APA papers require a title page. Include the information shown. Other information should be included if your instructor asks for it. Remember, your instructor always has the final say.

Title
FirstName LastName
Course Title
Instructor’s Name
Date

To center a line in Microsoft Word, select Format | Paragraph from the main toolbar, and then on the Indents and Spacing tab beside the word Alignment choose Center from the drop-down list.

You can insert the date in Microsoft Word by selecting Insert | Date and Time… from the main toolbar and selecting a style.

To insert a header in Microsoft Word, select View | Header and Footer from the main toolbar. You can then right justify the line and type in a shortened version of the Title. Add five spaces after the title, and then to insert an automatic page number, choose the Insert Page Number button on the Header and Footer toolbar.

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Title

The text of your document should begin on the first line (double-spaced**) after your title. You should indent the first line of text in each paragraph of the body of the document. **Your entire paper should be double-spaced. Use the automatic double-spacing command (accessible through Format | Paragraph from the main toolbar in Microsoft Word) because it is much easier to revise when you don’t have to go through and add hard returns after every line.

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When you want to insert a short quotation, you just include it as part of the current line. For instance, one of my favorite quotes by C. S. Lewis (1984) is from his book *Till We Have Faces*. It goes, “Why should your heart not dance?” (p. 96). After quoting something, you need to use a citation. If you have already mentioned the author in your text, then you only need to use the year of publication (and the page number when quoting something directly). If you haven’t mentioned the author in text, or have talked about other things more recently so that it could be confusing, then include the author’s last name in the citation. For instance using the quote: “I do not think that all who choose wrong roads perish; but their rescue consists in being put back on the right road” (Lewis, 1963a, p. 6).

Generally, citations should have the last name of the author and the year of publication. Direct quotations should include the page number as well.

If you use two works by the same author, published in the same year, then you need to include a letter after the year.
Now let’s talk about chocolate. I have this book called *10,000 Dreams Interpreted*, and it talks about what it means if you dream about chocolate:

To dream of chocolate, denotes you will provide abundantly for those who are dependent on you. To see chocolate candy, indicates agreeable companions and employments. If sour, illness or other disappointments will follow. To drink chocolate, foretells you will prosper after a short period of unfavorable reverses. (Miller, 1997, p. 143)

When you want to quote something that is over 40 words long, then you indent the entire quotation one inch and you don’t use quotation marks around it. Also, with normal citations you put the period after the citation, but with block quotations, you leave it before the citation. In further studies of dreams and chocolate, I checked out an online site to see if they agreed. The site said, “To see chocolate in your dream, signifies self-reward. It also denotes that you may be indulging in too many excesses and need to practice some restraint” (Dream Moods, 2003, para. 3). In this case there is no identifiable author, therefore the name of the website or organization is used (i.e., here it was Dream Moods). Since page numbers are not used on websites, the use of para. 3 indicate that the quote could be found on the third paragraph of that website.
You should start a new paragraph whenever you begin to write about a new idea. There is not a minimum or maximum length for paragraphs, but make sure to try to cover each topic adequately and also without boring your reader.

Your font should be 12 point (this text is 12 point), and it should be a conventional serif or sans serif font (such as Times New Roman or Arial, shown). Times New Roman (the font this document is typed in) is a common serif font. Arial is a common non-serif font.

Now, what if you want to use a quotation from a published source? For example look at how the following direct citation is presented: “Indiana teacher Richard Beamer trusts his students with his life. Last fall Beamer fulfilled his longtime dream of flying west at treetop level—in a plane built by his fifth-grade students at Southwood Elementary School” (Arce, 2003, p. 38). When you want to reference a source like this, you use the “journal article retrieved from an electronic database” format if the source material was electronic copy of the article.

If you want to reference a work that has two authors, you list both authors in your citation (Price & Stern, 2001).

In your papers you may not always want to use direct quotations. When you paraphrase, you still need to use a citation. For instance, if I’m thinking about attitudes towards education, I could tell you that Bunt and Yang (2002) examine the Adult
Attitude Toward Continuing Education Scale (AACES) to determine its effectiveness.

This one only requires a year citation because I mentioned the authors in text, followed the mention directly with what they said, and they are listed on the References page.

However, if I tell you that the attitudes of college students are more easily influenced by peers than faculty norms (Milem, 1998), then this one requires the author’s name in a citation because I didn’t mention it in text. Neither requires a page number because they are not direct (word-for-word) quotations.

Finally, remember to choose a topic that you like for your paper. It is much harder to get writer’s block when you are interested in what you are writing. Remember also that your instructor has the last word. If your instructor wants to modify these guidelines for your class, then he or she has the right to do so. Make sure to ask your instructor for guidance on how to construct and write your paper.

Use a ragged right margin (left justified) rather than an even right margin (full justified). To do this, place your cursor in the paragraph and select Format | Paragraph from Microsoft Word’s main menu, and in the drop-down box beside Alignment, choose Left.
References


