


# APA 6ta edición

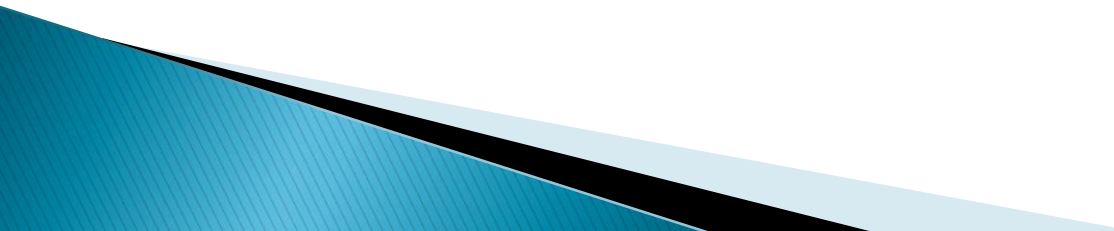
Prof. León D. Santos Orozco  
Programa de Destrezas de Información

# ¿Porque APA?

- ▶ Reconocer el trabajo de los autores consultados para evitar el plagio
  - ▶ Poder verificar las fuentes de información que fueron usadas
  - ▶ Permite ampliar la información sobre un tema
  - ▶ Consistencia en la presentación y redacción de la investigación científica
- 

# APA 6ta edición

- ▶ Tipos de estudios, derechos participantes y propiedad intelectual (cap. 1)
- ▶ **Estructura del escrito (cap. 2)**
- ▶ *Redacción y estilo (caps. 3-4)*
- ▶ *Resultados (cap. 5)*
- ▶ **Citar adecuadamente (cap. 6)**
- ▶ **Referencias (cap. 7)**
- ▶ **Publicación (cap. 8)**

- ▶ Márgenes 1" en todos los lados
  - ▶ Letra times new roman
  - ▶ Tamaño 12
  - ▶ Paginación en números árabigos 1, 2, 3
- 

# Estructura del escrito

The screenshot shows a PDF viewer displaying a sample APA paper. The paper's structure is annotated with blue boxes and arrows. A box at the top right contains the running head 'Running head: SAMPLE FOR STUDENTS' and the page number '1'. A box in the center contains the title 'Sample APA Paper for Students Interested in Learning APA Style 6th Edition', the author's name 'Jeffrey H. Kahn', and the institution 'Illinois State University'. A box at the bottom right contains the author note: 'Jeffrey H. Kahn, Department of Psychology, Illinois State University'. An arrow points from the author note to the text 'Agradecimientos y notas de autor no necesario en trabajos estudiantiles'.

Running head: SAMPLE FOR STUDENTS 1

Sample APA Paper for Students Interested in Learning APA Style 6th Edition  
Jeffrey H. Kahn  
Illinois State University

**Título resumido en mayúscula (izq.)**  
**Algunos profesores prefieren apellidos del estudiante**  
**Páginas a la derecha**  
**Usar headings de WORD**

Título no incluir abreviaturas, no más de doce palabras

- Nombre completo autor
- Institución
- Puede incluirse también curso, sección y semestre (consultar)

Author Note → **Agradecimientos y notas de autor no necesario en trabajos estudiantiles.**

Jeffrey H. Kahn, Department of Psychology, Illinois State University

Correspondence concerning this sample paper should be directed to Jeffrey H. Kahn.

# Abstract (resumen)

The screenshot shows a PDF document with the following content and annotations:

- Page Header:** Writing a Paper in APA Style - APAsample.pdf - Mozilla Firefox
- Browser Address Bar:** my.ilstu.edu/~jkhahn/APAsample.pdf
- Page Number:** Page: 2 of 10
- Section Header:** Título abreviado continua en todas las páginas
- Text:** **SAMPLE FOR STUDENTS** (with a blue arrow pointing to the right)
- Text:** **Resumen [y referencias] en página aparte** (with a blue arrow pointing to the word 'Abstract' in the text below)
- Text:** The abstract should be a single paragraph in block format (without a hanging indent). The appropriate length depends on the journal to which you are submitting, but they are typically between 150 and 200 words. (Students should consult their instructor for the recommended length of the abstract.) Section 2.04 of the APA manual (American Psychological Association [APA], 2010) has additional information about the abstract. The abstract is important because many journal readers first read the abstract to determine if the entire article is worth reading. The abstract should describe all four parts of an empirical paper (i.e., Introduction, Method, Results, and Discussion). Consider writing one or two sentences summarizing each part of a paper, and you'll have a nice abstract.
- Text:** **No indentar** (with a blue arrow pointing to the start of the paragraph)
- Text:** **No citas/un sólo párrafo/150-200 palabras**
- Text:** **Que se hizo y que encontré**
- Text:** **Debe entenderse por sí mismo sin leer la investigación**

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date and time as 11/25/2013, 2:27 PM.

