

Apa and mla format

I'm not robot!

seriously restricting use of the phones had passed—largely because of effective lobbying from the wireless industry.

Despite the claims of some lobbyists, tough laws regulating phone use can make our roads safer. In Japan, for example, accidents linked to cell phones fell by 75% just a month after the country prohibited using a handheld phone while driving (Haughney A8). Research suggests and common sense tells us that it is not possible to drive an automobile at high speeds, dial numbers, and carry on conversations without significant risks. When such behavior is regulated, obviously our roads will be safer.

Because of mounting public awareness of the dangers of drivers distracted by phones, state legislators must begin to take the problem seriously. “It’s definitely an issue that is gaining steam around the country,” says Matt Sundeen of the National Conference of State Legislatures (qtd. in Layton C9). Lon Anderson of the American Automobile Association agrees: “There is momentum building,” he says, to pass laws (qtd. in Layton C9). The time has come for states to adopt legislation restricting the use of cell phones in moving vehicles.

Daly counters a claim made by some opponents.

For variety Daly places a signal phrase after a brief quotation.

The paper ends with Daly’s stand on the issue.

Information Required:

- **Author (last name, initial[s]).**
- **Year of publication.**
- **Title of Article.**
- **Title of Journal,**
- **Volume Number(issue),**
- **Page-Number(s).**
- **doi (if given).**

Hammett, D. (2012). Reworking and resisting globalising influences: Cape Town hip-hop. *GeoJournal*, 77(3), 417-428.

General Differences between MLA and APA

Many students ask for a list of the main differences between MLA and APA. Please see below. This list was obtained from **Bellevue University’s Writing Center**. The main differences between MLA and APA are as follows:

Type	MLA Format	APA Format
Date:	The date follows the publisher on the citation and is not in parentheses.	The date follows the author and is in parentheses.
Author’s Name:	The author’s full name (first and last) is spelled out.	The author’s last name is spelled out and the first name is reduced to initials.
Capitalization:	All major words in the title are capitalized and the title is underlined.	Only the first word of the title, the first word of a subtitle, and any proper nouns (like names) are capitalized. Everything else is lowercase. Also, the title is written in italics.
Source Page:	The source page is called a “Works Cited.”	The source page is called a “References.”
In-Text Citations:	MLA uses the last name of the author and the page number. MLA does not use commas to separate the surname, or p. pp. before the page numbers.	APA uses the last name of the author and the date. APA does use commas and, if a page is mentioned, uses p. and pp.

Differences between MLA and APA Examples:

MLA: (Burns, 101)
APA: (Burns, 1999, p. 4)

Here are two comparison examples:

MLA:
Klaphake, Elizabeth. *My Life as an English Professor*. Bellevue, Nebraska: Bellevue University Press, 1999.

APA:

Works Cited

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Heading is centered.

List is alphabetized by authors' last names (or by title when a work has no author).

First line of each entry is at the left margin; extra lines are indented 1/2".

Double-spacing is used throughout.

Abbreviation "n.d." indicates that the online source has no update date.

Apa and mla formatting, Apa and mla format citation, Apa and mla format differences, Apa and mla format ppt, Apa and mla format bibliography, Apa and mla format books, Apa and mla format pdf.

