

1: APA Format Guide & FREE Generator

The authority on APA Style and the 6th edition of the APA Publication Manual. Find tutorials, the APA Style Blog, how to format papers in APA Style, and other resources to help you improve your writing, master APA Style, and learn the conventions of scholarly publishing.

When printing this page, you must include the entire legal notice. This material may not be published, reproduced, broadcast, rewritten, or redistributed without permission. Use of this site constitutes acceptance of our terms and conditions of fair use. APA American Psychological Association style is most commonly used to cite sources within the social sciences. For more information, please consult the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th ed. To see a side-by-side comparison of the three most widely used citation styles, including a chart of all APA citation guidelines, see the Citation Style Chart. You should use a clear font that is highly readable. APA recommends using 12 pt. Times New Roman font. Include a page header also known as the "running head" at the top of every page. Major Paper Sections Your essay should include four major sections: Include the page header described above flush left with the page number flush right at the top of the page. Type your title in upper and lowercase letters centered in the upper half of the page. APA recommends that your title be no more than 12 words in length and that it should not contain abbreviations or words that serve no purpose. Your title may take up one or two lines. All text on the title page, and throughout your paper, should be double-spaced. Do not use titles Dr. Your abstract page should already include the page header described above. Beginning with the next line, write a concise summary of the key points of your research. Your abstract should contain at least your research topic, research questions, participants, methods, results, data analysis, and conclusions. You may also include possible implications of your research and future work you see connected with your findings. Your abstract should be a single paragraph, double-spaced. Your abstract should be between and words. You may also want to list keywords from your paper in your abstract. To do this, indent as you would if you were starting a new paragraph, type Keywords: Listing your keywords will help researchers find your work in databases. However, select pages, like the Citation Style Chart , still include this information. Purdue Online Writing Lab.

2: General Format // Purdue Writing Lab

APA (American Psychological Association) style is most commonly used to cite sources within the social sciences. This resource, revised according to the 6th edition, second printing of the APA manual, offers examples for the general format of APA research papers, in-text citations, endnotes/footnotes, and the reference page.

Archaeology Linguistics Many other fields and subject areas regularly use this style too. There are other formats and styles to use, such as MLA format and Chicago, among many, many others. Not doing so can be considered plagiarism, possibly leading to a failed grade or loss of a job. This style is one of the most commonly used citation styles used to prevent plagiarism. Writing and Organizing Your Paper in an Effective Way This section of our guide focuses on proper paper length, how to format headings, and desirable wording. Be direct, clear, and professional. Try not to add fluff and unnecessary details into your paper or writing. This will keep the paper length shorter and more concise. Headings serve an important purpose – they organize your paper and make it simple to locate different pieces of information. In addition, headings provide readers with a glimpse to the main idea, or content, they are about to read. In APA format, there are five levels of headings, each with different sizes and purposes

Level 1: The largest heading size This is the title of your paper The title should be centered in the middle of the page The title should be bolded Use uppercase and lowercase letters where necessary called title capitalization

Level 2: Should be a bit smaller than the title, which is Level 1 Place this heading against the left margin Use bold letters Use uppercase and lowercase letters where necessary

Level 3: Should be a bit smaller than Level 2 Indented in from the left side margin Use bold letters Only place an uppercase letter at the first word of the heading. All others should be lowercase. The exception is for pronouns as they should begin with a capital letter. Should be a bit smaller than Level 3

Level 4: Indented in from the left margin Bolded Italicized Only place an uppercase letter at the first word of the heading. Should be the smallest heading in your paper Indented Italicized Only place an uppercase letter at the first word of the heading. Here is a visual example of the levels of headings:

Writing a paper for scientific topics is much different than writing for English, literature, and other composition classes. Science papers are much more direct, clear, and concise. This section includes key suggestions, from APA, to keep in mind while formulating your research paper. Research experiments and observations rely on the creation and analysis of data to test hypotheses and come to conclusions. While sharing and explaining the methods and results of studies, science writers often use verbs. We tested the solution to identify the possible contaminants. Researchers often test solutions by placing them under a microscope. Notice that the first sentence is in the past tense while the second sentence is in the present tense. This can be confusing for readers. For verbs in scientific papers, the manual recommends using: Past tense or present perfect tense for the explanation of the procedure Past tense for the explanation of the results Present tense for the explanation of the conclusion and future implications

