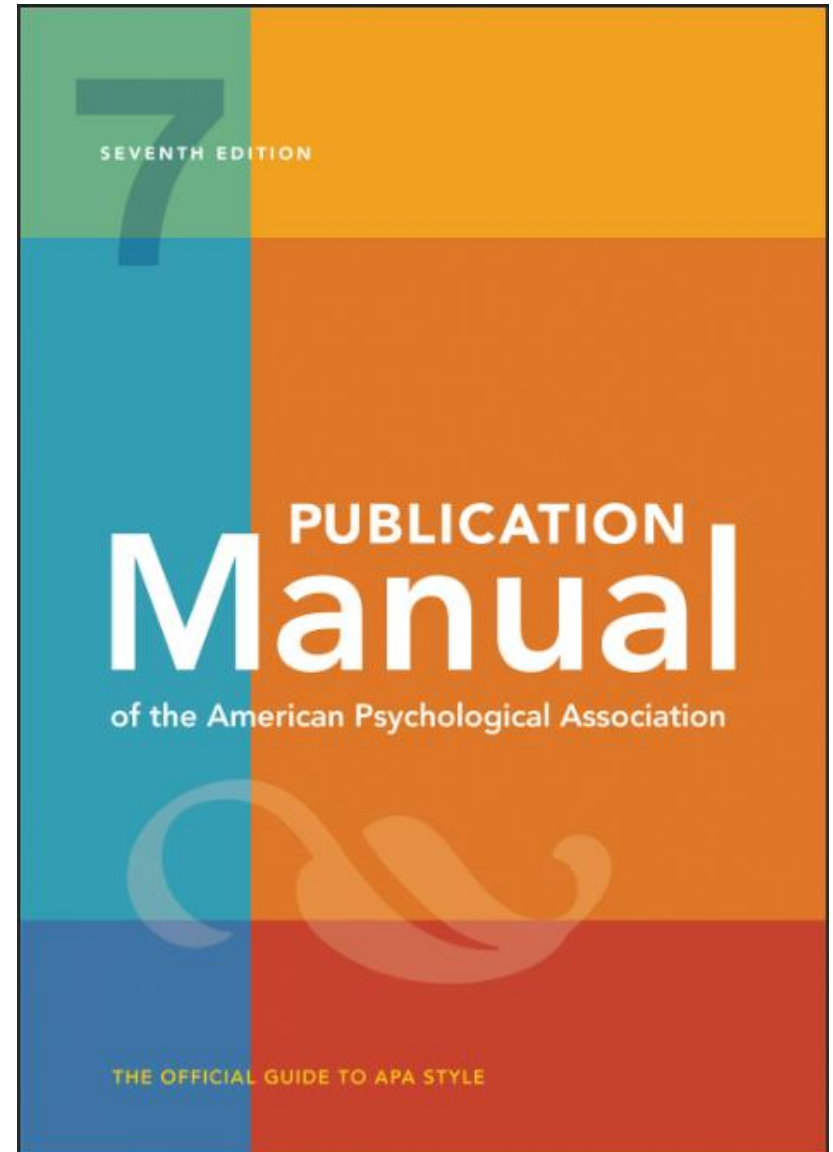


APA Formatting



What is APA?

- It is the American Psychological Association style of Writing.
- MRU Requirement.
- The APA manual is available at the MRU Library!



General APA Format

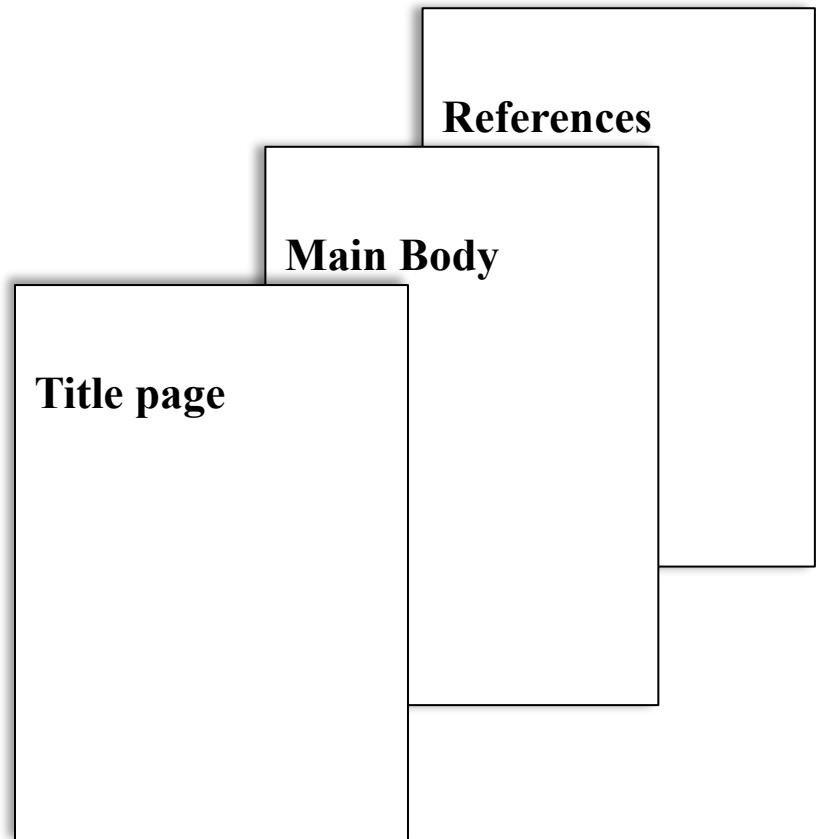
- **Your essay should:**
 - Be typed
 - Be double-spaced
 - Have 1” margins on each side
 - A preferred font is sans serif (i.e., Times New Roman – 12- point)*
 - Be printed on standard-sized paper (8.5”x 11”)
 - Paragraphs must be left aligned with each first line indented