Home / Guides / Citation Guides / APA Format Share to Google Classroom In this guide, students and researchers can learn the basics of creating a properly formatted research paper according to APA guidelines. It includes information on how to conceptualize, outline, and format the basic structure of your paper, as well as practical tips on spelling, abbreviation, punctuation, and more. The guide concludes with a complete sample paper as well as a final checklist that writers can use to prepare their work for submission. APA Paper Formatting Basics All text should be double-spaced Use one-inch margins on all sides All paragraphs in the body are indented Make sure the title is centered on the page with your name and school/institution underneath Use 12-point font throughout All pages should be numbered in the upper right hand corner The manual recommends using one space after most punctuation marks A shortened version of the title ("running head") should be placed in the upper left hand corner Table of Contents What you won't find in this guide: This guide provides information related to the formatting of your paper, as in guidelines related to spacing, margins, word choice, etc. While it provides a general overview of APA references, it does not provide instructions for how to cite in APA format. For step-by-step instructions for citing books, journals, how to cite a website in APA format, information on an APA format bibliography, and more, refer to these other EasyBib guides: Or, you can use our automatic generator. Our APA formatter helps to build your references for you. Yep, you read that correctly. Writing and Organizing Your APA Paper in an Effective Way This section of our guide focuses on proper paper length, how to format headings, spacing, and more! This information can be found in Chapter 2 of the official manual (American Psychological Association, 2020, pp. 29-67). Categories of papers Before getting into the nitty-gritty details related to APA research paper format, first determine the type of paper you're about to embark on creating: Empirical studies Empirical studies take data from observations and experiments to generate research reports. It is different from other types of studies in that it isn't based on theories or ideas, but on actual data. Literature reviews These papers analyze another individual's work or a group of works. The purpose is to gather information about a current issue or problem and to communicate where we are today. It sheds light on issues and attempts to fill those gaps with suggestions for future research and methods. Theoretical articles These papers are somewhat similar to a literature review in that the author collects, examines, and shares information about a current issue or problem, by using others' research. It is different from literature reviews in that it attempts to explain or solve a problem by coming up with a new theory. This theory is justified with valid evidence. Methodological articles These articles showcase new advances, or modifications to an existing practice, in a scientific method or procedure. The author has data or documentation to prove that their new method, or improvement to a method, is valid. Plenty of evidence is included in this type of article. In addition, the author explains the current method being used in addition to their own findings, in order to allow the reader to understand and modify their own current practices. Case studies Case studies present information related to an individual, group, or larger set of individuals. These subjects are analyzed for a specific reason and the author reports on the method and conclusions from their study. The author may also make suggestions for future research, create possible theories, and/or determine a solution to a problem. General paper length Since APA style format is used often in science fields, the belief is "less is more." Make sure you're able to get your points across in a clear and brief way. 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. Margin sizes in APA Format When it comes to margins, keep them consistent across the left, right, top, and bottom of the page. All four sides should be the same distance from the edge of the paper. It's recommended to use at least one-inch margins around each side. It's acceptable to use larger margins, but the margins should never be smaller than an inch. Title pages in APA Format The title page, or APA format cover page, is the first page of a paper or essay. Some teachers and professors do not require a title page, but some do. If you're not sure if you should include one or not, ask your teacher. Some appreciate the page, which clearly displays the writer's name and the title of the paper. View our in-depth APA Title Page Guide The 7th edition of the American Psychological Association Publication Manual (p. 37) states that running heads are not required for student papers unless requested by the instructor. Student papers still need a page number included in the upper right-hand corner of every page. The 6th edition required a running head for student papers, so be sure to confirm with your instructor which edition you should follow. Of note, this guide follows the 7th edition. Running heads are required for professional papers (e.g., manuscripts submitted for publication). Read on for instructions on how to create them. Are you wondering what is a "running head"? It's basically a page header at the top of every page. To make this process easier, set your word processor to automatically add these components onto each page. You may want to look for "Header" in the features. A running head/page header includes two pieces: the title of the paper page numbers. Insert page numbers justified to the right-hand side of the APA format paper (do not put p. or pg. in front of the page numbers). For all pages of the paper, including the APA format title page, include the "TITLE OF YOUR PAPER" justified to the left in capital letters (i.e., the running head). If your full title is long (over 50 characters), the