

教你讀懂 APA STYLE 引文格式識讀與查詢

APA Style

看得懂、找的到

今日目標

1.你知道引用的來源！

可以看一眼這筆引文，就知道就知道它指的是哪一種文獻。[主要是期刊跟書籍]

2.你知道要去哪裡找！

可以看一眼這筆引文，而且知道要去哪裡找。

citation
是一種**導航工具**

格式

共同規範的語言

方向

交代出處，還是資料的線索

- 作者
- 書或文章名
- 出版資訊
- 發表年份
- 頁碼（如果有）
- 資源類型（書籍？期刊？）



APA, MLA, Chicago, IEEE....

Research Road

1. Where can they find it?

2. Readers know exactly what you used

拆解完格式，我們會得到的關鍵資訊
就是查找資料會用到的線索

IN-TEXT

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_fVv2Jt0o18

IN-TEXT

Marketing to Youth

Electronic cigarette use among young adults: Electronic cigarettes, commonly known as e-cigarettes or vape pens, are small devices that heat flavored nicotine or THC, along with other chemicals and flavors. Although you must be 18 years or older to legally purchase e-cigarettes, companies market their products on social media and YouTube and feature flavors like "Thing Mints" and "Tootsie Rolls" that explicitly appeal to kids (Truth Initiative, 2018). A recent survey from Monitoring the Future reported that 37.3 percent of 12th graders had vaped in the past year (Johnston et al., 2016). JUUL, one of the most common brands of e-cigarettes, is known to be popular among young adults and teens. However, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued a warning letter to the company earlier this year for misleading claims about the safety of their products and appealing to a young audience (Kaplan & Richtel, 2019). E-cigarettes have been shown to damage brain cells (Zahedi et al., 2019), which is especially harmful if your brain is still developing. Not only can vaping damage brain cells, but they can also cause lung injuries. There have been 18 deaths and many more lung injuries associated with vaping products, and 21% of affected patients are 18 to 20 years old (CDC, 2019). One possible cause for this outbreak of lung injuries is unregulated additives in e-cigarettes. A 2013 study of nanoparticles in e-cigarettes found high concentrations of heavy metals and silicates from devices that can be inhaled along with nicotine vapor (Williams et al., 2013). As branding for e-cigarettes have shifted over time from being a tool to stop smoking to emphasizing consumer choice and flavors, government regulations should distribute more funds to promote the support for young and new smokers (Zhu et al., 2014).

IN-TEXT

References

Center for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC). (2019, October 3). *Outbreak of lung injury associated with e-cigarette use, or vaping.* https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/e-cigarettes/severe-lung-disease.html

Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Miech, R. A., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2016). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975-2015: Overview, key findings on adolescent drug use.* Institute for Social Research. <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED578519>

Kaplan, S., & Richtel, M. (2019, September 11). JUUL illegally marketed e-cigarettes, F.D.A. says. *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/09/09/health/vaping-juul-e-cigarettes.html>

Zahedi, A., Phanthong, R., Chalk, A., Leung, S., Omatye, E., & Talbot, P. (2019). Mitochondrial stress response in neural stem cells exposed to electronic cigarettes. *Science*, 36, 250-269. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaci.2019.05.034>

Zhu, S., Sun, J. Y., Bonnerie, E., Cummins, S. E., Gamet, A., Yin, L., & Lee, M. (2014). Four methods for quantifying the number of e-cigarettes and counting: Implications for product regulation. *Tobacco Control*, 23, iii3-iii9. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2014-021670>

(Kaplan & Richtel, 2019)
author or organization year

0:43 / 3:00

Reference List

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_fVv2Jt0o18

The video player displays a document with an 'IN-TEXT' column on the left and a 'REFERENCE LIST' column on the right. Arrows connect specific phrases in the text to their corresponding full references in the list.

IN-TEXT

Marketing to Youth

electronic cigarette use

among young adults. Electronic cigarettes, commonly known as e-cigarettes or vape pens, are small devices that heat flavored nicotine or THC, along with other chemicals and flavors. Although you must be 18 years or older to legally purchase e-cigarettes, companies market their products on social media and YouTube and feature flavors like "Thing Mints" and "Footsie Rolls" that explicitly appeal to kids (Truth Initiative, 2018). A recent survey from Monitoring the Future reported that 37.3 percent of 12th graders had vaped in the past year (Johnston et al., 2016). JUUL, one of the most common brands of e-cigarettes, is known to be popular among young adults and teens. However, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued a warning letter to the company earlier this year for misleading claims about the safety of their products and appealing to a young audience (Kaplan & Richtel, 2019). E-cigarettes have been shown to damage brain cells (Zahedi et al., 2019), which is especially harmful if your brain is still developing. Not only can vaping damage brain cells, but they can also cause lung injuries. There have been 18 deaths and many more lung injuries associated with vaping products, and 21% of affected patients are 18 to 20 years old (CDC, 2019). One possible cause for this outbreak of lung injuries is unregulated additives in e-cigarettes. A 2013 study of nanoparticles in e-cigarettes found high concentrations of heavy metals and silicates from devices that can be inhaled along with nicotine vapor (Williams et al., 2013). As branding for e-cigarettes have shifted over time from being a tool to stop smoking to emphasizing consumer choice and flavors, government regulations should limit the sale of flavored e-cigarettes that appeal to young and new smokers (Zhu et al., 2014).

REFERENCE LIST

Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019). *E-cigarette use among youth and young adults*. <https://www.cdc.gov/e-cigarettes/youth-adults/index.html>

Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Miech, R. A., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2016). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975-2015: Overview, key findings on adolescent drug use*. Institute for Social Research. <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED578519>

Kaplan, S., & Richtel, M. (2019, September 11). JUUL illegally marketed e-cigarettes, F.D.A. says. *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/09/09/health/vaping-juul-e-cigarettes-fda.html>

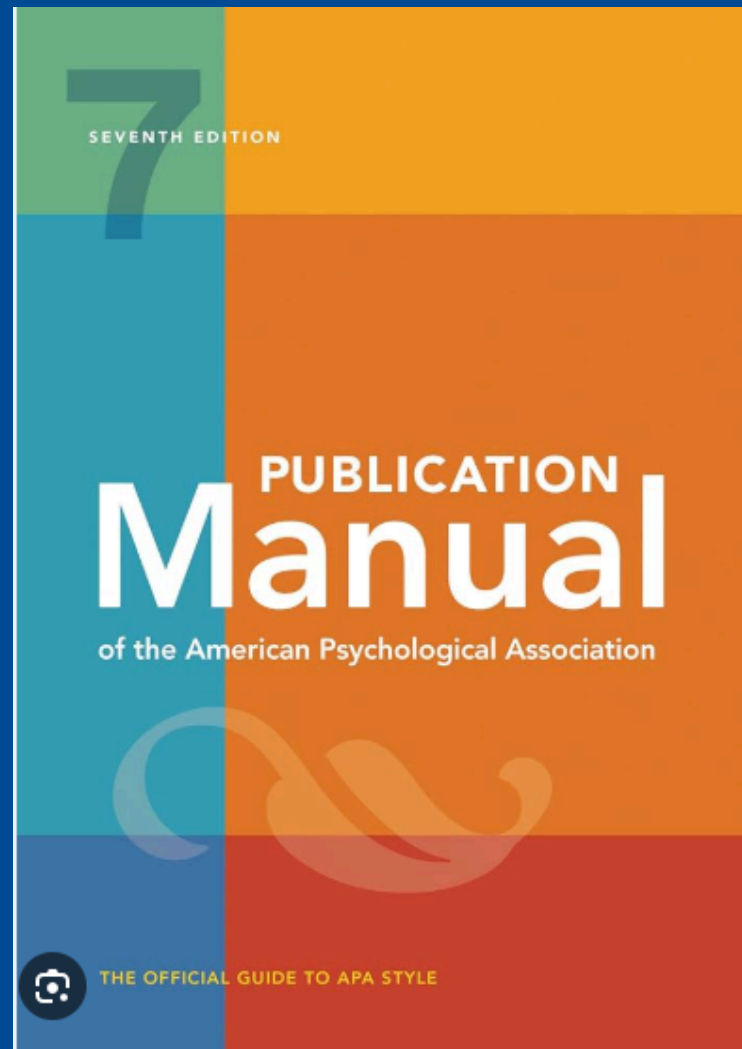
Truth Initiative. (2018, July 19). *E-cigarettes: Facts, stats, and regulations*. <https://truthinitiative.org/research-resources/emerging-tobacco-products/e-cigarettes-facts-stats-and-regulations>