* Other fonts include 11-point Calibri, 11-point Arial, 10-point Lucida Sans Unicode, 11-point Georgia, 10-point Computer Modern.*

General APA Format

Your essay should include three major sections:

1. Title Page
2. Main Body
 - Introduction
 - 1st Main point
 - 2nd Main point
 - 3rd Main Point
 - Conclusion
3. References Page



Title Page – Student Paper

Page header:

Student papers contain no running head. Simply insert a page number flush right.

Title page:

The paper's title appears in the upper half of the page, centered. Type the rest of the information after a couple of lines.

Continue with the author's name (no title or degree) if multiple authors, separate with commas and use the word **and** before the last author.

Next, type the academic department, institution name, course, instructor, and your paper's **due** date.

Nursing Paths: A Novel Model for Recent Nursing Students Graduates

Rosie B. Lima, Beth Cruz, and Ruby Loo

Department of Nursing, Miami Regional University

ENG 101: Course Name

Dr. Ross Huston

September 10, 2024|

Main Body

2

Effects of Misinformation on Memory Recall

Memory can be defined as a system that senses, organizes, stores, and retrieves information (The Human Memory, 2019). According to the *APA Dictionary of Psychology* (American Psychological Association, n.d.), memory can also be a representation of past events and a way of encoding and processing those events. It is the threshold between what we perceive and what we choose to remember (Roediger & DeSoto, 2015). The second type is *short-term memory*.

Many factors can affect memory. One factor is the encoding of memory through schemas. A *schema* can be defined as a structure of knowledge in the brain that is used to store information (Wagoner, 2013). Individuals use schemas to create many ways of encoding information to fit already established memories. Schemas not only allow individuals to store memories but also can lead them to reconstruct and alter memories that are processed.

Main Body - Citations

2

In-Text (Parenthetical) Citation

- When paraphrasing or quoting another author's work directly in your paper, use in-text citations. They are called parenthetical or narrative citations.
- Citations must include the author's last name and the year of publication for the source, e.g. (Johnson, 2008).
- Include the page number for direct quotations (preceded by "p.")
- Both paraphrases and quotations require citations.
- Cite only works that you have read and ideas that you have incorporated into your writing.

Citations Continued



7th Edition

Six Steps to Proper Citation Infographic

1

READ the work you want to cite.

2

Identify an **IDEA** you want to put in your paper.

3

Write a **SENTENCE** about that idea.

4

Write a **REFERENCE LIST ENTRY** for the work.

5

Add the corresponding **IN-TEXT CITATION** to the sentence.

6

REPEAT as needed for more works and ideas.

Citations Examples

Direct quotation with author's name as part of the narrative:

According to Moors (2008), “the best way for students to learn APA formatting is with practice” (p. 16).

Direct quotation with parenthetical citation:

Moors (2008) found "it is best for students to ask for help before turning in a paper that needs APA style" (p. 199).

Paraphrase or summary of information from another author:

APA style becomes easier the more you use it (Moors, 2008).

When citing two authors

Whenever you use another author's work, use citation to stay out of trouble (James and Luca, 1999).

When citing three authors or more

APA style is used in the fields of psychology, nursing and health sciences, and engineering (Bali et al. 2018).

Narrative citation

Madison (2023) investigated the risks related to consistently eating cereal for breakfast.

Parenthetical citation

There are risks inherent in eating cereal for breakfast (Madison, 2023).