running head title should be a shortened version. Preparing outlines in APA Format Outlines are extremely beneficial as they help writers stay organized, determine the scope of the research that needs to be included, and establish headings and subheadings. Don't forget, if you're looking for information on APA citation format and other related topics, check out our other comprehensive guides. How to form an abstract in APA An APA format abstract (p. 38) is a summary of a scholarly article or scientific study. Scholarly articles and studies are rather lengthy documents, and abstracts allow readers to first determine if they'd like to read an article in its entirety or not. You may come across abstracts while researching a topic. Many databases display abstracts in the search results and often display them before showing the full text of an article or scientific study. It is important to create a high quality abstract that accurately communicates the purpose and goal of your paper, as readers will determine if it is worthy to continue reading or not. Are you wondering if you need to create an abstract for your assignment? Usually, student papers do not require an abstract. Abstracts are not typically seen in class assignments, and are usually only included when submitting a paper for publication. Unless your teacher or professor asked for it, you probably don't need to have one for your class assignment. If you're planning on submitting your paper to a journal for publication, first check the journal's website to learn about abstract and APA paper format requirements. Here are some helpful suggestions to create a dynamic abstract: Abstracts are found on their own page, directly after the title or cover page. Professional papers only (not student papers): Include the running head on the top of the page. On the first line of the page, center the word "Abstract" (but do not include quotation marks). On the following line, write a summary of the key points of your research. Your abstract summary is a way to introduce readers to your research topic, the questions that will be answered, the process you took, and any findings or conclusions you draw. Use concise, brief, informative language. You only have a few sentences to share the summary of your entire document, so be direct with your wording. This summary should not be indented, but should be double-spaced and less than 250 words. If applicable, help researchers find your work in databases by listing keywords from your paper after your summary. To do this, indent and type Keywords: in italics. Then list your keywords that stand out in your research. You can also include keyword strings that you think readers will type into the search box. Use an active voice, not a passive voice. When writing with an active voice, the subject performs the action. When writing with a passive voice, the subject receives the action. Active voice: The subjects reacted to the medication. Passive voice: There was a reaction from the subjects taking the medication. Instead of evaluating your project in the abstract, simply report what it contains. If a large portion of your work includes the extension of someone else's research, share this in the abstract and include the author's last name and the year their work was released. APA format example page: Here's an example of an abstract: Visual design is a critical aspect of any web page or user interface, and its impact on a user's experience has been studied extensively. Research has shown a positive correlation between a user's perceived usability and a user's assessment of visual design. Additionally, perceived web quality, which encompasses visual design, has a positive relationship with both initial and continued consumer purchase intention. However, visual design is often assessed using self-report scale, which are vulnerable to a few pitfalls. Because self-report questionnaires are often reliant on introspection and honesty, it is difficult to confidently rely on self-report questionnaires to make important decisions. This study aims to ensure the validity of a visual design assessment instrument (Visual Aesthetics of Websites Inventory: Short version) by examining its relationship with biometric (variables), like galvanic skin response, pupillometry, and fixation information. Our study looked at participants' assessment of a webpage's visual design, and compared it to their biometric responses while viewing the webpage. Overall, we found that both average fixation duration and pupil dilation differed when participants viewed web pages with lower visual design ratings compared to web pages with a higher visual design rating. Keywords: usability, visual design, websites, eye tracking, pupillometry, self-report, VisAWI View our in-depth APA Abstract guide On the page after the title page (if a student paper) or the abstract (if a professional paper), begin with the body of the paper. View our APA Sample Paper Keep in mind, APA citation format is much easier than you think, thanks to EasyBib.com. Try our automatic generator and watch how we create APA citation format references for you in just a few clicks. While you're at it, take a peek at our other helpful guides, such as our APA reference page guide, to make sure you're on track with your research papers. Headings (p. 47) serve an important purpose in research papers — 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. Use of graphics (tables and figures) in APA Format If you're looking to jazz up your project with any charts, tables, drawings, or images, there are certain APA format rules (pp. 195-250) to follow. First and foremost, the only reason why any graphics should be added is to provide the reader with an easier way to see or read information, rather than typing it all out in the text. Lots of numbers to discuss? Try organizing your information into a chart or table. Pie charts, bar graphs, coordinate planes, and line graphs are just a few ways to show numerical data, relationships between numbers, and many other types of