Williams, M., Villarreal, A., Borzhilov, K., Lin, S., & Talbot, P. (2013). Metal and silicate particles including nanoparticles are present in electronic cigarette cartomizer fluid and aerosol. *PloS One*, 8(3), 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0057987>

Zahedi, A., Phanthong, R., Chai, A., Leung, S., Omaiye, E., & Talbot, P. (2019). Mitochondrial stress response in neural stem cells exposed to electronic cigarettes. *iScience*, 16, 250-269. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isci.2019.05.034>

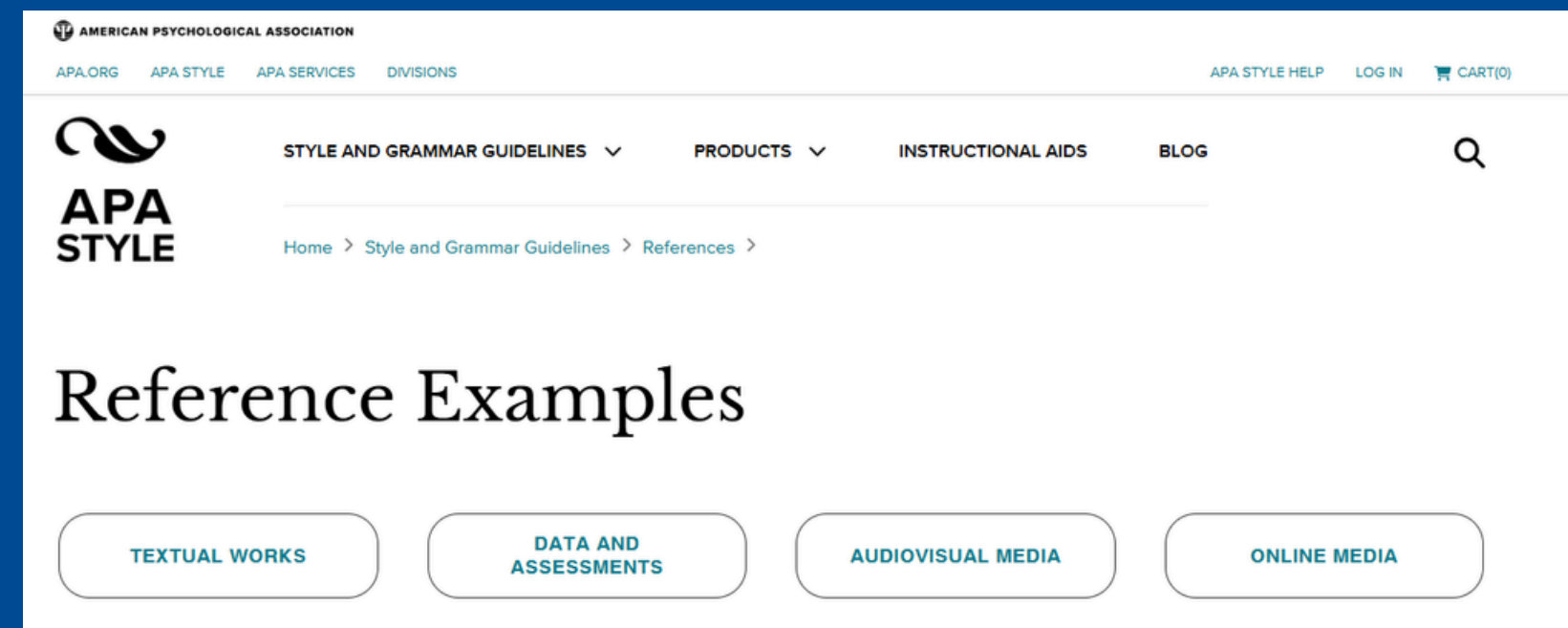
Zhu, S., Sun, J. Y., Bonnevie, E., Cummings, S. E., Gamst, A., Yin, L., & Lee, M. (2014). Four hundred and sixty brands of e-cigarettes and counting: Implications for product regulation. *Tobacco Control*, 23, iii3-iii9. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2014-021670>

Reference List



<https://libguides.wintec.ac.nz/APA7/gettingstarted>

可參考此連結，APA Style除文內與參考文獻
關於整體仍有一系列的格式規範



書籍

會議

期刊

博碩士論文

APA Style Blog – Journal

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

APA.ORG APA STYLE APA SERVICES DIVISIONS

APA STYLE

STYLE AND GRAMMAR GUIDELINES ▾ PRODUCTS ▾ INSTRUCTIONS ▾

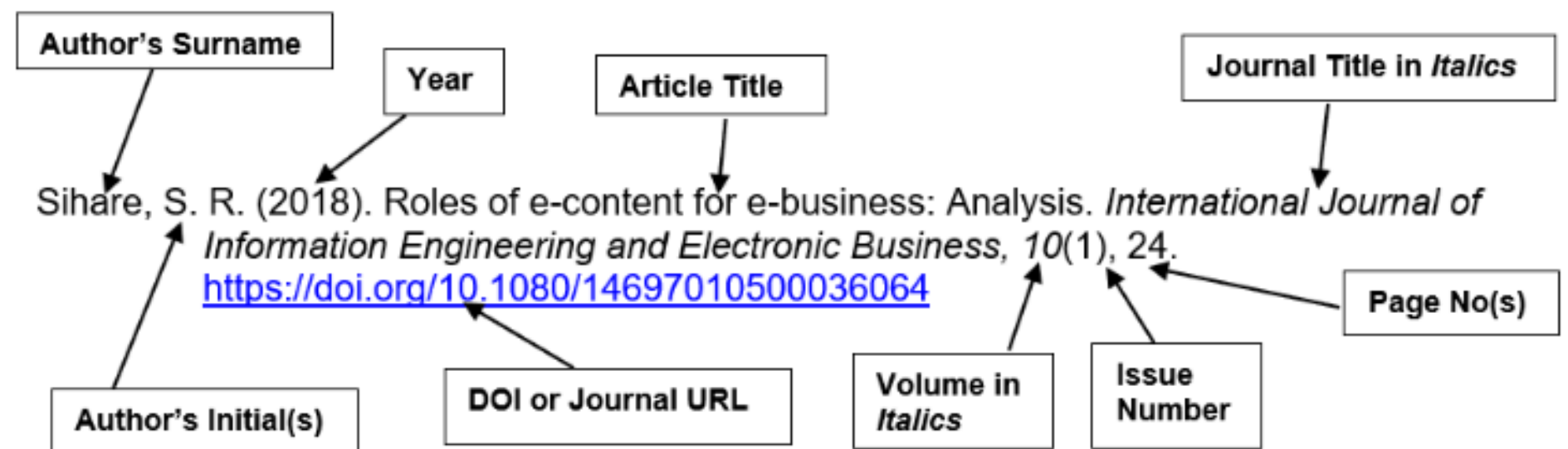
Home > Style and Grammar Guidelines > References > Examples >

Journal Article References

This page contains reference examples for journal articles, including the following:

1. [Journal article](#)
2. [Journal article with an article number](#)
3. [Journal article with missing information](#)
4. [Retracted journal article](#)
5. [Retraction notice for a journal article](#)
6. [Abstract of a journal article from an abstract indexing database](#)
7. [Monograph as part of a journal issue](#)
8. [Online-only supplemental material to a journal article](#)

