4. Gamble, Z., (2014). *How do our eyes work?*. Retrieved from <http://www.sciencemadesimple.co.uk/curriculum-blogs/biology-blogs/how-do-our-eyes-work>
5. Gardner, R., (2004). Some properties of light., *Light, sound, and waves science fair projects*. (32-45). Berkeley Heights, NJ: Enslow Publishers, Inc.
6. Science Kids., (2016). *Light facts*. Retrieved from <http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/light.html>