# Introducción

Writing a Paper in APA Style - APAsample.pdf - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

Outlook (3) - santos\_leon@hotmail.c... Writing a Paper in APA Style - APAsa... x +

my.ilstu.edu/~jkhahn/APAsample.pdf

Page: 3 of 10 Automatic Zoom

SAMPLE FOR STUDENTS

Sample APA Paper for Students Interested in Learning APA Style

Before getting started you will notice some things about this paper. First, everything is double-spaced. Second, margins are 1-inch wide on all sides. Third, there are several headings used throughout to separate different parts of the paper; some of the headings are in bold. Fourth, there is exactly one space after each punctuation mark (except for periods at the end of a sentence, after which there are two spaces). Fifth, the upper left of each page has a running head in all capital letters, and the upper right has the page number. Try to pay attention to all of these details as you look through this paper.

Now that those details are out of the way, you should know that this first part of the paper is called the "Introduction" section, yet it does not have a heading that actually says "Introduction." Instead, the title of the paper is typed at the top of the first page (be sure to center the title, but do not put it in bold). In this section you would often start with a topic paragraph that introduces the problem under study. The importance of the topic should be pretty clear from the first paragraph or two of the Introduction. Section 2.05 of the APA manual (APA, 2010) will help give you some ideas about how to write this.

The bulk of the Introduction section is background literature on the topic. Here a

Incluye el problema a estudiar, estado actual y la estrategia para resolverlo.

Doble-spaced

El grueso va a hacer literatura sobre el tema. Demostrar que es un tema importante a tratar y presentar las hipótesis. Incluir implicaciones del estudio. Secc 2.05

2:51 PM 11/25/2013

# Citas en texto

- ▶ La cita dentro del texto es una referencia corta que permite identificar la publicación de dónde se ha extraído una frase o parafraseado una idea.
- ▶ Estas citas cortas se amplían en una lista de referencias final.
- ▶ Citas siempre van en pasado
- ▶ Aplica en caso de parafrasear, citas directas o resúmenes.



# Cita directa

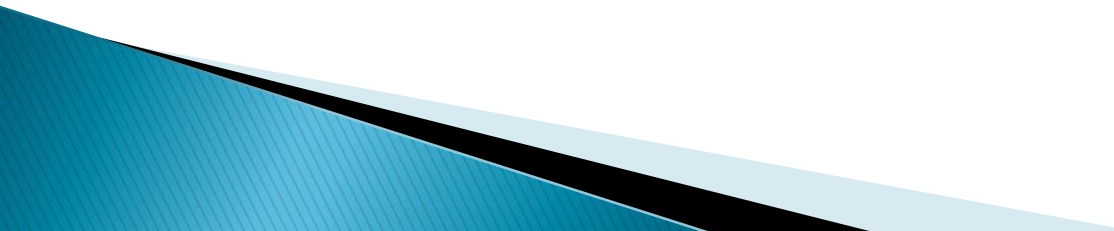
- ▶ Critser (2003) noted that despite growing numbers of overweight Americans, many health care providers still “remain either in ignorance or outright denial about the health danger to the poor and the young” (p. 5).



# Parafrasear

- ▶ Puede ser más largo que el original reseñado
- ▶ Es preciso y no distorsiona el sentido del original
- ▶ Se puede considerar una clarificación o traducción del original
- ▶ Propia voz a través de cambiar función gramatical, usar sinónimos, uso de porcentos
  - Gobierno de Puerto Rico=Gobierno puertorriqueño
  - Desestabilización=problemas sociales y políticos
  - 47%=casi la mitad
  - Orden de las palabras y de la oración

# Resumir

- ▶ Incluir ideas principales de un texto
  - ▶ Debe incluir con exactitud el mensaje
  - ▶ Cambiar la manera de introducir Según, De acuerdo a, Concluyó que
  - ▶ Más corto que parafrasear
- 

# 1 autor, 2 autores

- ▶ **Ejemplo 1 autor:** De acuerdo a Smith (2014), la obesidad infantil es principal reto futuro de la salud pública reportándose una incidencia de obesidad en casi la mitad de los niños puertorriqueños.
- ▶ **Ejemplo 2 autores, diferentes estilos de redacción:**

La referencia virtual es un servicio esencial en las bibliotecas hoy en día (Santos & Lebrón, 2013).

