

APA 6th Edition Template

Firstname Lastname

School or Institution

Author Note

An (optional) author's note can go here. If no author's note is included, add a few blank lines at the top of the page so the title/author/school block is centered vertically on the page. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam placerat ultrices nisl, nec feugiat orci rhoncus sed. Pellentesque tincidunt pretium nisl a tincidunt. Maecenas magna mauris, ultrices sed convallis sit amet, aliquam in risus. In tincidunt elit turpis. Praesent in ante id justo mollis pretium porta a eros.

### Abstract

This is an APA 6th Edition compliant template designed for Apple's Pages word processor. While I believe it is accurate, when in doubt, always rely on the official Sixth Edition APA Manual and Style Guide rather than this template. An abstract is a single paragraph, without indentation, that summarizes the key points of the manuscript in 150 to 250 words. The purpose of the abstract is to provide the reader with a brief overview of the paper. Credit where credit is due: This template is a modified version of a template created by Paul Rose of Southern Illinois University Edwardsville, and was last updated November 29, 2010.

*Keywords:* writing, template, sixth, edition, APA format

### Title of Paper, Exactly As It Appears on the Title Page

The body of your paper, which begins with the introduction even though the title of the paper, and not the word “Introduction,” begins this section. The following sections provide several typical elements of APA manuscripts as examples in this template. APA 6th Edition style recommends two spaces after periods for drafts, but allows that final publication requirements often ask for a single space after the period (Wiederkehr, 2009). Unless your instructor indicates otherwise, either convention is acceptable.

APA style specifies that major sections of the paper (abstract, body, references, etc.) each begin on a new page with the heading centered at the top of the page. The body of the text is typically divided into sections as shown in this template. Usually these sections are the Method, Results, and Discussion (check any sample reports your instructor may have given you for other examples). Some papers, of course, have multiple studies in them so the body could have multiple sections and subsections within it.

Sections can be further divided into subsections with headings. An example is a Method section divided into participants, materials, and procedure subsections. Unlike in earlier editions of the APA manual, the sixth edition tells you to bold headings (but not the title above or anything on the title page), as you see in the examples below.

### **Heading Level 1**

First-level headings are bold and centered. Consectetur arcu ipsum ornare pellentesque vehicula, in vehicula diam, ornare magna erat felis wisi a risus. Justo fermentum id. Malesuada eleifend, tortor molestie, a fusce a vel et. Mauris at suspendisse, neque

aliquam faucibus adipiscing, vivamus in. Wisi mattis leo suscipit nec amet, nisl fermentum tempor ac a, augue in eleifend.

## **Heading Level 2**

Second-level headings are bold and flush left with no indent. Amet quis habitasse vestibulum ipsum a suscipit, donec lectus turpis hendrerit integer laoreet. Feugiat dolor elit pede et wisi, posuere vel class fringilla.

**Heading level 3.** Third-level headings are bold, indented, and end with a period. They use standard sentence style capitalization, and are paragraph headings (part of the paragraph rather than set apart on their own line). Montes et metus adipiscing placerat consetetur nunc. Non libero nam dolor. Nascetur quis ut, tristique libero odio sit tempus, ac ut in et felis convallis. Pellentesque dignissim amet commodo, nec turpis dignissim torquent, laoreet orci unde aptent tenetur, dolor sit. Sed sed mauris duis. Quis enim ut, cursus dolor id arcu explicabo ligula, quisque natus mauris sed nulla in, ac sed vehicula.

**Heading level 4.** Fourth-level headings are bold and italicized, indented, and end with a period. They use standard sentence style capitalization, and are paragraph headings (part of the paragraph rather than set apart on their own line). Pellentesque eu aliquet vel in vitae ultricies. Vitae vehicula lobortis. Ultricies molestie libero dignissim id mauris, mus nec tempus lorem, lacinia vestibulum nec elementum, sapien et at aut platea suspendisse id. Elit a id, at posuere vel penatibus orci saepe orci, curabitur etiam velit hasellus non et lorem, suscipit volutpat. Sit vulputate eu luctus, hendrerit elit vitae eget turpis mauris.

*Heading level 5.* Fifth-level headings are italicized, indented, and end with a period. They use standard sentence style capitalization, and are paragraph headings (part of the

paragraph rather than set apart on their own line). It's unlikely that you'll ever be likely to reach this level of subcategorization or beyond. If so, check the APA manual for heading style information.

Quotations of more than four lines should be presented in block quotation style: a flush left margin set one inch in, with no first-line indent, and presented single-spaced rather than double-spaced. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Donec viverra tortor dui, sit amet ullamcorper.

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### **Citations and References**

Check your class texts for rules about citations (which occur within the text of the paper) and references which are listed in their own separate section at the end of the paper. Don't forget that you can find a lot of answers to formatting questions with a careful online search. But when you're looking at information online, you may want to evaluate the information you're reading online by considering where the information is coming from (umich.edu is more trustworthy than ilovepsych.com), considering whether the information might refer to an older edition of APA format and checking whether other online sources

agree with the information you're looking at. When in doubt, follow the latest edition of the APA manual and any additional information you get in class.

### **About a References Section**

An example of a References section is located later this template. Note that APA uses the "hanging indent" style for references. This will automatically be done when you type references into this template. Otherwise, the easiest way to do this is to type each reference without worrying about the hanging indent. Then, when you are finished, select (highlight) all the references (not anything else) and then format your references appropriately.

## References

Wiederkehr, S. (2009, July 30). On two spaces following a period. In *APA Style Blog*.

Retrieved October 28, 2010, from <http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2009/07/on-two-spaces-following-a-period.html>

Author's last name, first initial. (Year). Title. City of publication: Publishing House.

Author's last name, first initial. (Year, Month Day). Title of article. *Name of Periodical*, page numbers.

Author's last name, first initial. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Journal*, Volume number, page numbers. doi number or URL

Full title of the article. (Date). *Title of the Journal*, volume number, page numbers.

Author's last name, first initial. (Year, Month Day). Title of article. *Name of Website*.

Retrieved from URL

### Appendix

Place supporting and bulky groups of information in the appendices. A typical student paper should not have an appendix, but theses and dissertations usually do. If you have multiple groups of information, create multiple appendixes. Label each appendix with a capital letter, e.g.—Appendix A, Appendix B, Appendix C, etc.

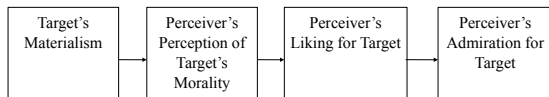


Table 1

*Simple example of a table.*

Column Heading	Column	Column
	Heading	Heading
Table body	Table body	Table body
Table body	Table body	Table body
Table body	Table body	Table body
Table notes		

*Note.* See published articles and the APA manual for examples of the kind of information that goes here.



*Figure 1.* This path model is an example of a figure.