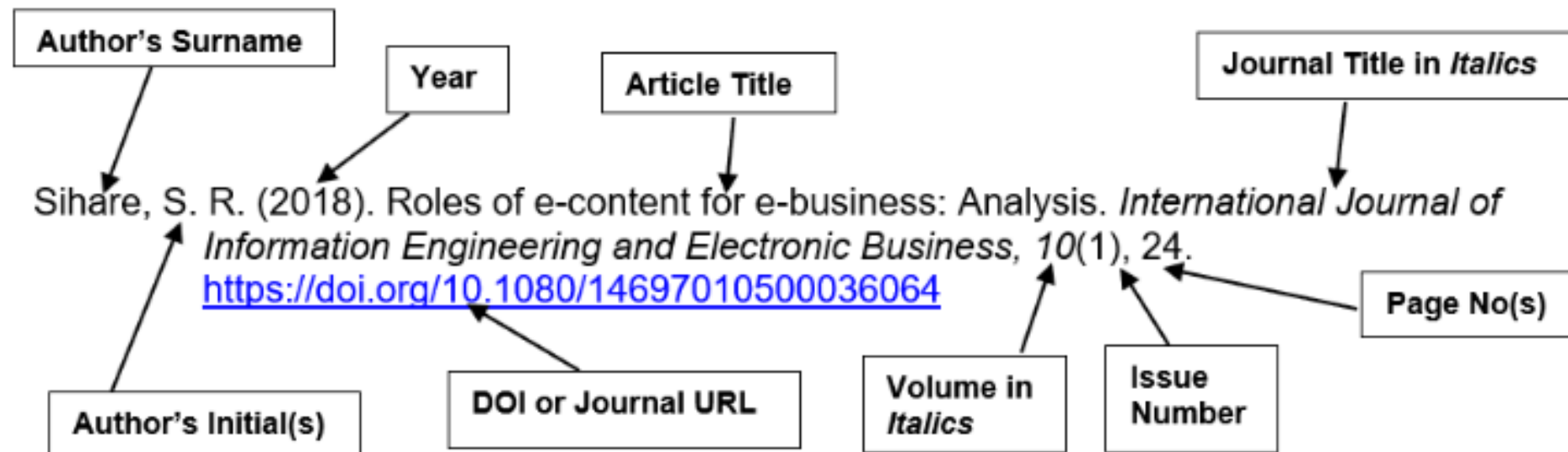
Reference elements



以上圖片說明參考自
Journal articles - APA 7th Referencing - LibGuides at Holmesglen

期刊

Reference elements



作者→重要

文章名→重要

發表處→重要

digital identifier of
an object→重要

Dahana, W. D., Miwa, Y., & Morisada, M.
(2019). Linking lifestyle to customer
lifetime value: An exploratory study in an
online fashion retail market. *Journal of
Business Research*, 99, 319-331. [https://
doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.02.049](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.02.049)

了解格式



引文搜尋



你的引文

要知道它的引文格式



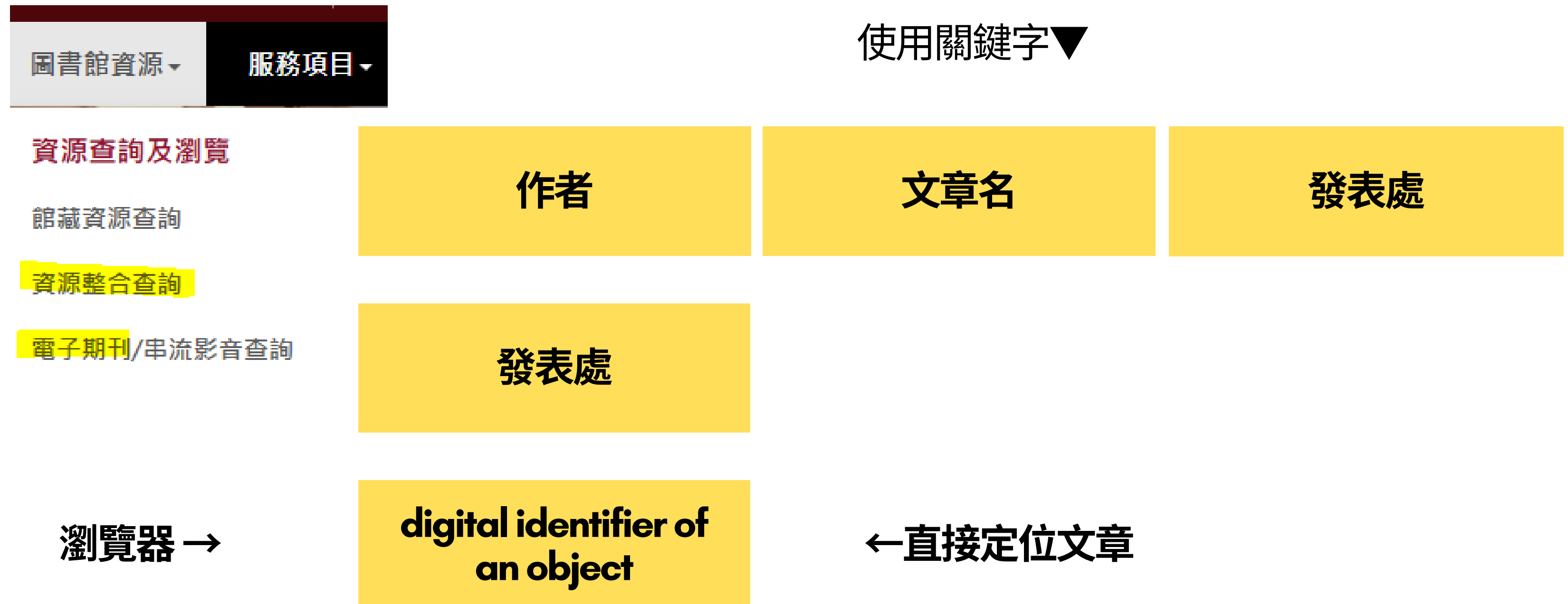
提取檢索詞

作者 / 文章 / 出版社 / 專書 / DOI...



利用資料庫找全文

期刊的引文檢索：資源整合, 電子期刊



校外連線

讀者專區

線上諮詢

網站導覽

English

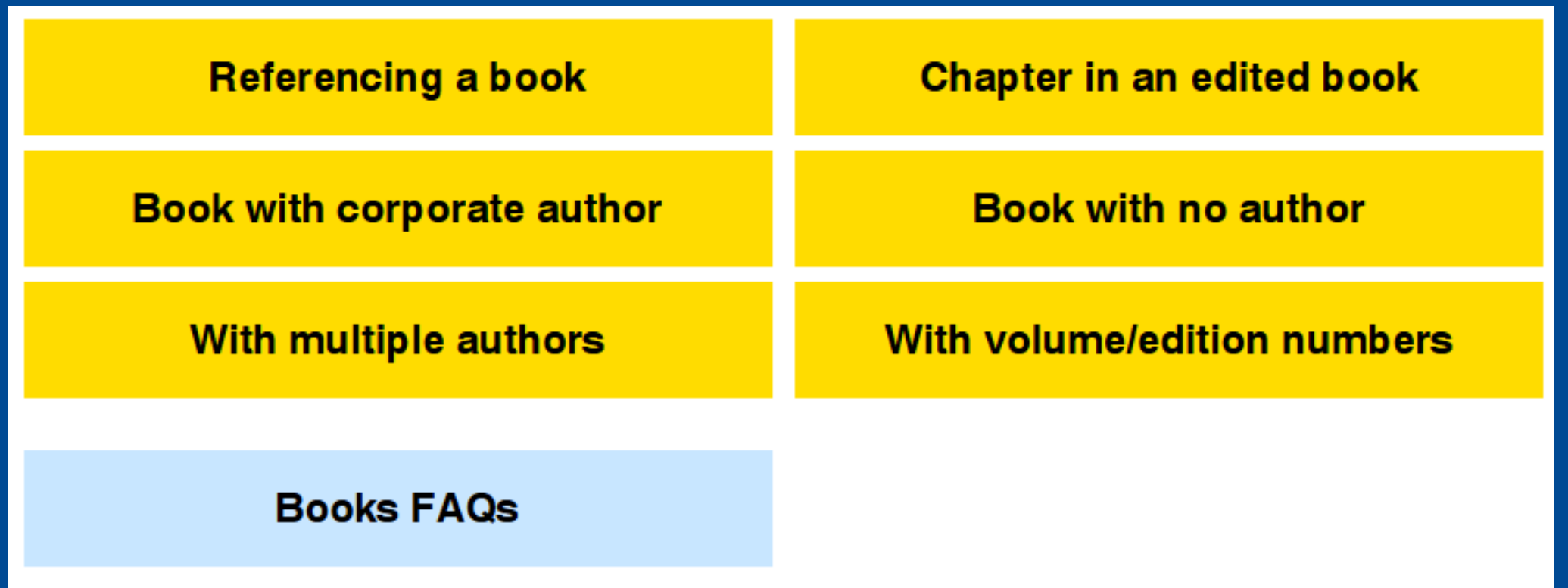
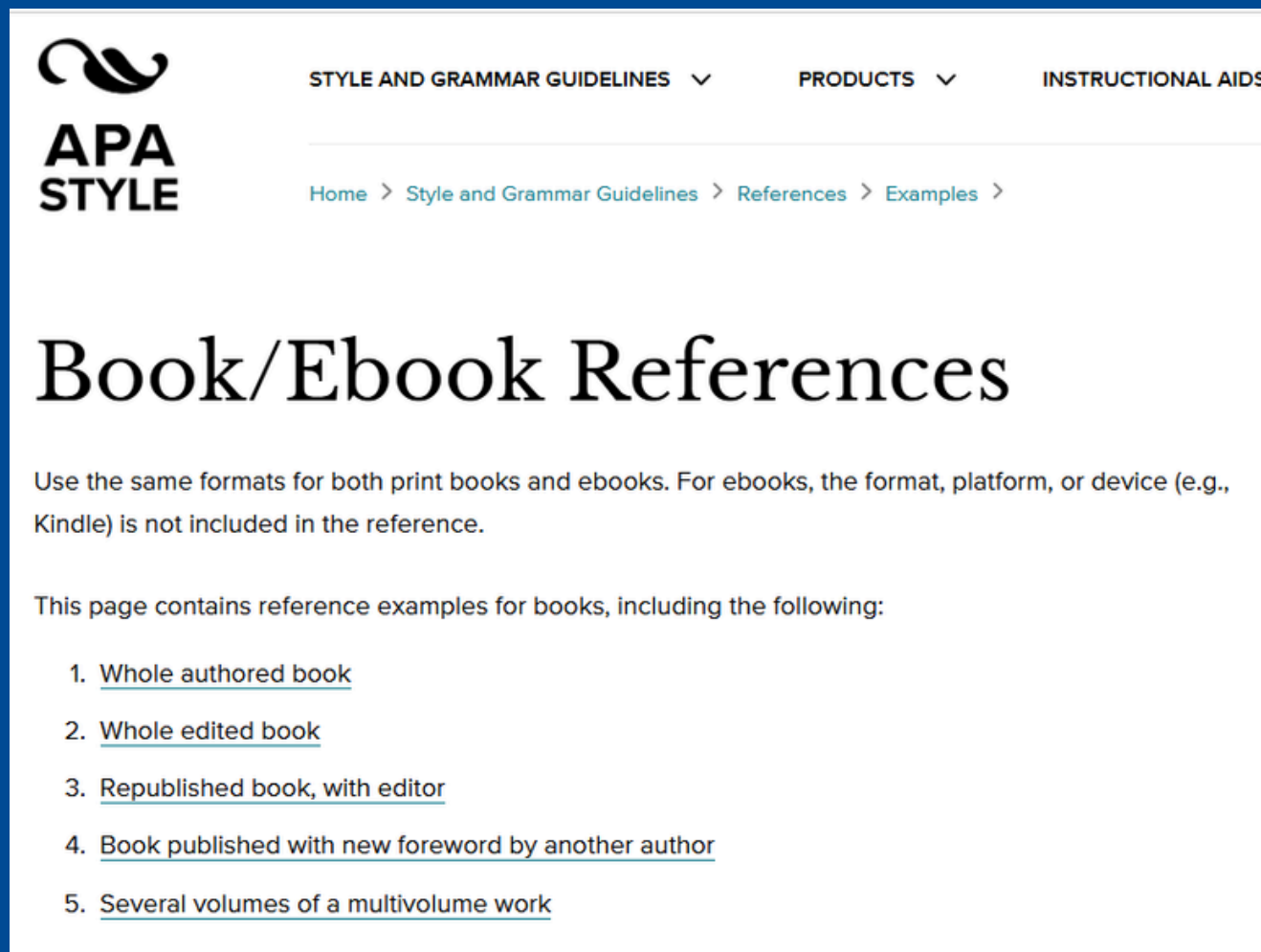