En su estudio del año 2013, Santos & Lebrón concluyeron que la referencia virtual es un servicio esencial en las bibliotecas hoy en día.

# Citas 3 a 5 autores

**[1era primera vez]** En el año 2014, los autores Santos, Lebrón & Torres investigaron el tema de los usuarios de la comunidad y su uso de las bibliotecas académicas.

**[2nda segunda vez y veces subsiguientes]** Santos et al. (2014) concluyeron que las bibliotecas académicas puertorriqueñas atienden un número significativo de población escolar ante la ausencia de bibliotecas escolares y públicas abiertas en horario extendido.

# 6 autores o más

- ▶ (Phelps et al., 2004)
- ▶ En la lista de referencias si se colocan todos los apellidos Phelps, Lima, M., Gomez, J., MacArthur, R. T., Gansu, L., & Nehru, M. (2004).

# Varios estudios en una misma cita

Las bibliotecas académicas puertorriqueñas tienen técnicas de avalúo adecuadas (Figueras, 2002; Santos & Torres, 2015).



# Ejemplo: citar correctamente. Cita directa siempre lleva núm de página

Writing a Paper in APA Style - APAsample.pdf - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

Outlook, Hotmail, Skype, Videos, Fot... Writing a Paper in APA Style - APAsa... Destrezas de información: Biblioteca... APA 6ta Edición

my.ilstu.edu/~jhahn/APAsample.pdf

Page: 4 of 10 Automatic Zoom

SAMPLE FOR STUDENTS 4

Remember to cite your sources often in the Introduction and throughout the manuscript. Articles and books are cited the same way in the text, yet they appear different on the References page. For example, an article by Cronbach and Meehl (1955) and a book by Bandura (1986) are written with the authors' names and the year of the publication in parentheses. However, if you look on the References page they look a little different. Remember that APA style does not use footnotes or anything like that for citations. Two other things about citations are important. When a citation is written inside parentheses (e.g., Cronbach & Meehl, 1959), an ampersand is used between authors' names instead of the word "and." Second, when citing an author's work using quotations, be sure to include a page number. For example, Rogers (1961) once wrote that two important elements of a helping relationship are "genuineness and transparency" (p. 37). Notice that the page number is included here. Unless a direct quote is taken from a source, the page number is not included.

The last section of the Introduction states the purpose of the research. The purpose can usually be summarized in a few sentences. Hypotheses are also included here at the end of this section. State your hypotheses as predictions (e.g., "I predicted that..."), and try to avoid using passive tense (e.g., "It was predicted that..."). You will notice that hypotheses are written in past