information. Instead of typing out long, drawn out descriptions, create a drawing or image. Many visual learners would appreciate the ability to look at an image to make sense of information. Before you go ahead and place that graphic in your paper, here are a few key guidelines: All graphics, whether they're tables, photographs, or drawings must be numbered. The first graphic, labeled as 1, should be the first one mentioned in the text. Follow them in the appropriate numerical order in which they appear in the text of your paper. Example: Figure 1, Figure 2, Table 1, Figure 3. Example: Figure 1, Figure 2, Table 1, Figure 3 Only use graphics if they will supplement the material in your text. If they restate 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. For adding a ton of wording in your graphic. Left-align tables and figures in our APA format sample paper, you'll find examples of tables after the references. You may also place tables and figures within the text just after it is mentioned. Tables: Is there anything better than seeing a neatly organized data table? We think not! If you have tons of numbers or data to share, consider creating a table instead of typing out a wordy paragraph. Tables are pretty easy to whip up on Google Docs or Microsoft Word. General format of a table should be: Table number Title Table Note Here are a few pointers to keep in mind: Choose to type out your data OR create a table. As stated above, in APA format, you shouldn't have the information typed out in your paper and also have a table showing the same exact information. Choose one or the other. If you choose to create a table, discuss it very briefly in the text. Say something along the lines of, "Table 1 displays the amount of money used towards fighting Malaria." Or, "Stomach cancer rates are displayed in Table 4." If you're submitting your project for a class, place your table close to the text where it's mentioned. If you're submitting it to be published in a journal, most publishers prefer tables to be placed in the back. If you're unsure where to place your tables, ask! Numbers & Title: Include the table number first and at the top. Table 1 is the first table discussed in the paper. Table 2 is the next table mentioned, and so on. This should be in bold. Add a title under the number. Create a brief, descriptive title. Capitalize the first letter for each important word. Italicize the title and place it under the table number. Formatting: Only use horizontal lines. Limit use of cell shading. Keep the font at 12-point size and use single or double spacing. If you use single spacing in one table, make sure all of the others use single spaces as well. Keep it consistent. All headings should be centered. In the first column (called the stub), center the heading, left-align the information underneath it (indent 0.15 inches if info is more than one line). Information in other columns should be centered. Note: If you need to further explain something, or include an APA format citation, place it in a note below the table. There are 3 types: General. Information about the whole table. Specific. Information targeted for a specific column, row, or cell. Probability. Explains various shades of leaf coloration, you may want to include a few photographs of colorful leaves. If there are sections of the photograph that are not related to your work, it is acceptable to crop them out. Cropping is also beneficial in that it helps the reader focus on the main item you're discussing. If you choose to include an image of a person you know, it would be respectful if you ask their permission before automatically including their photo in your paper. Some schools and universities post research papers online and some people prefer that their photos and information stay off the Internet. B. Writing Style Tips 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, explains how to write in APA format, and includes other tidbits to keep in mind while formulating your research paper. Verb usage in APA 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. If this is all a bit much, and you're simply looking for help with your references, try the EasyBib.com APA format generator. Our APA formatter creates your references in just a few clicks. APA citation format is easier than you think thanks to our innovative, automatic tool. Proper 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. How to reduce bias & labels The American Psychological Association strongly objects to any bias towards gender, racial groups, ages of individuals or subjects, disabilities, and sexual orientation (pp. 131-149). If you're unsure whether your writing is free of bias and labels or not, have a few individuals read your work to determine if it's acceptable. Spelling in APA Format Abbreviation do's and don'ts in APA Format Abbreviations can be tricky. You may be asking yourself, "Do I include periods between the letters?" "Are all letters capitalized?" "Do I need to write out the full name each and every time?" Not to worry, we're breaking down the publication manual's abbreviations (p. 172) for you here. Punctuation in APA Format The manual recommends using one space after most punctuation marks, including punctuation at the end of a sentence (p. 154). It doesn't hurt to double check with your teacher or professor to ask their reference since this rule was changed recently (in 2020). The official APA format book was primarily created to aid individuals with submitting their paper for publication in a professional journal. Many schools adopt certain parts of the handbook and modify sections to match their preference. To see an example of an APA format research paper, with the spacing we believe is most commonly and acceptable to use, scroll down and see section D. For more information related to the handbook, including frequently asked questions, and more, here's further reading on the style Commas It's often a heated debate among writers whether or not to use an Oxford comma (p. 155). But for this style, always use an Oxford comma. This