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校外連線說明

- 一、PROXY代理伺服器(適用PC、筆記型電腦、IPAD)
- 二、VPN連線(*資訊中心目前繼續支援)
- 三、MY LIBRARY資料庫校外連線認證設定

APA Style Blog – Book



圖片參考連結

Books – APA 7th Edition Referencing Guide1 – LibGuides at Wintec

書籍單章

作者

文章名(單章)

編者

書名(發表處頁數)

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an object

Chapter in an Edited Book

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Copyright Year). Title of the book chapter.

In A. A. Editor & B. B. Editor (Eds.), *Title of the book* (2nd ed., pp. #-#).

Publisher. DOI or URL

Write the word "In" and the initials and last name (not inverted) of each editor. Use "(Ed.)" for one editor or "(Eds.)" for multiple editors. End with a comma.

Include the name of the publisher followed by a period. Do not include the publisher location. If there are multiple publishers, separate them with a semicolon.

Does the book have a DOI or URL? Include a DOI if available. Do not include a URL or database information for works from academic research databases. Include a URL for ebooks from other websites. Do not put a period after the DOI or URL.

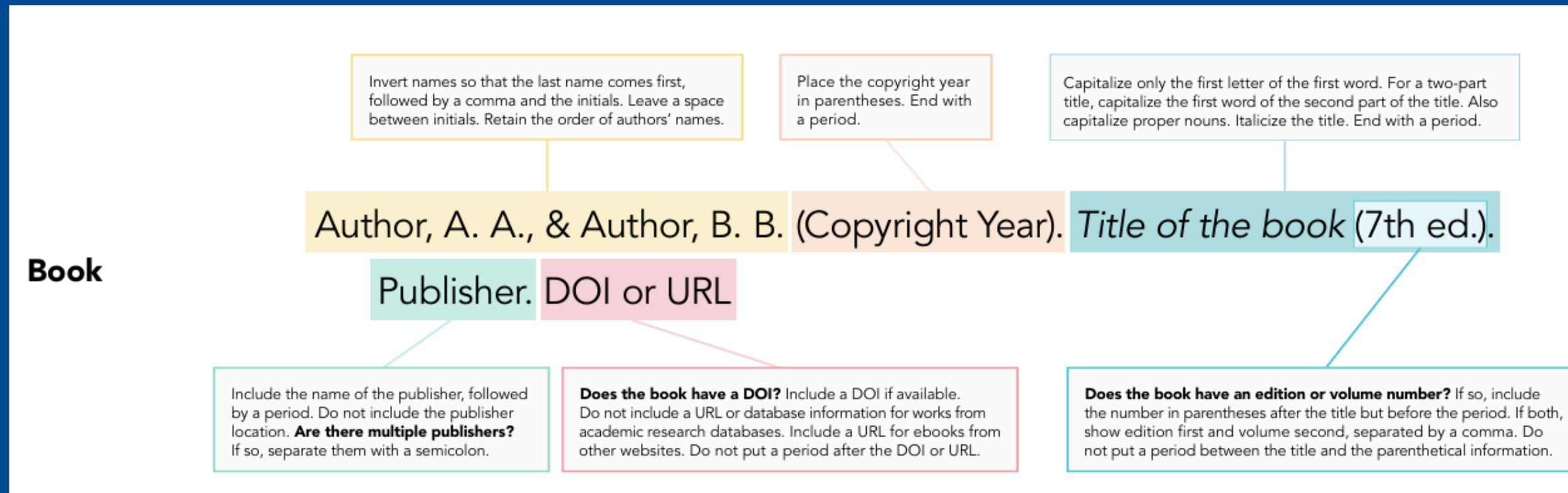
Provide the title of the book in which the chapter appears. Capitalize only the first letter of the first word. For a two-part title, capitalize the first word of the second part of the title. Also capitalize proper nouns. Italicize the book title.

Include the chapter page range. End with a period. **Does the book have an edition or volume number?** If so, include the number in parentheses before the page range. If both, show edition first and volume second, separated by a comma, before the page range. Do not put a period between the title and the parenthetical information.

Goldschmidt, R. B., & Otlet, P. (1990).

On a new form of the book: The microphotographic book (W. B. Rayward, Trans.). In W. B. Rayward (Ed.), *International organization and dissemination of knowledge: Selected essays of Paul Otlet* (pp. 87-95). Elsevier. (Original work published 1906)

書籍(可注意有無版次)



書名

digital identifier of
an object

作者

Edmonds, W. A., & Kennedy, T. D.
(2017). *An applied guide to research
designs: Quantitative, qualitative,
and mixed methods*. Sage. [https://doi.
org/10.4135/9781071802779](https://doi.org/10.4135/9781071802779)