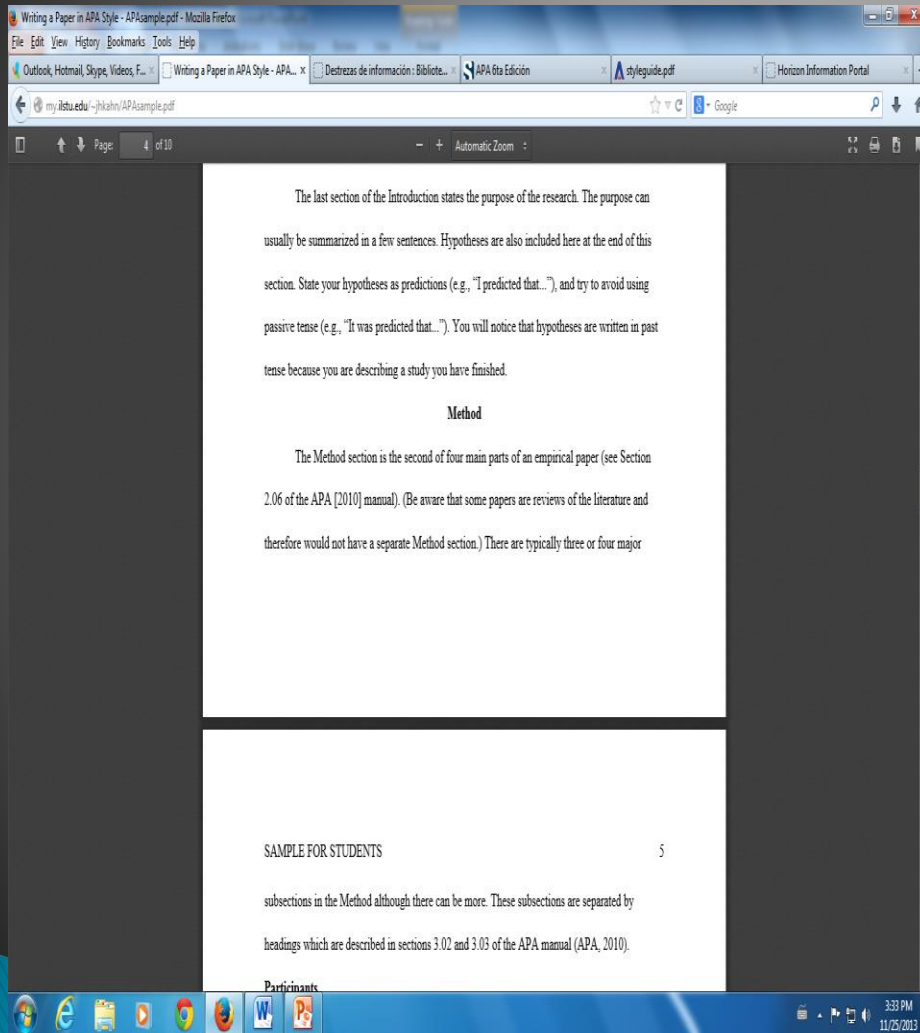
3:07 PM 11/25/2013

# Citas y lista de referencias

- ▶ TODOS LOS AUTORES MENCIONADOS EN EL TRABAJO DEBEN SER INCLUIDOS EN LA LISTA DE REFERENCIAS.

# Metodología – no página nueva

debe tener suficientes detalles para que el estudio pueda ser replicado



- ▶ Participantes
- ▶ Diseño experimental (diseño, incluir variables)
- ▶ Instrumentos (descripción de pruebas, instrumentos)
- ▶ Procedimientos (detallar la recopilación de datos y porque se hace cada procedimiento).
- ▶ Pueden haber más secciones depende el estudios. Estas cuatro son las principales.
- ▶ No incluir listas de equipos
- ▶ Alguien luego de leerlo debe ser capaz de reproducirlo.

# Ejemplos de secciones

The image shows a screenshot of a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying a PDF document titled "Writing a Paper in APA Style - APAsample.pdf". The browser's address bar shows the URL "my.ilstu.edu/~jhkahn/APAsample.pdf". The document content is as follows:

SAMPLE FOR STUDENTS 5

subsections in the Method although there can be more. These subsections are separated by headings which are described in sections 3.02 and 3.03 of the APA manual (APA, 2010).

**Participants**

This brief section describes the people who participated in your study. (They should be called "participants," not "subjects," by the way.) Mention the number of participants, the percentage of female and male participants, the mean age (where "mean" is abbreviated *M*), and their ethnicity or cultural background. Any other demographic information would be appropriate here.

**Research Design**

Experimental studies often have a section in the Method describing the design of the study. Typically the independent variables in the study would be described here. For example, the study might involve a 2-by-2 design with one independent variable being treatment/control conditions and the other independent variable being biological sex. It would be helpful to describe dependent variables in this subsection as well.

**Measures**

This section describes the tests or instruments used to collect data. It would be appropriate to describe any questionnaires that you used. For example, if you used the Marlowe-

# Headings (Secciones y subsecciones)

APA Style Quick Reference for Education - APAguidelines.pdf - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

Outlook, Hotmail, Skype, Vi... Writing a Paper in APA Style... Destrezas de información : B... APA 6ta Edición styleguide.pdf Horizon Information Portal APA Style Quick Reference f...

library.elmhurst.edu/files/2010/02/APAguidelines.pdf

Page: 8 of 10 Automatic Zoom

APA Style uses a unique headings system to separate and classify sections of a paper. These headings were recently revised in the 6<sup>th</sup> of the *Manual*.

There are 5 **heading levels** in APA.

Level 1	<b>Centered, Boldface, Uppercase and Lowercase</b>
Level 2	<b>Left-aligned, Boldface, Uppercase and Lowercase</b>
Level 3	<b>Indented, boldface, lowercase with period.</b>
Level 4	<b><i>Indented, boldface, italicized, lowercase with period.</i></b>
Level 5	<i>Indented, italicized, lowercase with period.</i>

**ORGANIZING YOUR WORK USING HEADINGS**

Always organize your paper with at least Level 1 headings.

