**The Efficacy of Direct Instruction for Reading Comprehension**

**Cynthia L. Strong**

**Seattle Pacific University**

References

Bower, B. (2008, Feb. 9). Dawn of the city: Excavations prompt a revolution in thinking about the earliest cities. *Science News*, *173*(6), 90-92. Retrieved from http://www.sciencenewsmagazine.org/

Brown, K. J. (2000). What kind of text—for whom and when? Textual scaffolding for beginning readers. *The Reading Teacher, 53*, 292-307. Retrieved from http://www.reading.org

Coady, J., & Huckin, T. (Eds.). (1997). *Second language vocabulary acquisition*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.

Curtis, M. E., & Longo, A. M. (2001). Teaching vocabulary to adolescents to improve comprehension. *Reading Online*, *5*. Retrieved from http://www.readingonline.org

Kandel, E. R., & Squire, L. R. (2000, November 10). Neuroscience: Breaking down scientific barriers to the study of brain and mind. *Science*, *290*, 1113-1120. http://www.sciencemag.org

Klimoski, R., & Palmer, S. (1993). The ADA and the hiring process in organizations. *Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research, 45*(2), 10-36. http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/1061-4087.45.2.10

Kubota, K. (2007*). “Soaking” model for learning: Analyzing Japanese learning/teaching process from a socio-historical perspective*. Retrieved from ERIC database. (ED498566).

MacGinitie, W. H., MacGinitie, R. K., Maria, K., & Dreyer, L. G. (1926-2000). *Gates-MacGinitie Reading Tests, Fourth Edition, Forms S and T.* Itasca, IL: Riverside Publishing.

Mitchell, T. R., & Larson, J. R., Jr. (1987). *People in organizations: An introduction to organizational behavior*  (3rd ed.). New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.

Stanovich, K. (1991). Changing models of reading and reading acquisition. In L. Rieben & C. A. Perfetti (Eds.), *Learning to read: Basic research and its implications* (pp. 19-31). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. (2010). *Operation Uplink.* Retrieved July 20, 2010, from http://www.operationuplink.org/

The above items illustrate, in that order:

* (Bower) A magazine article from a web site
* (Brown) A journal article from a database with no DOI (digital object identifier) assigned and with pagination by issue
* (Coady) A book
* (Curtis) An article from an Internet-only web site
* (Kandel) A magazine article with continuous pagination from a database
* (Klimoski) A journal article with pagination by issue from a database with a DOI assigned
* (Kubota) An ERIC document
* (MacGinitie) a test
* (Mitchell) A book with more recent edition. Notice the words publisher, co, and inc. are omitted. Boos and Press should be included.
* (Stanovich) A chapter in an edited book
* (Veterans) An individual web page with no author

Things to pay attention to when creating a References list:

* References lists should be doubled spaced.
* Capitalization rules:
  + Books: capitalize the first word in the title, all proper names, and the first word after the colon
  + Article: same as book
  + Journal title: capitalize all important words
* Italicize
  + the title of a book and the title of a journal
  + volume numbers, not issue numbers
* If an article has a doi (digital object identifier…a big long weird looking number), it should be included in the reference item. See the Klimoski example in References sample)

**Source**

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.

**Two additional sources for help with the APA style**

American Psychological Association. (2012). *APA style guide to electronic references.* Washington, D.C. Retrieved from <http://spu.worldcat.org/title/apa-style-guide-to-electronic-references/oclc/795354092> (to access this electronic document, you will be asked to authenticate yourself as an SPU patron by using your Banner information.)

Online Writing Lab (OWL) at Purdue University <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/> very helpful web site when citing APA style.