Tone: Even though your writing will not have the same fluff and detail as other forms of writing, it should not be boring or dull to read. The Publication Manual suggests thinking about who will be the main reader of your work and to write in a way that educates them. The American Psychological Association strongly objects of any bias towards gender, racial groups, ages of individuals or subjects, disabilities, and sexual orientation. Here are a few guidelines that the American Psychological Association suggests: Do not include information about individuals or labels if it is not necessary to include. Use one space after most punctuation marks unless the punctuation mark is at the end of a sentence. If the punctuation mark is at the end of the sentence, use two spaces afterwards. If too many abbreviations are used in one sentence, it may become difficult for the reader to comprehend the meaning. Prior to using an unfamiliar abbreviation, you must type it out in text and place the abbreviation immediately following it in parentheses. Any usage of the abbreviation after the initial description, can be used without the description. Patients who experience STM loss while using the medication should discuss it with their doctor. AIDS Use an oxford comma. This type of comma is placed before the words and OR or in a series of three items. The medication caused drowsiness, upset stomach, and fatigue. For possessive plural nouns, the apostrophe is placed after the s. If you plan to add any charts, tables, drawings, or images to your paper, number them using Arabic numerals. The first graphic,

labeled as 1, should be the first one mentioned in the text. Follow them in the appropriate numeral order in which they appear in the text of your paper. Chart 1, Chart 2, Chart 3. Only use graphics if they will supplement the material in your text. If they reinstate what you already have in your text, then it is not necessary to include a graphic. Include enough wording in the graphic so that the reader is able to understand its meaning, even if it is isolated from the corresponding text. However, do not go overboard with adding a ton of wording in your graphic. Click here to find additional information about citation fundamentals.

Contributor Information and Titles: The main contributor s of the source often the name of the author is placed before the date and title. If there is more than one author, arrange the authors in the same order found on the source. Use the first and middle name initials and the entire last name. Inverse all names before the title. Other contributor types Sometimes the main contributor is not an author, but another contributor type, such as an editor for a book, a conductor for a musical piece, or a producer for a film. In this instance, follow the contributor with the contributor type abbreviate Editor s as Ed. Corporate or group authors Some sources may have corporate or group authors. Write these organizations in their entirety, and place them where you would write the author. Illinois Department of Industrial Relations. McGraw-Hill No contributor information Sometimes you will come across sources with no contributor information. In this instance, do not write the date first. Instead, write the name of the title and then the date, then followed by the remaining appropriate bibliographic data.

Title Rules Capitalization and Italics Article titles and works within larger works, such as chapters and web pages, as well as informally published material are not italicized. Main titles that stand alone, such as those for books and journals, are italicized. Generally, capitalize the first letter of the first word of the title or any subtitles, and the first letter of any proper nouns. For titles of periodicals, such as journals and newspapers, capitalize every principal word.

Publication Information After the contributor information and title comes the publication information. Below are different publication templates. Journal Title, Volume Issue , Page s. Magazine Title, Volume Issue , Page s. Year, Month Day published. Newspaper Title, Page s. Additional information For less conventional source types, you can add descriptions about the source after the title, in brackets, immediately after the title. For example, you can add [Brochure] after the title of a brochure separated by a space to clarify the type of source you are citing. See the example below: Generally, parenthetical citations include the last name of the author and year of publication. Page numbers are also included when citing a direct quote. If some of the information is included in the body of the sentence, exclude it from the parenthetical citation. In-text APA citations typically appear at the end of the sentence, between the last word and the period. Harlem had many artists and musicians in the late s Belafonte, Example of a parenthetical citation when author is mentioned in the text: According to Belafonte, Harlem was full of artists and musicians in the late s For parenthetical citations with two authors, format your parenthetical citation like this: For parenthetical citations with three to five authors: The event resulted in thousands of participants flocking to the National Mall in support of the cause Stewart et al. OR Stewart et al. The study did not come to any definitive conclusions Rothschild et al. For parenthetical citations for sources without an author: If a work has no author, include the first few words of the bibliography entry in many cases, the title and the year. However, unlike in your reference list, parenthetical citations of articles and chapters should have all major words capitalized. Italicize the titles of periodicals, books, brochures, or reports. The report includes some bleak results Information Illiteracy in Academia, Citing a part of a work: When citing a specific part of a work, provide the relevant page number or section identifier, such as a chapters, tables, or figures.