References Page: Basics

- It has its own separate page, may be one of more pages
- Capitalize all major words in journal titles
- Italicize titles of longer works such as books and journals

Reference Page (continued)

References

- Ambady, N., & Rosenthal, R. (1993). Half a minute: Predicting teacher evaluations from thin slices of nonverbal behavior and physical attractiveness. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 64(3), 431–441. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.64.3.431>
- American Association of University Professors. (n.d.) Background facts on contingent faculty positions. <https://www.aaup.org/issues/contingency/background-facts>
- American Association of University Professors. (2018, October 11). Data snapshot: Contingent faculty in US higher ed. *AAUP Updates*. <https://www.aaup.org/news/data-snapshot-contingent-faculty-us-higher-ed#.Xfpdmy2ZNR4>
- Anderson, K., & Miller, E. D. (1997). Gender and student evaluations of teaching. *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 30(2), 216–219. <https://doi.org/10.2307/420499>
- Armstrong, J. S. (1998). Are student ratings of instruction useful? *American Psychologist*, 53(11), 1223–1224. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.53.11.1223>
- Attiyeh, R., & Lumsden, K. G. (1972). Some modern myths in teaching economics: The U.K. experience. *American Economic Review*, 62(1), 429–443. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1821578>
- Bachen, C. M., McLoughlin, M. M., & Garcia, S. S. (1999). Assessing the role of gender in

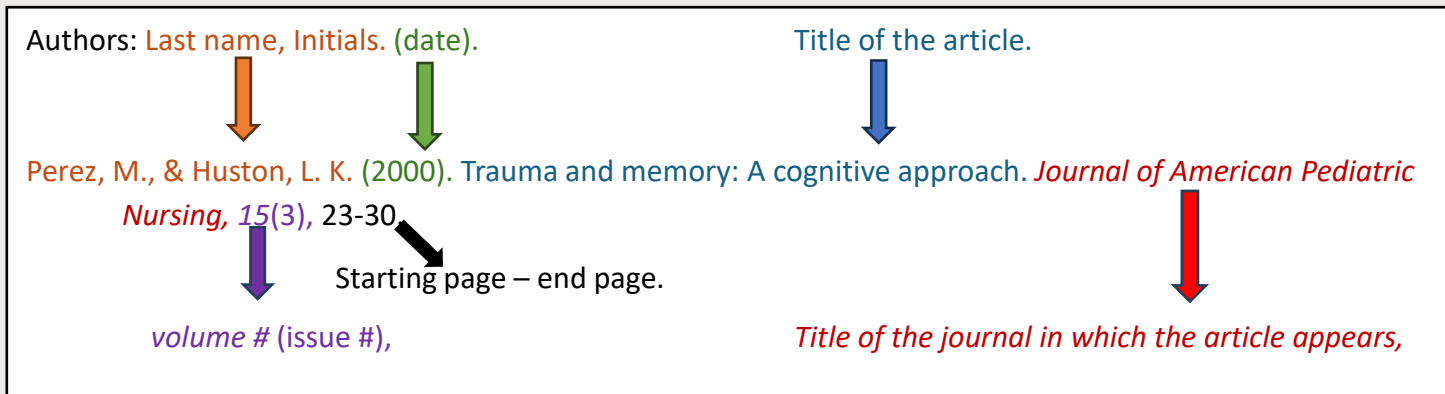
- Center the title (**References**) at the top of the page. Bold this title.
- Double-space reference entries.
- Flush left the first line of each entry and indent subsequent lines (hanging indentation).
- Order entries alphabetically by the surname of the first author of each work

APA Reference Entry in details

2

Scholarly Article from an Academic Database

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Publication Year). Title of article: Subtitle also capitalized. Title of Periodical, volume number(issue number), page range.



Other examples:

2

Books

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle. Publisher.

Lopez, M. A. (1970). Landscape painting: Developing your inner creativity. Random House.

E-Books

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle. Publisher.
<http://www.publisherhomepageurl>

Jensen, S. (2012). Noise: The power of extroverts in a fast world. Hollywood Books.

- Cite e-books like the printed version if found in an academic research database.
- Include the DOI if there is one.

Relevant Resources



The Purdue OWL: <http://owl.purdue.edu>



American Psychological Association. (2020). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association 2020: the official guide to APA style* (7th ed.). American Psychological Association.



APA's website:
<http://www.apastyle.org>

Questions?

MRU Library Email:

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(305) 442-9223 ext. 6018

- Senior Academic Librarian, Liseth Soldevilla:
lsoldevilla@mru.edu
- Academic Assistant Librarian, Tatiana Diaz:
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- Library Tech, Natalie Bacon:
nbacon@mru.edu
- Library Tech, Mayleen Cordero:
mcordero@mru.edu



References

- American Psychological Association. (2022). *Sample papers from the Publication Manual*. <https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/paper-format/sample-papers>
- Purdue Online Writing Lab. (n.d.). *General Writing FAQs*. Purdue Online Writing Lab. https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/general_writing/general_writing_faqs.html
- American Psychological Association. (2020). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association 2020: the official guide to APA style* (7th ed.). American Psychological Association.