Before you begin writing, determine how many headings your paper will require.

The introduction of a paper does not have its own heading.

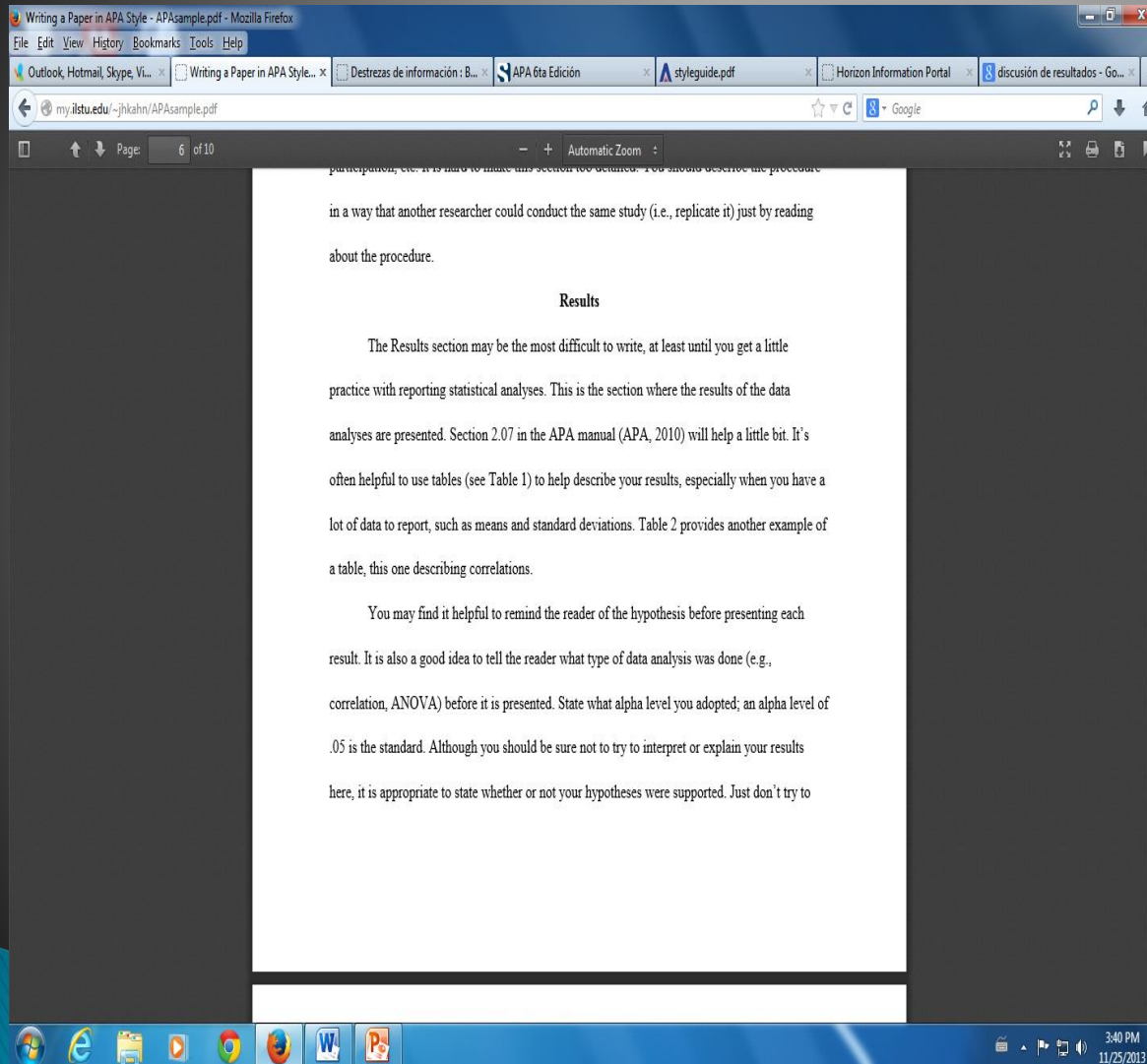
If you require more than one level of heading use the headings in the order.

General Guidelines for the Number of Headings for a Paper in Education	
Level 1	Papers that are less than 5 pages
Levels 1 & 2	Papers that are 5-10 pages that do not separate the Level 2 topics into separate subtopics
Levels 1, 2, & 3	Papers that are 5 or more pages and the Level 2 topics are further discussed as subtopics
Levels 1, 2, 3, & 4	Research papers that are 10 or more pages
All 5 Levels	Master's thesis or dissertation

Some special headings may be required by the program (e.g., chapter numbers for theses or dissertations).

