Getting Started with Seventh Edition APA Style

Myunghee Jun

University of Wisconsin-Green Bay

NURS 490: Synthesis for Nursing Practice

Dr. Christine Vandenhouten

May 20, 2020

Abstract

The abstract is a concise, comprehensive summary of the contents of the paper. It should be maximally informative but do not add to or comment on what is in the body of the paper. Abstract length depends on the word limit of the journal or institution to which you would like to submit your paper, so APA suggests being limited to no more than 250 words. As shown above, the word "Abstract" is in bold, title case centered above the abstract text, and the entire text is double-spaced. Note that the first sentence is not indented but begins flush left. Remember that key words from the abstract are used as index words for library search programs. An abstract is not usually required for student papers unless requested by instructor or institution. The main concerns of this "Getting Started" sample are providing example of paper components and presenting an overview of the contents of the new edition of APA.

Keywords: college teaching, engagement, online learning, nursing students

Getting Started with Seventh Edition APA Style

Paper format consistency in the order, structure, and format of paper elements allows readers to focus on a paper's content rather than its presentation (APA, 2020). APA Style guideline can be applied to both student papers and professional researchers. However, researchers seeking publication in scholarly journals will require more in-depth guideline. This paper will focus on providing examples of student paper including a title page, abstract page, first text page, in-text citations, direct quotation and and reference style, as well as the brief overview of the changes between the 6 th and 7 th edition

In scholarly writing, ordering your ideas logically with a sound organizational structure is the key to clear, precise, and logical communication. Before beginning to write, consider the best paper length and structure for your paper. Because the first paragraphs of a paper are understood to be introductory, the heading "Introduction" is not needed. Do not begin a paper with an "Introduction" heading. Instead, place the paper title at the top of the first page of text acts as a de facto Level 1 heading (APA, 2020, p.47).

In-Text Citations

The in-text citation appears within the body of paper and briefly identifies the cited work by its author and date of publication. This in-text citation enables readers to locate the corresponding entry in the reference lists at the end of the paper. Therefore, the references cited in text should be listed in the reference lists. There are two formats in-text citation: parenthetical and narrative (See Table 8.1 for example). To cite references in the text in APA style use the *author-date citation system.* For works with no date, use "n.d." in the in-text citation (APA, 2020, pp. 260-263).

Table 8.1 Basic In-text Citation Styles

Author type	Parenthetical citation	Narrative citation
One author	(Vandenhouten, 2005)	Vandenhouten (2005)
Two authors	(Vandenhouten & Block, 2005)	Vandenhouten & Block (2005)
Three or more authors	(Vandenhouten et al., 2005)	Vandenhouten et al. (2005)
Group author with abbreviation First citation Subsequent citations	 Nursing Health Studies Unit [NHSU], 2020) (NHSU, 2020)	 Nursing Health Studies Unit [NHSU] (2020) NHSU, (2020)
Group author without abbreviation	(University of Wisconsin of Green Bay, 2020)	University of Wisconsin of Green Bay (2020)

When parenthetical citation is at the end of a sentence, put the period after the closing parenthesis.

Although students scheduled their practicum for times convenient for them and the agency, they were expected to maintain contact with peers through threaded asynchronous discussions throughout the semester (Vandenhouten & Block, 2005).

When the author appears in running text for a narrative citation, put the date in parentheses immediately after the author name.

In a study of community health nursing practicums, Vandenhouten and Block (2005) found that flexibility was important in order to schedule student learning experiences.

Direct Quotation

Generally, it is best to paraphrase sources rather than directly quoting them. Because paraphrasing allows you to fit material to the context of your paper. However, when reproducing an exact definition or when an author has said something memorably or succinctly, or whey you want to respond to exact wording, direct quotations rather than paraphrasing is used. For the direct quotation, provide the author's name, publication year, and page number of the quotation in the in-text citation in either parenthetical or narrative. To indicate a single page, use the abbreviation "p."; for multiple pages, use the abbreviation "pp." and separate the page range with an en dash (e.g., pp. 34-36). If pages are discontinuous, use a comma between the page numbers (e.g., pp. 67, 72). If the works does not have page numbers, provide another way for the reader to locate the quotation.

If a quotation consists of fewer than 40 words, treat it as a short quotation. If the citation appears at the end of a sentence put the end punctuation after the closing parenthesis for the citation. If a quotation contains 40 words or more, treat it as a block quotation. Do not use quotation marks to enclose a block quotation (APA, 2020, pp. 270-272).

Overview of the New Edition

Below is a brief list of changes (most notable) between the 6 th and 7 th edition:

- Running heads will not be required on student papers.

- There will be one space after a period unless specifically requested by the publisher.

- All in-text citations with 3 or more authors will be shortened to the first author followed by et al.

- The number of authors in a reference list has changed. Up to 20 authors will be listed before using ellipses.

- The label DOI will no longer be used.

- Use of a singular "they" pronoun is now acceptable.

- Publisher locations for book references will be omitted.

For a more comprehensive overview of content changes, see the APA style website

(http://apastyle.apa.org).

References

American Psychological Association. (2020). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (7th ed.). Author.

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of publication). Title of chapter. In E. E. Editor & F. F. Editor (Eds.), *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle* (pp. pages of chapter). Publisher.

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical, volume number*(issue number), pages. https://doi.org/xx.xxx/yyyy

Author, A., Author, B. C. E., & Author, D. (2000). Title of article. *Name of Journal, 3*(7), 00-00. http://www.xxxxxxx (for articles without DOI)

Author, A. A. (Year, Month Date). *Title of page*. Site name. URL

Group name. (Year, Month Date). *Title of page*. Site name. URL

Title of page. (Year, Month Date). Site name. Retrieved Month Date, Year, from URL

Author or Group name. (n.d.). *Title of page*. Site name (if applicable). URL

Lastname, F. M. (Year, Month Date). Title of article. *Title of Newspaper*. URL

Lastname, F. M. (Year, Month Date). *Title of presentation* [Lecture notes, PowerPoint slides, etc]. Publisher. URL

Last Name, F. M. [Username]. (Year, Month Date). *Title of video* [Video]. YouTube. URL