type of comma is placed before the words AND OR or in a series of three items. Example of APA format for commas: The medication caused drowsiness, upset stomach, and fatigue. Here's another example: The subjects chose between cold, room temperature, or warm water. Apostrophes When writing a possessive singular noun, you should place the apostrophe before the s. For possessive plural nouns, the apostrophe is placed after the s. Singular: Linda Morris's jacket Plural: The Morris' house Dashes Em dashes (long dash) are used to bring focus to a particular point or an aside. There are no spaces after these dashes (p. 157). Use en dashes (short dash) in compound adjectives. Do not place a space before or after the dash. Here are a few examples: custom-built 12-year-old pp. 90-108 Number rules in APA Format Science papers often include the use of numbers, usually displayed in data, tables, and experiment information. The golden rule to keep in mind is that numbers less than 10 are written out in text. If the number is more than 10, use numerals. Need help with other writing topics? Our plagiarism checker is a great resource for anyone looking for writing help. Say goodbye to an out of place noun, preposition, or adjective, and hello to a fully edited paper. Overview of APA references While writing a research paper, it is always important to give credit and cite your sources; this lets you acknowledge others' ideas and research you've used in your own work. Not doing so can be considered plagiarism, possibly leading to a failed grade or loss of a job. APA style is one of the most commonly used citation styles used to prevent plagiarism. Here's more on crediting sources. Let's get this statement out of the way before you become confused: An APA format reference and an APA format citation are two different things! We understand that many teachers and professors use the terms as if they're synonyms, but according to this specific style, they are two separate things, with different purposes, and styled differently. A reference displays all of the information about the source — the title, the author's name, the year it was published, the URL, all of it! References are placed on the final page of a research project. Here's an example of a reference: Wynne-Jones, T. (2015). The emperor of any place. Candlewick Press. An APA format citation is an APA format in-text citation. These are found within your paper, anytime a quote or paraphrase is included. They usually only include the name of the author and the date the source was published. Here's an example of one: Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is often discussed in the book, *The Emperor of Any Place*. The main character, Evan, finds a mysterious diary on his father's desk (the same desk his father died on, after suffering from a hypertrophic cardiomyopathy attack). Evan unlocks the truth to his father and grandfather's past (Wynne-Jones, 2015). Both of the ways to credit another individual's work — in the text of a paper and also on the final page — are key to preventing plagiarism. A writer must use both types in a paper. If you cite something in the text, it must have a full reference on the final page of the project. Where there is one, there must be the other! Now that you understand that, here's some basic info regarding APA format references (pp. 281-309). Each reference is organized, or structured, differently. If it all depends on the source type. A book reference is structured one way, an APA journal is structured a different way, a newspaper article is structured another way. Yes, it's probably frustrating that not all references are created equal and set up the same way. MLA works cited pages are unique in that every source type is formatted the same way. Unfortunately, this style is quite different. Most references follow this general format: Author's Last name, First initial, Middle initial. (Year published). Title of source. URL. Again, as stated in the above paragraph, you must look up the specific source type you're using to find out the placement of the title, author's name, year published, etc. For more information on APA format for sources and how to reference specific types of sources, use the other guides on EasyBib.com. Here's another useful site. Looking for a full visual of a page of references? Scroll down and take a peek at our APA format essay example towards the bottom of this page. You'll see a list of references and you can gain a sense of how they look. Bonus: here's a link to more about the fundamentals related to this particular style. If you want to brush up or catch up on the Modern Language Association's style, here's a great resource on how to cite websites in MLA. View our in-depth guide on APA Citations Did you find the perfect quote or piece of information to include in your project? Way to go! It's always a nice feeling when we find that magical piece of data or info to include in our writing. You probably already know that you can't just copy and paste it into your project, or type it in, without also providing credit to the original author. Displaying where the original information came from is much easier than you think. Directly next to the quote or information you included, place the author's name and the year nearby. This allows the reader of your work to see where the information originated. APA allows for the use of two different forms of in-text citation, parenthetical and narrative Both forms of citation require two elements: author's name year of publication The only difference is the way that this information is presented to the reader. Parenthetical citations are the more commonly seen form of in-text citations for academic work, in which both required reference elements are presented at the end of the sentence in parentheses. Example: Harlem had many artists and musicians in the late 1920s (Belafonte, 2008). Narrative citations allow the author to present one or both of the required reference elements inside of the running sentence, which prevents the text from