了解格式



引文搜尋



你的引文

要知道它的引文格式



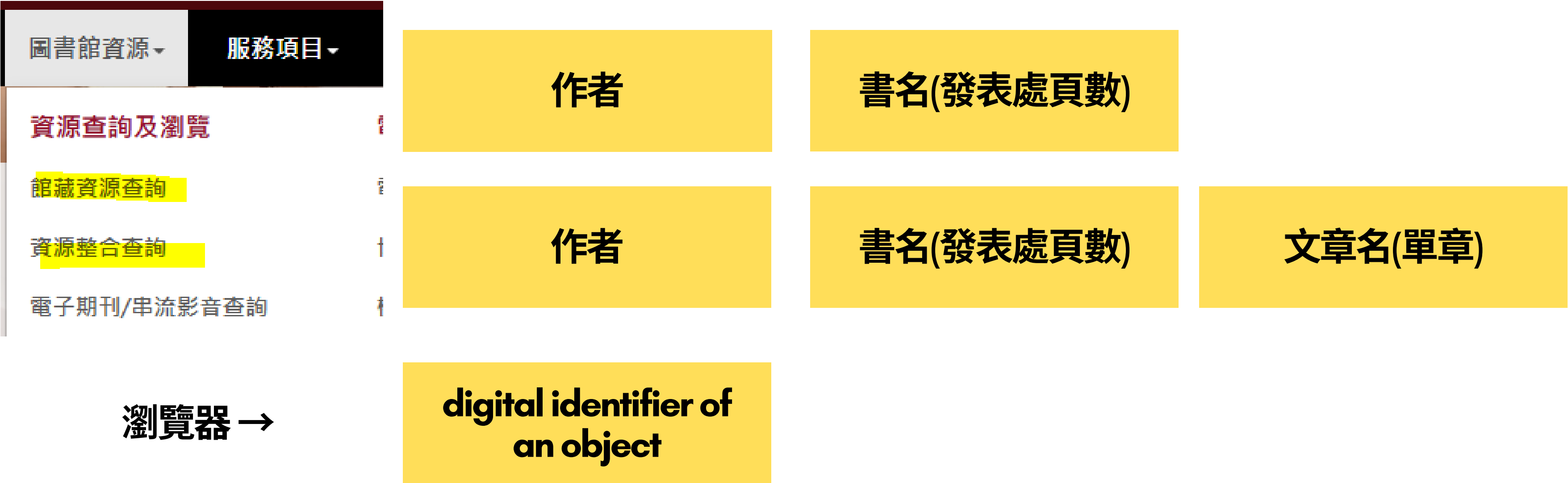
提取檢索詞

作者 / 文章 / 出版社 / 專書 / DOI...



利用資料庫找全文

書籍的檢索:館藏資源, 資源整合



校外連線

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線上諮詢

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English



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校外連線說明

- 一、PROXY代理伺服器(適用PC、筆記型電腦、IPAD)
- 二、VPN連線(*資訊中心目前繼續支援)
- 三、MY LIBRARY資料庫校外連線認證設定

APA Style Blog - Conference Proceeding References

 AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

APA.ORG APA STYLE APA SERVICES DIVISIONS

APA STYLE HELP LOG IN  CART(0)



STYLE AND GRAMMAR GUIDELINES ▾ PRODUCTS ▾ INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS BLOG 

Home > Style and Grammar Guidelines > References > Examples >

Conference Proceeding References

This page contains reference examples for conference proceedings, including the following:

1. [Conference proceedings published in a journal](#)
2. [Conference proceedings published as a whole book](#)
3. [Conference proceedings published as a book chapter](#)

Learn more

Conference proceeding references are covered in seventh edition [Publication Manual](#) Section 10.5

會議資料取得難度較高

會議資料取得難度較高

若引文中經判定為會議資料，以下幾種類型較有機會取得

1. 已發行為會議論文集

2. 領域對會議的重視程度：如IEEE、HCI領域的會議可資料庫會有收錄

3. Worldcat、NBInet、Metacat，可作為檢索管道(限紙本館藏)

淺談灰色文獻

楊雅勛

一、前言

灰色文獻存在已久，早在 1920 年代已有書面記載。如今因應學者專家的資訊需求，且藉由網路的傳播而更加蓬勃發展，其形式也更多樣化。然而灰色文獻雖公開發行，但出版消息取得困難等的特性，導致蒐集不易，因此有關灰色文獻的探討便應運而生且逐漸受到重視。本文針對灰色文獻的範疇作一概括性的介紹，並期望國內對灰色文獻的徵集、管理及利用上有更好的發展。

二、灰色文獻的定義與興起背景

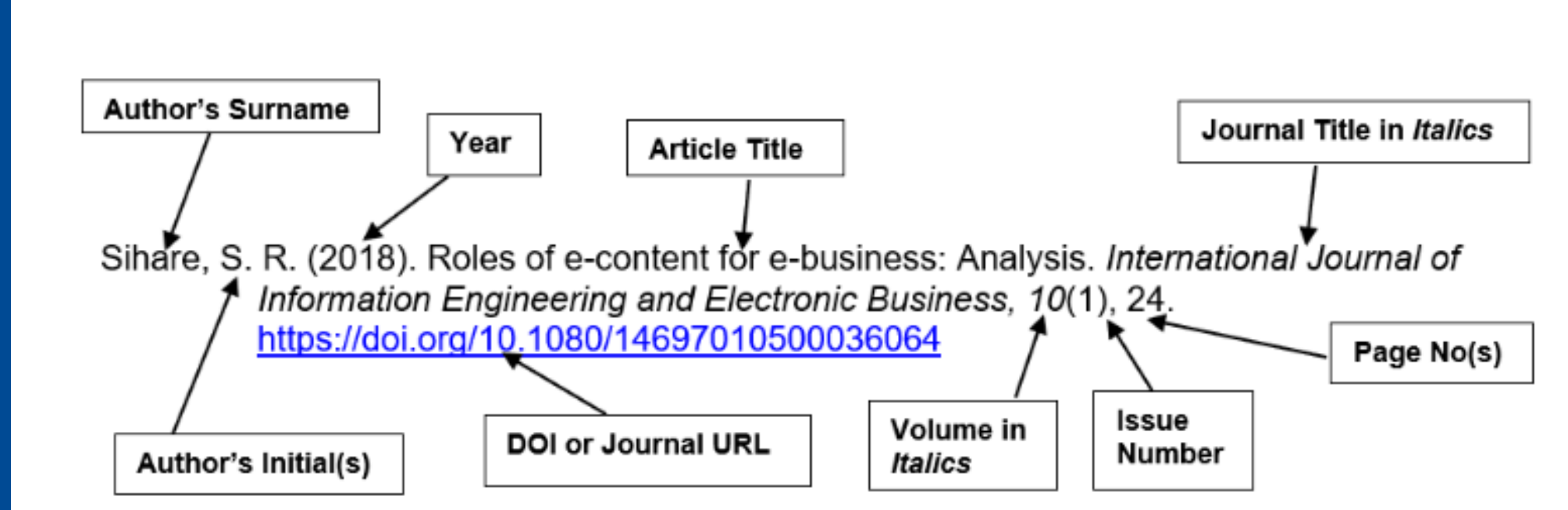
灰色文獻就字面上即可了解它是介於白色文獻與黑色文獻之間的文獻。目前普遍使用的定義是依據 1997 年舉行的「第三次國際灰色文獻會議」中與會者的共識：係指不經營利出版者控制，而由各級政府、學術單位、工商業界所產製的各類印刷與電子形式的資料。灰色文獻包含的範圍如下：

1. 報告（含預印本、會議預印資料與報告、技術報告等）
2. 博碩士論文集
3. 會議論文集
4. 技術規範與標準
5. 非商業性翻譯、書目、技術與商業文件
6. 非商業出版的官方文件（含政府報告與文件）

灰色文獻與學術傳播有著密切的關係，尤其在科技方面，一般圖書期刊的出版方式，無法滿足研究發展成果必須快速發表的需求。而網際網路的興起促進研究者之間的互換資訊，也使得出版形式由紙本改變成電子式，數量激增卻讓灰色文獻的出版更難以掌握。

Conference proceedings published in a journal

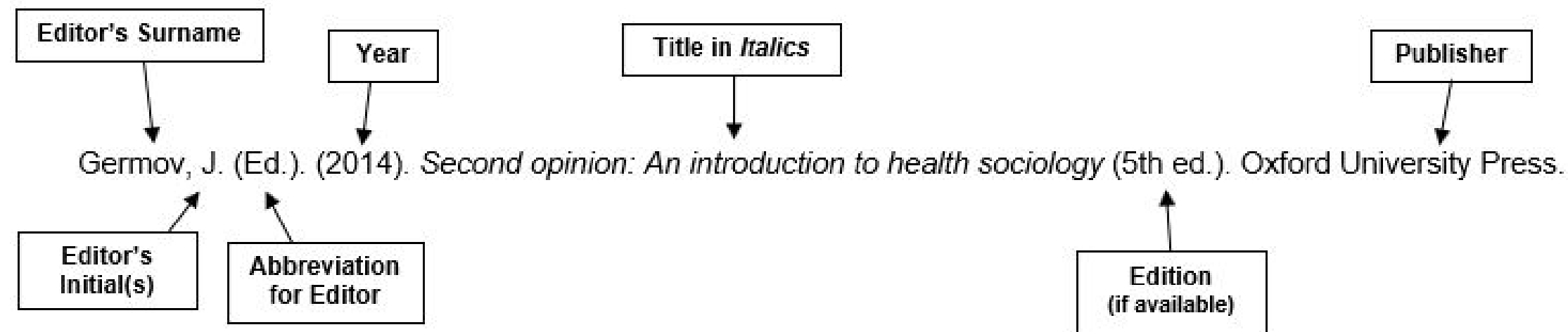
Reference elements



Duckworth, A. L., Quirk, A., Gallop, R., Hoyle, R. H., Kelly, D. R., & Matthews, M. D. (2019). Cognitive and noncognitive predictors of success. **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 116(47), 23499–23504.**
<https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1910510116>

