

Key Differences Between APA & MLA: Quick Tips

Paper Format

APA	MLA
<p>On the cover page, centered in the middle of the page (double-spaced):</p> <p>Title of paper, First name & Last name, Name of School</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Can Medication Cure Obesity in Children? A Review of the Literature</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Lisa Hernandez</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Antioch University Santa Barbara</p> <p>*The cover page should also have a header.</p>	<p>No cover page. On the first page in the upper left hand corner (double-spaced):</p> <p>First Last, Professor X, Subject, Day Month Year</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Hernandez 1</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Lisa Hernandez</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Professor Smith</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Writing 310</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">18 January 2015</p> <p style="text-align: center; padding-top: 10px;">Can Medication Cure Obesity in Children? A Review of the Literature</p>
<p>APA Header First page: Running head: TITLE page # Running head: CAN MEDICATION CURE OBESITY? 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">All other pages:</p> <p>(shortened) TITLE page # CAN MEDICATION CURE OBESITY? 2</p>	<p>MLA Header Each page: Student’s last name and page number (right aligned)</p> <p>See above for example</p>

References *or* Works Cited *page*

APA Title the page References	MLA Title the page Works Cited
<p>Italics & Quotation marks:</p> <p>Short works (articles): Do not italicize titles or use quotation marks around them</p> <p>Longer works (books, websites, journals): Italicize titles</p> <p>Capitalization: Names of journals: Capitalize all major words <i>Journal of Counseling and Clinical Psychology</i> Journal article: Capitalize first word of title & subtitle The role of media in childhood obesity Book titles: Capitalize first word of title & subtitle only <i>Hot, flat, and crowded: We need a green revolution</i></p> <p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not include interviews on your References page as they are non-recoverable. Instead include them in your in-text citations. Include URLs (not underlined/ remove hyperlink) <p>Book Example: McKenzie, F.R. (2008). <i>Theory and practice with adolescents: An applied approach</i>. Chicago, IL: Lyceum Books.</p> <p>Journal Article: (online, from Antioch’s library database) Sifaki, E., & Spiropoulou, A. (2012). Gender Resistance. <i>European Journal of English Studies</i>, 16 (3), 187-198. doi: 10.1080/13825577.2012.735142</p> <p>Article in an Online Newspaper: Holland, G., & Sewell, A. (2016, January 7). Will new plans to end L.A. homelessness be fully funded? <i>Los Angeles Times</i>. Retrieved from http://www.latimes.com/</p>	<p>Italics & Quotation marks:</p> <p>Short works (articles): Use quotation marks</p> <p>Longer works (books/websites/journals): Italicize titles</p> <p>Capitalization: Names of journals: Capitalize all major words <i>Journal of Counseling and Clinical Psychology</i> Journal article: Capitalize all major words “The Role of Media in Childhood Obesity” Book titles: Capitalize all major words <i>Hot, Flat, and Crowded: We Need a Green Revolution</i></p> <p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can include interviews in your Works Cited Include non-shortened URLs (as of 2016), but omit the http:// or https:// <p>Book Example: McKenzie, Fred R. <i>Theory and Practice with Adolescents: An Applied Approach</i>. Lyceum Books, 2008.</p> <p>Journal Article: (online, from Antioch’s library database) Sifaki, Evgenia, and Angeliki Spiropoulou. "Gender Resistance." <i>European Journal of English Studies</i>, vol. 16, 2012, pp. 187-198. <i>Academic Search Complete</i>. doi:10.1080/13825577.2012.735142</p> <p>Article in an Online Newspaper: Holland, Gale and Abby Sewell. “Will New Plans to End L.A. Homelessness be Fully Funded?” <i>Los Angeles Times</i>, 7 Jan. 2016, www.latimes.com/local/california/la-me-homeless-plan-preview-20160107-story.html</p>

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In-text Citations

APA	MLA
<p>Parentheses *APA emphasizes dates (Last name, publication date, page number) <i>Example:</i> Childhood obesity was once considered “a moral failing” (Yanovski & Yanovski, 2002, p. 594). OR Yanovski and Yanovski (2002) explained that childhood obesity was once considered “a moral failing” (p. 594).</p>	<p>Parentheses *MLA does not include dates for in-text citations (Last name page #) NO COMMA <i>Example:</i> Childhood obesity was once considered “a moral failing” (Yanovski and Yanovski 594). OR Yanovski and Yanovski explained that childhood obesity was once considered “a moral failing” (594).</p>
<p>Online sources sometimes do not have page #s</p>	<p>Online sources sometimes do not have page #s</p>
<p>Signal Phrases Signal phrases include the author’s last name and the publication date in parentheses right after the author’s last name (the page # goes in parentheses at the end of the citation). Signal phrases use the past tense (“argued”) or present perfect tense (“has argued”). Signal phrases do not include the title of the study, article, journal, book, or website</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Southern and Gordon (2003) noted that “environmental factors may contribute as much as 80% to the causes of childhood obesity” (p. 104).</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Lane (2003) argued that “without adequate discipline, the World Wide Web can be a tremendous time sink” (p. 142).</p>	<p>Signal Phrases Signal phrases include the author’s last name or author’s first and last name (the page # goes in parentheses at the end of the citation). Signal phrases can use the present tense (“argues”) The signal phrase can include the title of the study, article, journal, book, or website</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Southern and Gordon note that “environmental factors may contribute as much as 80% to the causes of childhood obesity” (104).</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Frederick Lane in <i>The Naked Employee</i> argues that “without adequate discipline, the World Wide Web can be a tremendous time sink” (142).</p>
<p>Last Name(s) and Year in Signal Phrase In general, for APA you would not mention the credentials of the author(s). Hopkins and Travers (2004) noted that “...” (31).</p> <p>Gindlesperger (2014) argued that “obesity ... [has] many contributing factors beyond one type of food or beverage.”</p> <p>In the social sciences, it is typical to refer to authors by their last name only, even the first time you mention them.</p>	<p>Give Context for your Reader with signal phrases that mention the credentials of the author(s) James Hopkins and Don Travers, medical researchers, note that “...” (31).</p> <p>Christopher Gindlesperger, senior director of public affairs at the American Beverage Association, argues that “obesity ... [has] many contributing factors beyond one type of food or beverage.”</p> <p>The first time you introduce a source use their first and last name. Every time after use their last name only.</p>
<p>Indirect Source example: (Avoid if possible) Dr. Satcher described “a nation of young people seriously at risk of starting out obese” (as cited in Crister, 2003, p. 4).</p>	<p>Indirect Source example: (Avoid if possible) Former surgeon general Dr. Satcher described “a nation of young people seriously at risk of starting out obese” (qtd. in Crister 4).</p>
<p>Citing more than 1 source in the parentheses ex.: Researchers have indicated that studies of pharmacological treatments for childhood obesity are inconclusive (Berkowitz et al., 2003; McDuffie et al., 2002).</p>	<p>Citing more than 1 source in the parentheses ex.: Researchers have indicated that studies of pharmacological treatments for childhood obesity are inconclusive (Berkowitz et al; McDuffie et al.).</p>