4:01 PM 11/25/2013

# Resultados



- ▶ Solo describir resultados no explicarlos (va en la próxima sección)
- ▶ Presentar solo datos y observaciones objetivas.
- ▶ Puede ser útil usar tablas, especialmente si hay mucha data
- ▶ Recordar la hipótesis antes de presentar cada resultados
- ▶ Decir si la hipótesis fue probada o no, pero el porque va en la sección de discusión

# Discusión

Writing a Paper in APA Style - APAsample.pdf - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

Outlook, Hotmail, Skype, Vi... x Writing a Paper in APA Style... x Destrezas de información: B... x APA 6ta Edición x styleguide.pdf x Horizon Information Portal x discusión de resultados - Go... x +

my.ilstu.edu/~jhkeh/APAsample.pdf

Page: 7 of 10 Automatic Zoom

SAMPLE FOR STUDENTS 7

explain why the hypotheses were or were not supported; that's why you have the Discussion section.

**Discussion**

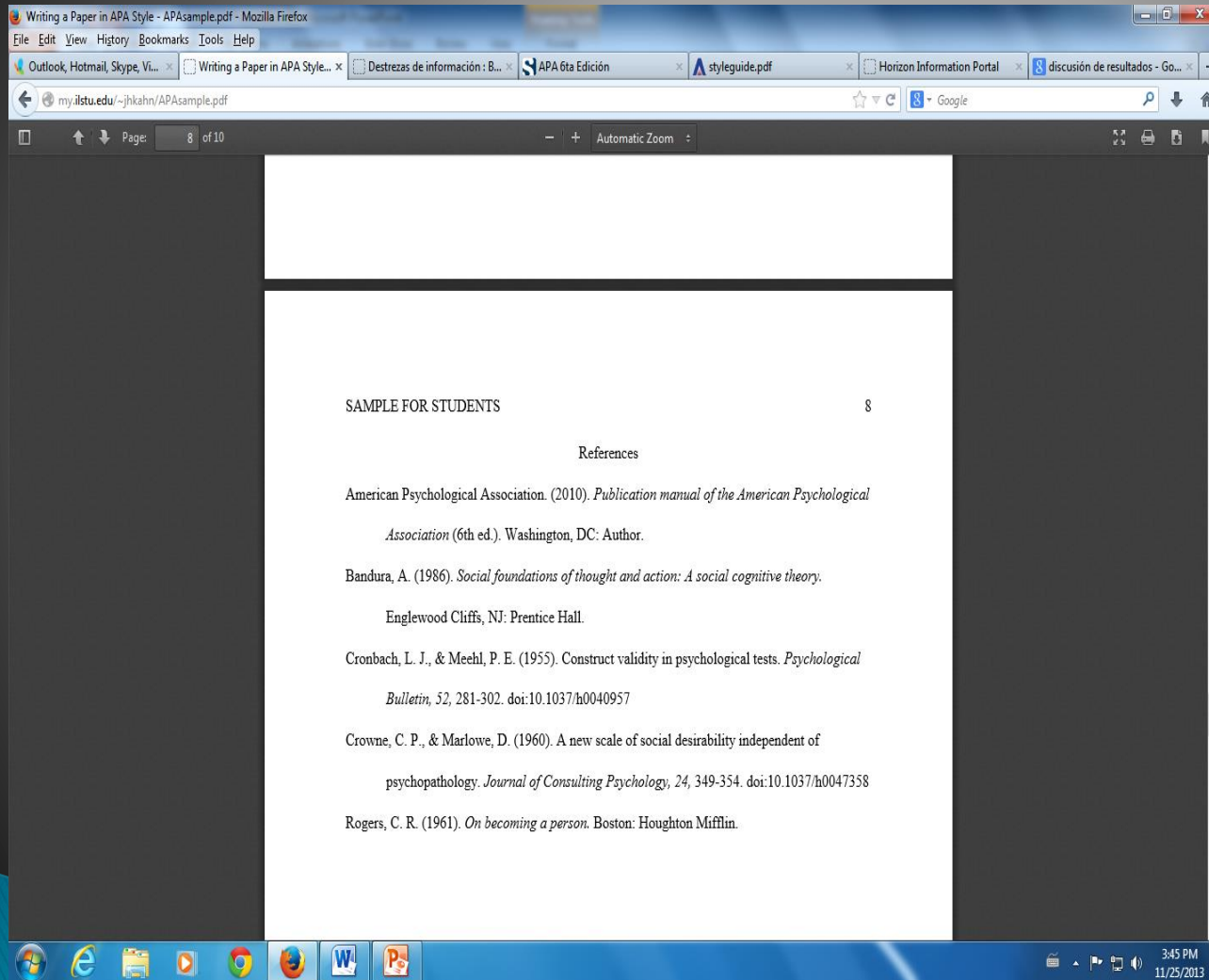
The Discussion is the fourth and final section of the paper. This is the part where you interpret and explain your results. Try to explain why you found what you did in your study. Is it what you predicted? If not, why? You may have to think about your results in a theoretically meaningful way. Also, how do your findings fit in with previous theory and literature? Are your results consistent or inconsistent with what has been found in the past? If they are inconsistent, how can you explain this? The explanation and interpretation of results will probably be the biggest part of the Discussion.

