APA STYLE 7th edition

# Word Search Puzzle: APA Style Basics

Dive into this word search to improve your knowledge of APA Style basics. Words in the bank at the bottom of the page appear within the puzzle in any direction. Words do not share letters. To learn more about these terms, review the glossary that follows.

A T I M Q U O T A T I O N L P P
E U G D S C B A J D O I C L X P
T C T J K I H P J K N S E T A N
Q H N H C O R L W I V N T R K O
E F H E O T Y A E S I F A E S I
U Q I I R R P G I L T P M T A S
B C F G E E A D Y G H R S C I U
F Q I W U P F B A R A E O A B L
L H R F E R A E A T L L G R T C
O V W L D Y E S R B E D P T I N
W G T O G E I S A M I I N S T I
F I J Z J N Z T O W P B V B L A
T P A Y G E C R U O S R V A E F
T L R T S A M M O C L A I R E S
K U S B N O I T A I V E R B B A
I N T E X T C I T A T I O N S P

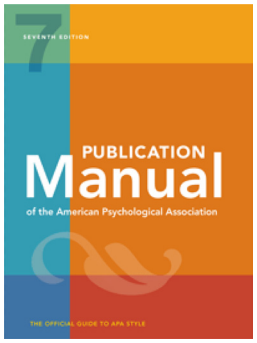
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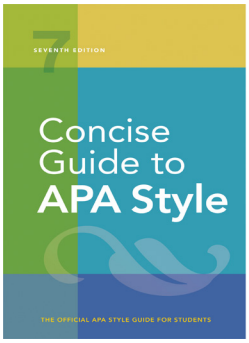
# Glossary

Once you've found these terms in the word search puzzle, learn more about them by reading their definitions.

Want the search to continue? Visit the relevant sections in the *Publication Manual* (*PM*) or *Concise Guide to APA Style* (*CG*) to learn more about these important APA Style basics.

Like puzzles? Check out our crossword puzzle of APA Style basics, which features many of these terms, for more puzzling fun.




| Term and definition | *PM* sections | *CG* sections |
|---|---|---|
| **abbreviation:** the shortened form of a word or phrase. Use abbreviations sparingly in scholarly writing. Do not write out abbreviations that are dictionary entries (e.g., IQ, AIDS), Latin abbreviations (e.g., i.e.), time abbreviations (a.m., p.m.), and many statistical abbreviations (*M*, *SD*). | 6.24–6.31 | 5.12–5.18 |
| **abstract:** a brief, comprehensive summary of the contents of a paper. | 2.9, 3.3 | 1.10 |
| **author:** the first element in a reference; it is the person(s) or group responsible for a work. An author may be an article or book's author or editor, a movie's director, a podcast's host, and so forth. | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| **bias:** the implied or irrelevant evaluation of the group(s) that an author is writing about. Authors should avoid writing constructions that might imply prejudicial beliefs or perpetuate biased assumptions against persons on the basis of age, disability, gender, participation in research, racial or ethnic identity, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, or some combination of these or other personal factors (e.g., marital status, immigration status, religion). Instead, authors should use affirming and inclusive language. | Chapter 5, para. 1 | Chapter 3, para. 1 |
| **byline:** the name(s) of the author(s), included on the title page of all APA Style papers. | 2.5 | 1.8 |
| **date:** the second element in a reference; generally, it refers to the year of a work's publication. The year in the date element of a reference matches the year in the corresponding in-text citation. | 9.13–9.17 | 9.13–9.17 |
| **DOI:** abbreviation for digital object identifier. A DOI is a unique alphanumeric string that identifies content and provides a persistent link to its location on the internet. DOIs are most often associated with journal articles and books but are also used to identify data sets and other types of works. | 9.34–9.36 | 9.34–9.36 |
| **figures:** charts, graphs, photos, drawings, or any other illustrations. | 7.22–7.36 | 7.22–7.32 |
| **flow:** the smooth cadence of words and sentences. | 4.1 | 2.1 |

| Term and definition | *PM* sections | *CG* sections |
|---|---|---|
| **inclusion:** one of the three core principles of APA Style. Writing with inclusion includes describing people with dignity and respect, focusing on relevant characteristics, and calling people what they call themselves. | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| **in-text citations:** these appear in the body of a paper and correspond to the author name(s) and year elements of the reference list entry at the end of the paper. In-text citations allow authors to acknowledge the work of those individuals whose ideas, theories, or research directly influenced the writing. | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| **JARS:** abbreviation for journal article reporting standards designed by APA Style that offer guidance on what information should be included in all manuscript sections for quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods research and include how to best discuss race, ethnicity, and culture. | 3.1–3.2 | N/A |
| **paraphrasing:** restating another's idea in your own words. Paraphrasing allows authors to summarize and synthesize information from one or more sources, focus on significant information, and compare and contrast relevant details. | 8.23 | 8.23 |
| **plagiarism:** the act of presenting the words, ideas, or images of another as your own; it denies authors or creators the credit they are due. | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| **quotation:** reproduces words verbatim from another work or from your own previously published work; it is useful for reproducing definitions, memorable or succinct wording, or exact wording that an author wants to address. | 8.25 | 8.25 |
| **reference:** a brief description of a work that provides the information necessary for readers to identify and retrieve that work cited in the text of a paper. An APA Style reference consists of four elements (author, date, title, and source). | Chapters 9–11 | Chapters 9–10 |
| **serial comma:** the comma used before the final item in a series of three or more. Also known as an Oxford comma. | 6.3 | 4.3 |
| **source:** the fourth element in a reference; it indicates for readers where to locate the work. The source element often includes two parts: (a) a journal, publisher, organization, or website name and (b) a URL or DOI. | 9.23–9.37 | 9.23–9.37 |
| **tables:** show numerical values or text in columns and rows. | 7.8–7.21 | 7.8–7.21 |
| **title:** the third element in a reference; it is the name of the work being cited. Titles of works that stand alone (e.g., whole books, reports) are italic, whereas titles of works that are parts of a greater whole (e.g., journal articles or edited book chapters) are nonitalic. | 9.18–9.22 | 9.18–9.22 |
| **title page:** the first page of a paper; it is required for all APA Style papers and contains key information identifying the work. | 2.3 | 1.6 |

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Last updated March 25, 2026

More information on APA Style can be found in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (7th ed.) and the *Concise Guide to APA Style* (7th ed.).

CITE THIS HANDOUT:

American Psychological Association. (2026). *Word search puzzle: APA Style basics*. https://apastyle.apa.org/instructional-aids/word-search-basics.pdf

We thank Courtney Johnson for designing this puzzle's content.