being too repetitive or burdensome. When only one of the two reference elements is included in the sentence, the other is provided parenthetically. Example: According to Belafonte (2008), Harlem was full of artists and musicians in the late 1920s. If there are two authors listed in the source entry, then the parenthetical reference must list them both (Smith & Belafonte, 2008) If there are three or more authors listed in the source entry, then the parenthetical reference can abbreviate with "et al.," the latin abbreviation for "and others." (Smith et al., 2008) The author's names are structured differently if there is more than one author. Things will also look different if there isn't an author at all (which is sometimes the case with website pages). For more information on APA citation format, check out this page on the topic: APA parenthetical citation and APA in-text citation. There is also more information in the official manual in chapter 8. If it's MLA in-text and parenthetical citations you're looking for, we've got you covered there too! You might want to also check out his guide on parenthetical citing. Would you benefit from having a tool that helps you easily generate citations that are in the text? Check out EasyBib Plus! View our in-depth APA In-text Citations guide An APA format reference page is easier to create than you probably think. We go into detail on how to create this page on our APA reference page. We also have a guide for how to create an annotated bibliography in APA. But, if you're simply looking for a brief overview of the reference page, we've got you covered here. View our in-depth guide on APA Reference Pages Check your paper for plagiarism & grammar errors Congratulations for making it this far! You've put a lot of effort into writing your paper and making sure the t's are crossed and the i's are dotted. If you're planning to submit your paper for a school assignment, make sure you review your teacher or professor's procedures. If you're submitting your paper to a journal, you probably need to include a cover letter. Most cover letters ask you to include: The author's contact information. A statement to the editor that the paper is original. If a similar paper exists elsewhere, notify the editor in the cover letter. Once again, review the specific journal's website for exact specifications for submission. Okay, so you're probably thinking you're ready to hit send or print and submit your assignment. Can we offer one last suggestion? We promise it will only take a minute. Consider running your paper through our handy dandy paper checker. It's pretty simple. Copy and paste or upload your paper into our checker. Within a minute, we'll provide feedback on your spelling and grammar. If there's a pronoun, interjection, or verb out of place, we'll highlight it and offer suggestions for improvement. We'll even take it a step further and point out any instances of possible plagiarism. If it sounds too good to be true, then head on over to our innovative tool and give it a whirl. We promise you won't be disappointed. Check your paper for plagiarism & grammar errors APA stands for the American Psychological Association. In this guide, you'll find information related to "What is APA format?" in relation to writing and organizing your paper according to the American Psychological Association's standards. Information on how to cite sources can be found on our APA citation page. The official American Psychological Association handbook was used as a reference for our guide and we've included page numbers from the manual throughout. However, this page is not associated with the association. You'll most likely use APA format if your paper is on a scientific topic. Many behavioral and social sciences use this organization's standards and guidelines. What are behavioral sciences? Behavioral sciences study human and animal behavior. They can include: Psychology Cognitive Science Neuroscience What are social sciences? Social sciences focus on one specific aspect of human behavior, specifically social and cultural relationships. Social sciences can include: Sociology Anthropology Economics Political Science Human Geography Archaeology Linguistics This citation style was created by the American Psychological Association. Its rules and guidelines can be found in the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. The information provided in the guide above follows the 6th edition (2009) of the manual. The 7th edition was published in 2020 and is the most recent version. View Additional APA 7 Changes Visit our EasyBib Twitter feed to discover more citing tips, fun grammar facts, and the latest product updates. American Psychological Association. (2020). Publication manual of the American Psychological Association (7th ed.). (2020). American Psychological Association. Published October 31, 2011. Updated May 14, 2020. Written and edited by Michele Kirschenbaum and Elise Barbeau. Michele Kirschenbaum is a school library media specialist and the in-house librarian at EasyBib.com. 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An update on writing style is included in Chapter 4. In chapter 5, some best practices for writing with bias-free language are included. Chapter 6 gives some updates on style elements including using a single space after a period, including a citation with an abbreviation, the treatment of numbers in abstracts, treatment for different types of lists, and the formatting of gene and protein names. In Chapter 7, additional examples are given for tables and figures for different types of publications. In Chapter 8, how to format quotations and how to paraphrase text are covered with additional examples. A simplified version of in-text citations is clearly illustrated. Chapter 9 has many updates: listing all author names up to 20 authors, standardizing DOIs and URLs, and the formatting of an annotated bibliography. Chapter 10 includes many examples with templates for all reference types. 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