There are at least two additional parts of the discussion. First, include limitations of the study. Describe the ways in which the internal or external validity of the study may have been compromised. Was the sample biased? Were the measures problematic? Think about what you would do different next time if you conducted a similar study. Future research ideas are often discussed when limitations are discussed.

Second, describe the implications of your findings to theory and practice. Answer the

- ▶ Interpretar y evaluar el significado de los resultados
- ▶ Si no se cumplió lo establecido en hipótesis explicar porque no.
- ▶ Problemas y limitaciones encontradas
- ▶ Implicaciones de los resultados en la teoría y práctica
- ▶ Recomendaciones de estudios futuros
- ▶ Pueden discutirse resultados a la luz de la revisión de literatura y sugerir razones para la diferencias

# Lista de referencias



- ▶ En página aparte
- ▶ Doble espacio
- ▶ Orden alfabético
- ▶ Comunicaciones personales (entrevistas, emails, cartas, notas de la libreta) no se incluyen
- ▶ Usar DOI disponible en vez de URL
- ▶ Ejemplos en presentación Prof. Fuentes:
- ▶ <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28524941/APA-6ta-Edicion>



# Tablas

Tables in APA are generally placed after the references page but before figures and appendices. Consult your instructor for preferred table placement.

**Refer to tables within the text of your paper.** Provide a parenthetical insertion within the text of the paper at the point where you wish the reader to refer to the table; e.g. (see Table 1).

If you are not using original data, a source citation must be included. See example below:

Table 1

Environmental exposure	Cases (N)	Controls (N)	Age and province adjusted OR (95% CI)
Asbestos	4	6	2.1 (0.6-7.9)
Mineral, cutting or lubricating oil	2	6	1.1 (0.2-5.5)
Pesticides	11	24	1.6 (0.7-3.3)
Herbicides	9	18	1.6 (0.7-3.8)
Radiation sources	6	9	2.0 (0.7-5.9)
Wood dust	8	24	1.0 (0.4-2.3)

Note. OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval. Adapted from "Risks for Lung Cancer among Canadian Women Who Have Never Smoked," by J. Hu, Y. Mao, D. Dryer, and K. White, 2002, *Cancer Detection and Prevention*, 26, p. 134.

4/2010

Tools Sign Comment

Export PDF

Adobe ExportPDF  
Convert PDF files to Word or Excel online.

Select PDF File:  
Using\_Tables\_and\_Figures\_APA...  
1 file / 109 KB

Convert To:  
Microsoft Word (\*.doc)

Recognize Text in English(U.S.)  
Change

Convert

Create PDF

Send Files

Store Files

- ▶ Usar solo si es necesario
- ▶ No duplicar una tabla de otro estudio si no es absolutamente necesario
- ▶ Cada tabla debe ser fácil de interpretar sin la descripción en el texto
- ▶ Mencionar en el texto con parétesis (ver Tabla 1)
- ▶ Usar números arábigos
- ▶ Toda tabla lleva título
- ▶ Título sobre la tabla en itálico
- ▶ Escribir nota si no se usan datos originales