Conference proceedings published as a whole book

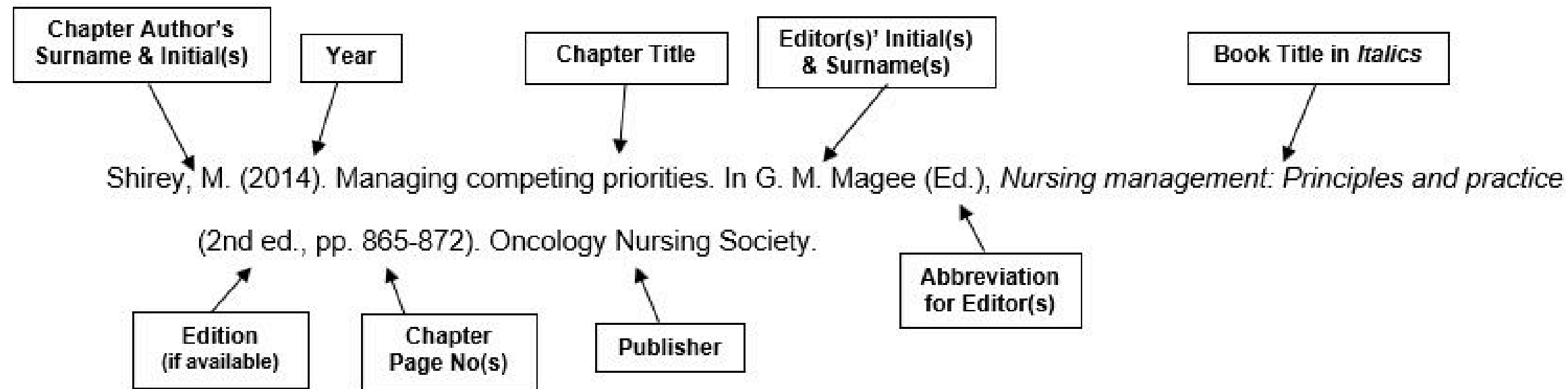
Reference elements



Kushilevitz, E., & Malkin, T. (Eds.). (2016). **Lecture notes in computer science: Vol. 9562. Theory of cryptography.** Springer.

Conference proceedings published as a book chapter

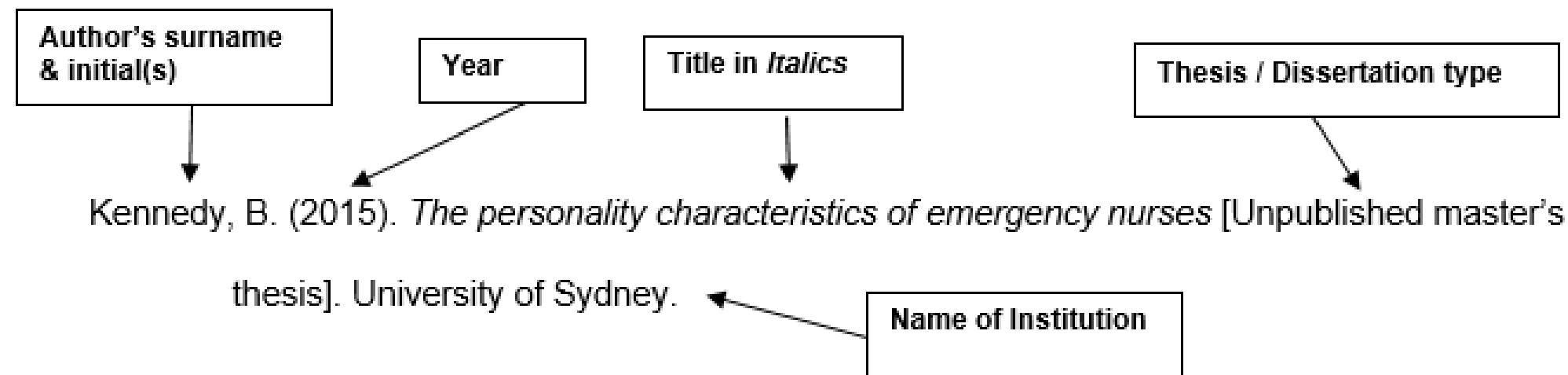
Reference elements



Bedenel, A.-L., Jourdan, L., & Biernacki, C. (2019). Probability estimation by an adapted genetic algorithm in web insurance. In R. Battiti, M. Brunato, I. Kotsireas, & P. Pardalos (Eds.), **Lecture notes in computer science: Vol. 11353. Learning and intelligent optimization** (pp. 225–240). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-05348-2_21

APA Style Blog – Dissertation or Thesis

Reference elements



Published Dissertation or Thesis References

Zambrano-Vazquez, L. (2016). The interaction of state and trait worry on response monitoring in those with worry and obsessive-compulsive symptoms [Doctoral dissertation, University of Arizona]. UA Campus Repository. <https://repository.arizona.edu/handle/10150/620615>

論文的引文檢索: DDC, PQDT

3	標題	DDC國際博碩士論文全文資料庫
	連結	點我連結
	資源描述	提供查詢聯盟會員典藏美國Proquest公司出版之數位博
4	標題	Dissertation and Theses (PQDT) (ProQuest)
	連結	點我連結

作者

文章名

作者

文章名

瀏覽器 →

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an object

校外連線

讀者專區

線上諮詢

網站導覽

English

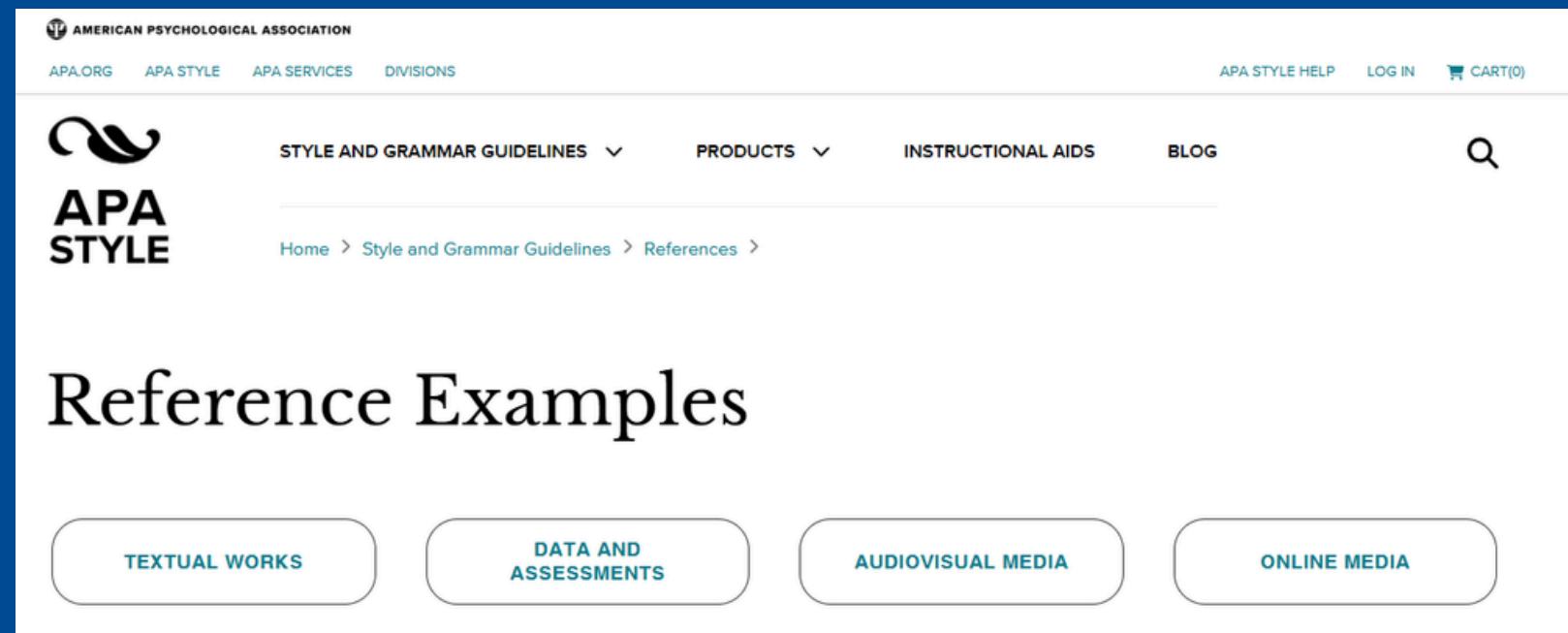


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- 二、VPN連線(*資訊中心目前繼續支援)
- 三、MY LIBRARY資料庫校外連線認證設定