3: APA Style - Excelsior College OWL

Check with your instructor for any deviations from this or from the full APA style. Instructions Content on this guide comes from the 6th edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association.

This page provides you with an overview of APA format. Included is information about referencing, various citation formats with examples for each source type, and other helpful information. See more across the site. This involves indicating that the work of other individuals is included in your project, which is one way to prevent plagiarism. Be careful of plagiarism! Thankfully, plagiarism can be prevented. One way it can be prevented is by including citations in your research project. Want to make these citations quickly and easily? This guide explains how to make citations. There are two types of APA citations. When you add text word-for-word from another source into your project or take information from another source and place it in your own words and writing style known as paraphrasing, you must make an in-text citation. These citations are short in length and are placed in the main part of your project, directly after the borrowed information. The other type of citations, which are called reference citations, are found at the end of your research project, usually on the last page. Included on this reference list page are the full citations for any in-text citations found in the body of the project. These citations are listed in alphabetical order, one after the other. The two types of citations, in-text and reference citations, look very different. In-text citations include three items: Reference citations include more information such as the name of the author(s), the year the source was published, the title of the source, and the URL or page range. Why is it Important to Include Citations? Including citations in your research projects is a very important component of the research process. The American Psychological Association is an organization created for individuals in the psychology field. With close to 1 million members, they provide educational opportunities, funding, guidance, and research information for everything psychology related. They also have numerous high-quality databases, peer-reviewed journals, and books that revolve around mental health. The American Psychological Association is also credited with creating their own specific citation style, which is a popular way to create citations. This citation format is used by individuals not only in the psychology field, but many other subject areas as well. Education, economics, business, and social sciences also use this citation style quite frequently. Click here for more information. Why Was This Style Created? This format was first developed in order to form a standardized way for researchers in the science fields to document their sources. Prior to the inception of these standards and guidelines, individuals were recognizing the work of other authors by including bits and pieces of information, in random order. You can probably imagine how difficult it was to understand the sources that were used for research projects! Having a standard format for citing sources allows readers to glance at a citation and easily locate the title, author, year published, and other critical pieces of information needed to understand a source. Click here to learn more about why the American Psychological Association created this citation style. The Evolution Of This Style This citation style is currently in its 6th edition and was released in 2010. In previous versions of APA format, researchers and scholars were required to include the date that an electronic resource was accessed. In addition, names of databases were included, and only the name of the city was included in the publication information. Now, it is no longer required to include the date of access as well as the name of the database in an APA citation. In 2019, the American Psychological Association released a revised manual just for electronic resources. This was released due to the increase in the amount of technological advances and resources. Citations The Appearance of Citations There are two types of citations: In-text, also called parenthetical citations, are found in the body, or text, of a research project. See the next section below to learn more about how to format and include in-text citations in your project. Complete reference citations are found at the end of a research project. These reference citations are longer and include all of the information needed to locate the source yourself. Full citations for all of the in-text citations are found here. The format for citations varies, but some use this general format: Books have a certain format, websites have a different format, periodicals have a different format, and so on. If you would like to cite your sources automatically, Citation Machine is a citation generator that will make the citation process much easier for you. When using a direct quote,

