APA Style Bare Basics and Examples (for more info. see APA Style Manual 5th Edition)

Citations within the text – go in parentheses after relevant text -- within each parentheses, cite works in alphabetical order

For instance: "Second, preschoolers assume that an animal will retain its species identify across surface-level changes in appearance, both natural (Gutheil & Rosengren, 1996; Rosengren, Gelman, Kalish, & McCormick, 1991) and artificial (Keil, 1989)."

All sources (and only those sources) cited in the text need to be included in your reference section. This goes at the end of your paper. The word References is centered on the page and the references proceed in alphabetical order (earliest to latest work if you have multiple citations by a single author; single authored papers before many-authored papers if the same author is first author) indented as below.

Journal articles (multiple and single authors)

Gelman, S. A., Star, J. R., & Flukes, J. E. (2002). Children's use of generics in inductive

inferences. *Journal of Cognition and Development, 3*(2), 179-199.

Springer, K. (1996). Young children's understanding of a biological basis for parent-

offspring relations. *Child Development, 67*, 2841-2856.

Books

Gruber, H. (1974). *Darwin on man: A psychological study of scientific creativity*.

London: Wildwood House.

Keil, F. C. (1989). *Concepts, kinds, and cognitive development*. Cambridge, MA: The

MIT Press.

Chapters

Wellman, H. M., Hickling, A. K., & Schult, C. A. (1997). Young children's psychological,

physical, and biological explanations. In H. M. Wellman & K. Inagaki (Eds.), *The*

emergence of core domains of thought: Children's reasoning about physical,

psychological, and biological phenomena. New directions for child development No. 75

(pp. 7-25). San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass/Pfeiffer.

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