Reference List



APA 官方
沒有發行中文手冊

透過熟悉官方格式
→ 識讀引文+找資料

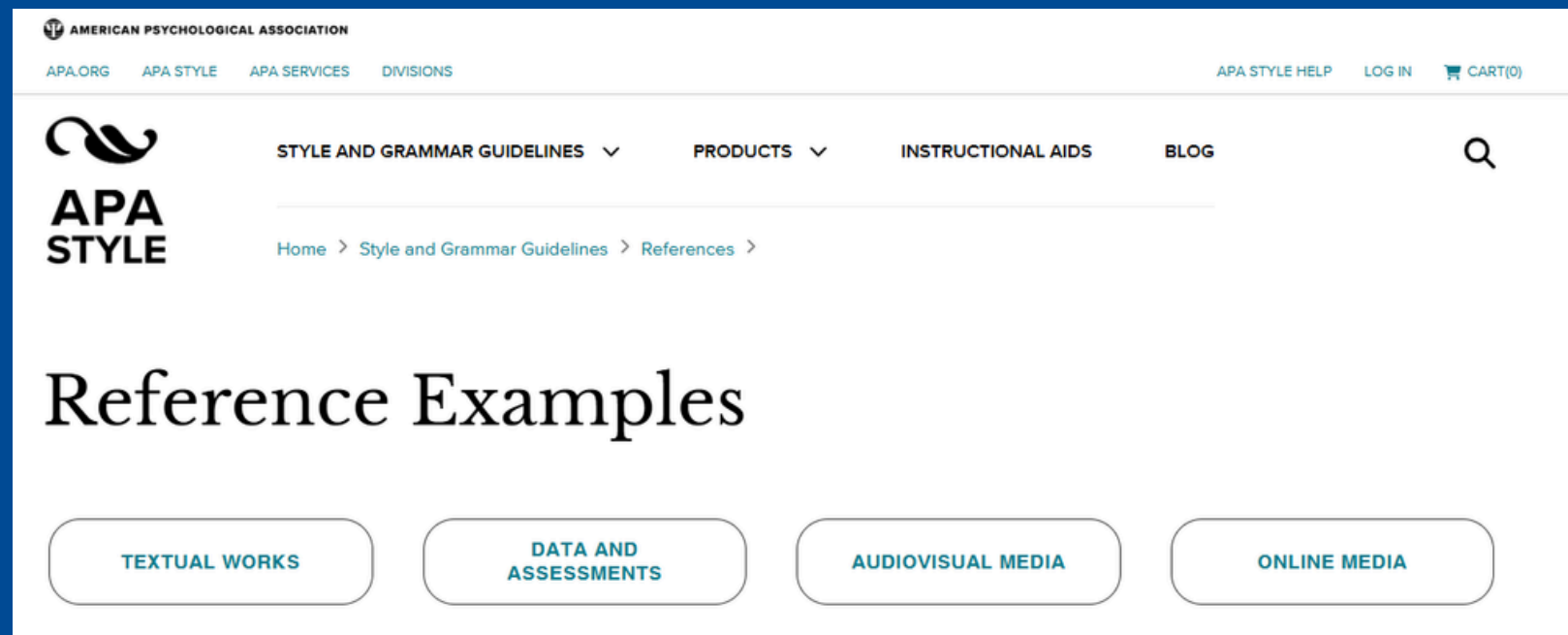
書籍

會議

期刊

博碩士論文

出版書籍



王文科（2001）。*教育研究法*（第六版）。五南。【Wang, Wen-Ke (2001). *[Jiao yu yan jiu fa]* (6th ed.). Wu-Nan. (in Chinese)】