paraphrasing information, or simply referring to a piece of information from another source. Quite often, researchers and scholars use a small amount of text, word for word, from another source and include it in their own research projects. This is done for many reasons. In addition to using the exact words from another source and placing them into your project, in-text citations are also added anytime you paraphrase information. Paraphrasing is when you take information from another source and rephrase it, in your own words. When simply referring to another piece of information from another source, also include an in-text citation directly following it. In-text citations are found after a direct quote, paraphrased information, or reference. They are formatted like this: This information is included in order to help the reader locate the exact portion of text themselves. According to a study done by Kent and Giles , student teachers who use technology in their lessons tend to continue using technology tools throughout their teaching careers. Head to our homepage to learn more. Click here to learn more about crediting work. Reference List Citation Components As stated above, reference list citations are the full citations for all of the in-text citations found in the body of a research project. They have a hanging indent, meaning that the second line of text is indented in half an inch. See examples below to see what a hanging indent looks like. The format for citations varies based on the source type, but some citations use this general format: Retrieved from URL Learn more about each component of the reference citation and how to format it in the sections that follow. Include the initials for the first and middle names. End this information with a period. Two or More Authors When two or more authors work together on a source, write them in the order in which they appear on the source, using this format: If you plan on using a free APA citation tool, such as Citation Machine, the names of the authors will format properly for you. Include the full date for newspapers, the month and year for magazine articles, and only the year for journals and all other sources. If no date is found on the source, include the initials, n. Titles When writing out titles for books, articles, chapters, or other nonperiodical sources, only capitalize the first word of the title and the first word of the subtitle. Names of people, places, organizations, and other proper nouns also have the first letter capitalized. For books and reports, italicize the title in the citation. Strange case of Dr. The saga of an American family. For articles and chapters in APA referencing, do not italicize the title. Wake up the nation: Public libraries, policy making, and political discourse. For newspapers, magazines, journals, newsletters, and other periodicals, capitalize the first letter in each word and italicize the title. A common question is whether to underline your title or place it in italics or quotation marks. In this citation style, titles are never underlined or placed in quotation marks. They are either placed in italics or not. When a source sits alone and is not part of a larger whole, place the title in italics. If the source does not sit alone and is part of a larger whole, do not place it in italics. Books, movies, journals, and television shows are placed in italics since they stand alone. Songs on an album, episodes of television shows, chapters in books, and articles in journals are not placed in italics since they are smaller pieces of larger wholes. Additional Information about the Title If you feel it would be helpful to include additional information about the source type, include this information in brackets immediately following the title. Use a brief descriptive term and capitalize the first letter. Jurassic Park [Motion picture]. Besides [Motion picture], other common notations include:

4: Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Sixth Edition

APA has a number of rules that your instructor may want you to follow. The following information came from the 6th edition of the APA Manual. See the page number that follows each style rule for more information.

Your bibliography is currently empty! Add some references from the sources along the top. Welcome to Cite This For Me! Our free tools are designed to help you quickly prepare an entire bibliography or reference list in three simple steps: Add references or citations. Choose your citation style. Add the bibliography to your paper. Even if you know very little about references, our forms and automatic citation features will guide you through the process and tell you what information is needed. This means less guessing for you and more accurate citations! On top of downloading citations to Microsoft Word, you will be able to save your work, create as many bibliographies as you want, and work faster with no ads. Premium accounts also let you check your paper for accidental plagiarism, so you can be more confident when turning it in. Launched in October , we began with the mission of helping students create perfect citations in a fraction of the time. Without even realizing it, you do it already in your everyday life in little ways. We do this because it gives credibility to what we say, but also because it credits the originator of the information and allows others to follow up if they need more information. Formal citing done for papers and projects takes this a step further. In addition to the reasons mentioned above, citing sources in academia provides evidence of your research process and helps you avoid plagiarism. Plagiarism is a word you never want to hear describing your work. What Are You Citing?: Answering this question is usually the first step in creating a citation. Cite This For Me has you covered. How Does This Work? Immediately start citing by clicking on the website or journal article icon. From there, a form will pop up and show you all of the information you should look for in your source. You can create a citation at any time and also go back and edit it as many times as you want. To help you save even more time and effort when citing websites, books, and journal articles, Cite This For Me will automatically find reference information and fill out some of the form for you. When citing these sources, you start off with a search bar that assists you in finding the source you are referencing. Did you know there are literally thousands of citations styles in the world? Fortunately, Cite This For Me has a lot of them! Understanding it All Beyond simply creating references or citations, most citation styles have additional guidelines about paper formatting, in-text citations, and other details. Cite This For Me citation guides covers a lot of this additional information, so your paper is more properly prepped and less likely to get points taken off for these details. Keep up with the latest articles by following us on Facebook or Twitter. Whenever you are on a page you wish to use as a source, simply click the Cite This For Me extension button to generate a citation for it. Click here to get the add-on. You can copy and paste your citations from Cite This For Me into your paper, project, or document. It helps you identify any information that may still need a citation created for it. To sum it all up: Sign up by clicking here.