# Figuras

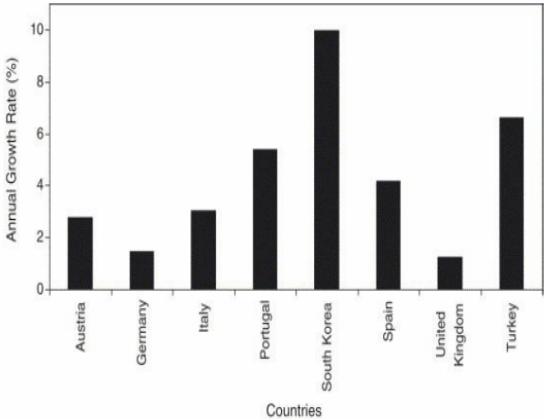
Using\_Tables\_and\_Figures\_APA\_01.pdf - Adobe Reader

File Edit View Window Help

- **Figure caption:** The caption should concisely describe the content of the figure. The caption is not italicized, appears after the figure number, with only the first word and proper nouns capitalized; e.g.: Reported cases of child abuse in Michigan, 2006.
- Figures in APA are generally placed after the References page and tables, but before any appendices. Consult your instructor for preferred figure placement.

**Refer to figures within the text of your paper:** Provide a parenthetical insertion within the text of the paper at the point where you wish the reader to refer to the figure; e.g.: (see Figure 1).

If you are not using original data, a **source citation must be included**. See example below:



Country	Annual Growth Rate (%)
Austria	2.8
Germany	1.5
Italy	3.0
Portugal	5.5
South Korea	10.0
Spain	4.2
United Kingdom	1.2
Turkey	6.8

*Figure 1.* Annual growth rate of electricity consumption per capita for selected countries between 1971 and 2001. Adapted from "Past, Present, and Future Status of Electricity in Turkey and the Share of Energy Sources," by H. Ozturk, A. Yilanci, and O. Atalay, 2005, *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 11, p. 187.

4/2010

Tools Sign Comment

Sign In

Export PDF

Adobe ExportPDF  
Convert PDF files to Word or Excel online.

Select PDF File:  
Using\_Tables\_and\_Figures\_APA\_...  
1 file / 109 KB

Convert To:  
Microsoft Word (\*.docx)

Recognize Text in English(U.S.)  
[Change](#)

Convert

Create PDF

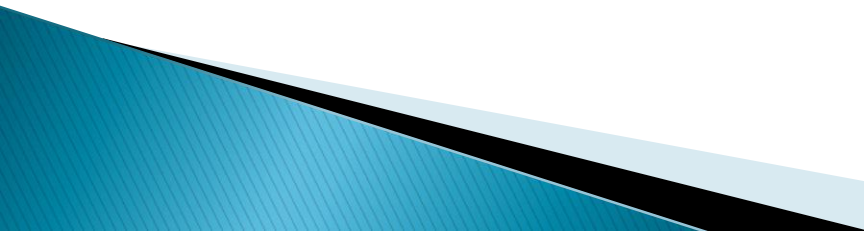
Send Files

Store Files

4:15 PM  
11/25/2013

- ▶ Pueden usarse gráficas de barra, líneas, diagramas, fotos.
- ▶ Figura 1 (itálico) y abajo de la figura
- ▶ Hay que referirse la la figura en el texto (ver Figura 1)
- ▶ Al igual que tabla si no es hecha con data original hay que poner cita

# Consideraciones finales

- ▶ Referencias: deben ser posible localizarlas por alguien que lea el trabajo
  - ▶ Redacción no debe ser sexista ni parcializada en cuanto a asuntos de raza, etnicidad, sexualidad e impedimentos (consultar términos con profesor)
  - ▶ De existir apéndices van después de la lista de referencias.
- 

# Referencias

- ▶ Elmhurst College. (2010). Basic Guidelines for an APA Style Paper in the Department of Education. Recuperado de: <http://public.elmhurst.edu/>
- ▶ Finch, S., Keeton, K. y Li, Y. (n.f.). Apa Style Guide. Recuperado de <http://dacc.nmsu.edu/library/Citations/styleguide.pdf>
- Flores, E. (2012). Principios para parafrasear, citar, resumir: como evitar el plagio incidental. Recuperado de: [http://es.slideshare.net/Programa\\_BRIC/citas-resmenes-y-parafraseo](http://es.slideshare.net/Programa_BRIC/citas-resmenes-y-parafraseo)
- ▶ Fuentes, M. (2010). Referencias de recursos de información: manual de publicación de la Asociación Americana de Psicología. Recuperado de: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28524941/APA-6ta-Edicion>
- ▶ Saginaw Valley State University Writing Center. (2010). APA format: using tables and figures. Recuperado de: <http://www.svsu.edu/writingcenter/studentresources/>