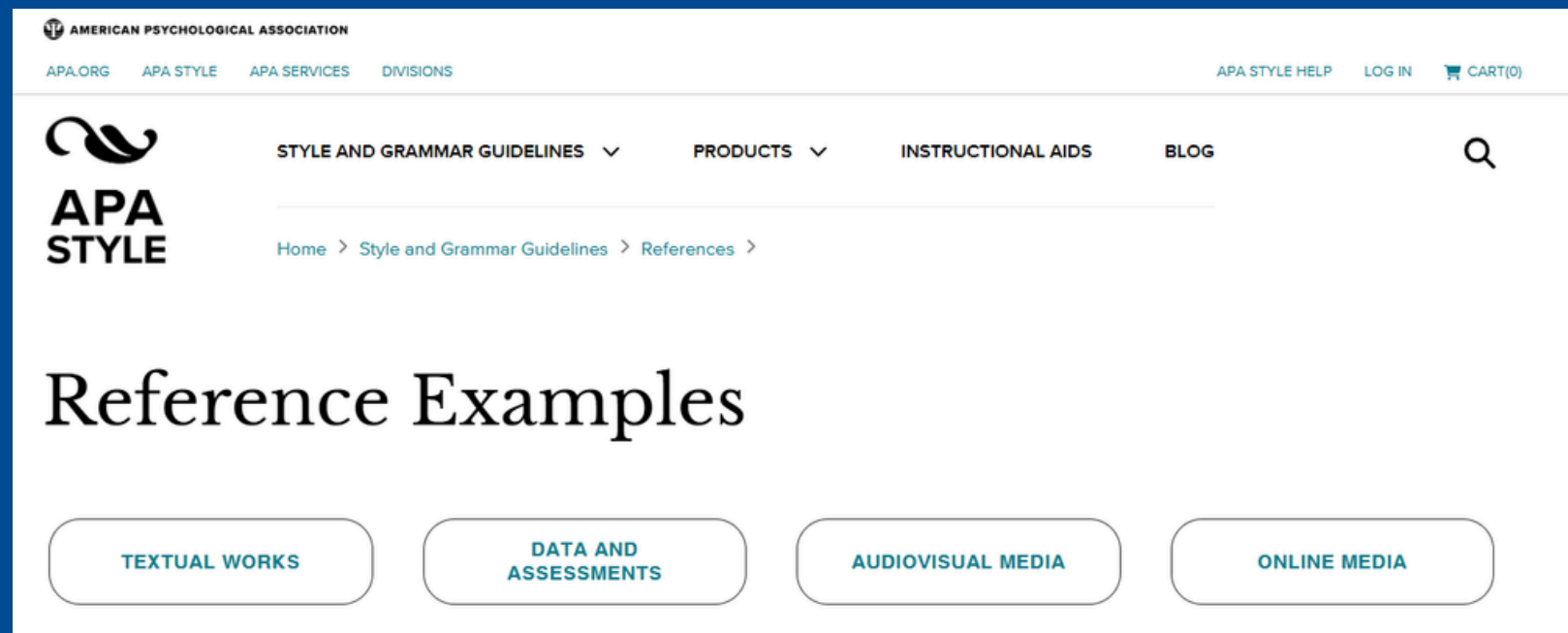
書籍

會議

期刊

博碩士論文

未出版論文



書籍

會議

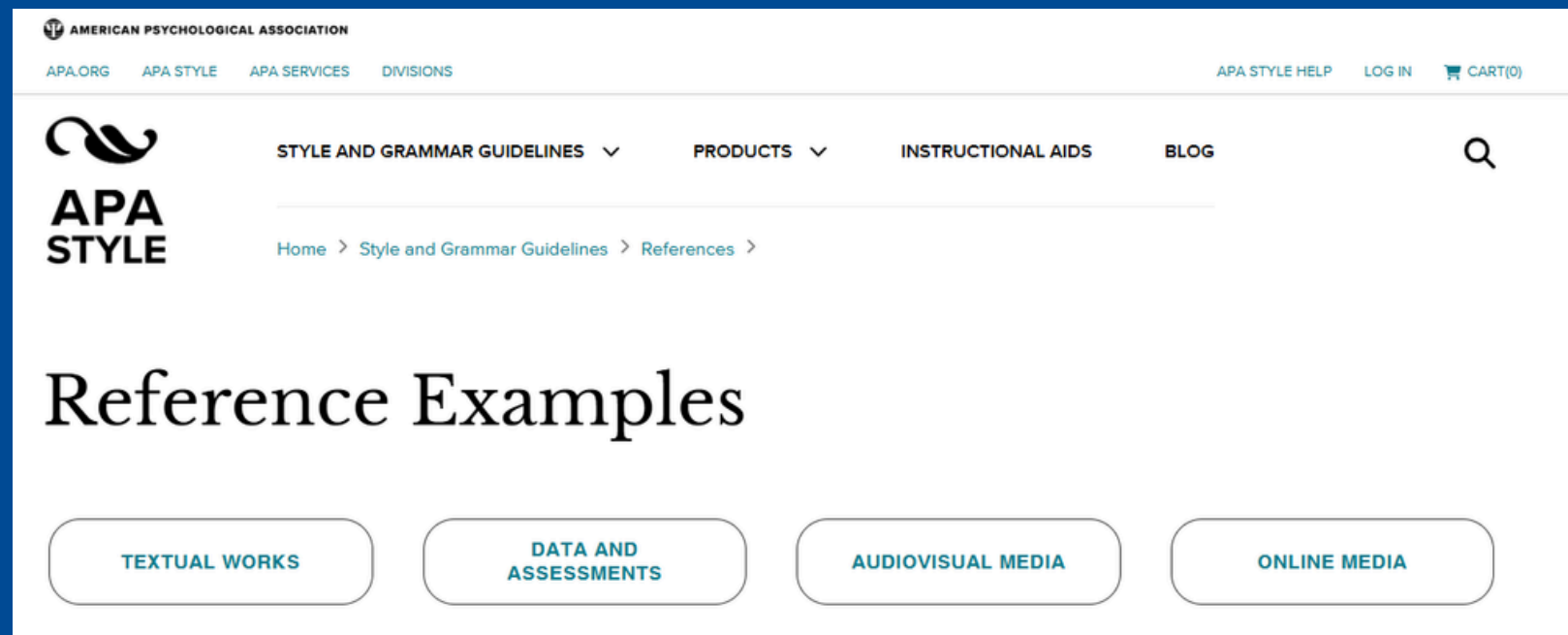
期刊

博碩士論文

倪靖（2017）。串連交通事故資料庫與健保資料庫探討事故受傷嚴重性之影響因素[未出版之碩士論文]。淡江大學運輸管理學系。【Ni, Ching (2017). *Data linkage of traffic crash datasets and hospital datasets for investigating*



期刊



書籍

會議

期刊

博碩士論文

楊東謀、吳怡融（2019）。台灣政府開放資料推行之近況調查與探討。《教育資料與圖書館學》，56(1)，7-44。http://doi.org/10.6120/JoEMLS.201903_56(1).0041.RS.BM [Yong-Tung-Mou, & Wu, Yi-maturity assessment of data development in the e-government. *Journal of Media & Library Sciences*, http://doi.org/10.6120/_56(1).0041.RS.BM (in

資源查詢及瀏覽

館藏資源查詢

資源整合查詢

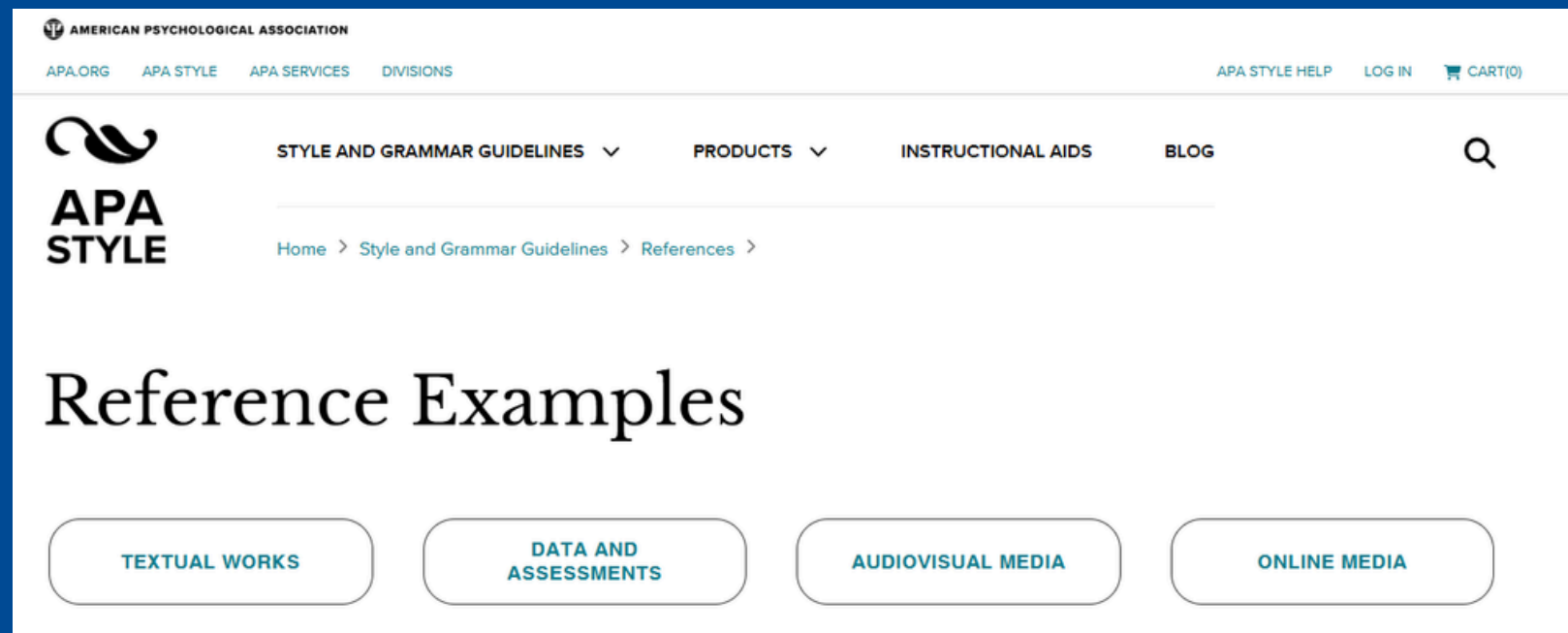
電子期刊/串流影音查詢

師大研書機

系所訂購期刊

「教育資料與圖書館學」

書籍單章



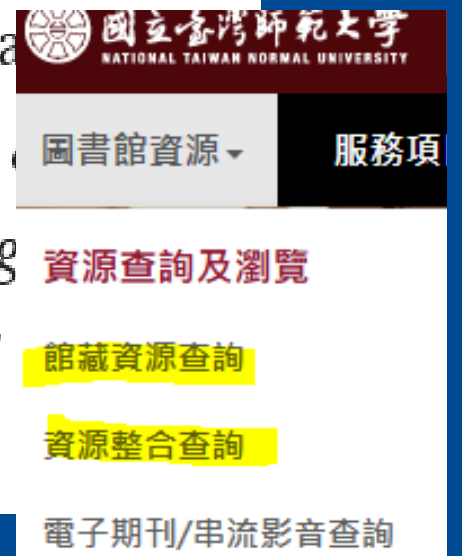
書籍

會議

期刊

博碩士論文

藍佩嘉（2015）。質性個案研究：紮根理論與延伸個案法。在瞿海源、畢恆達、劉長萱、楊國樞（主編），*社會及行為科學研究法：質性研究法*（頁63-96）。東華。【Lan, Pei-Chia (2015). [Zhi xing ge an yan jiu: Zha gen li lun yu yan shen ge an fa]. In Hei-Yua Herng-Dar Bih, Michelle Liou, & Shu Yang (Eds.), *[She hui ji xing xue yan jiu fa: Zhi xing yan jiu fa]* (96). Tung Hua. (in Chinese)】



「社會及行為科學研究法：質性研究法」

如何 取得非本館之期刊



RapidILL西文期刊文獻快遞服務



全國文獻傳遞服務(NDDS)



合理使用界線

1.影印書籍作為上課的教材

※需與授課內容相關

※只可印一本書的一部分

2.印期刊裡的單篇著作

※每人以一份為限

假設你有文章找不到，並不是失敗，也歡迎向圖書館尋求協助

- 1.因為付費牆的關係，部分非OA資料我們須透過圖書館訂購的資料拿到
- 2.非本館資料也有機會透過館際合作取得

你已經學會如何辨識與拆解APA，等於掌握使用「引用知識地圖」的GPS

Welcome to Citation Land !

超越被資訊淹沒的讀者，你是能夠解讀、查找、連結知識的探索者。



學術素養
ACADEMIC LITERACY

生成式
人工智慧
GENERATIVE AI



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YOUR
FEEDBACK.

Q & A
謝謝聆聽