5: How to Cite Anything in APA Format - EasyBib

When in doubt about a rule, check the sixth edition APA manual rather than relying on this template. (I prefer only one space after a period, but two spaces are suggested by the sixth-.

If an entry does not have a byline, begin the reference with the entry title and publication date. In Encyclopedia of chemical technology 4th ed. Entry in Mental Measurements Yearbook MMY Title of the review and authorship appears in italics at the beginning of the review narrative example provided below. Also note that many entries published in MMY contain more than one review. Title of the test is capitalized. Review of the Comprehensive Assessment of School Environments. Buros Institute, University of Nebraska Press. Adaptability to online learning: The differences in cognitive strategies and search behaviors among graduate students in an academic library Doctoral dissertation, Wayne State University. Issues in the creation and coordination of an academic computing help desk. Association of Small Computer Users in Education: Successful collaborations between high schools and community colleges. Characteristics of selected multilingual education programs from around the world: Dominican University of California, Retrieved from http: Exploring an option for extended learning. Communication training and the help-desk hot-line. Writing year-end teacher improvement plans--right now!! A handbook for local officials. Bureau of Government Research, University of Oklahoma. A conceptual model for a task analysis of methods in action research design. Program effectiveness of job readiness training: An analysis and evaluation of selected programs in St. Louis, Missouri Doctoral dissertation. Understanding graduate student constructs for finding meaning in the advising experience: Factors associated with attachment in international adoption Doctoral dissertation. Available from Dissertation Express database. A study of the development and validation of a high school leadership training program: Evaluation of the student leadership program Doctoral dissertation. Legal mobilization and the rise of collegiate hate speech codes. Dissertation Abstracts International, 60 02 , A. Also, does not appear in Dissertation Express. Also, does not appear in Dissertation Express.. The freshman year experience, Downtown Marquette dog sled races [Video file]. European cartographers and the Ottoman world, [Video file]. In Good Morning America. Person of the Week.

6: APA Reference Style - 6th edition

APA Style Resources. APA Style CENTRAL. A new electronic tool for teaching, learning, and writing in APA Style. APA Publication Manual, 6th Edition. An easy to use, definitive guide for writers, editors, students, and educators.

7: APA Sample Paper // Purdue Writing Lab

Page 1. Formatting a Paper for APA 6. th. Edition. This guide outlines formatting a paper to follow APA style including setting the margins, font type and size, line spacing, title page, and references page using Microsoft Word and

King in Tudor drama The Great Cosmic Mother Corporate Characters Reauthorization of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act Understanding and treating depression Cable television and the FCC Playing with opposites Links awakening manga Casio fx-7700g manual Dissemination of research findings Mark B. Powers and Paul Emmelkamp Performance writ large : desultory remarks on furnishing the abode of the retired scholar Nicholas Cook Competing with products and standards : pioneer and orchestrate evolving mass markets Understanding and writing property descriptions Friendship First New Testament Paddington at Work (Galaxy Childrens Large Print) Roku 2 user manual De moi dolereus (Rotrouenge Gillebert de Berneville About Maigret and the Stolen Papers Outlines of political economy Governance power and policy Risk assessment workgroup. Atlas of Laparoscopic Urologic Surgery with DVD The Reformation in rhyme Beginning micro-PROLOG Our search for God Nikrovas passion The man with two sons. Procedures for Primary Care Providers Spirituality and social liberation It All Fits Together Winter Quarter Administrators Guidebook: Gods Story Extremity trauma skills What is a singer? The Assistant (Perennial Classics) Unexplored wealth frontiers The Mississippi Burning Trial University physics 13th edition textbook Medium term planning in Sweden Revision of the land snails of the Paleozoic era, with descriptions of new species The Lives Of The Sheridans V1 Rebuilding the liberal order