

Political Science Writing Sample L^AT_EX Template Based on (APSR)

AUTHOR ONE

This writing sample is prepared for my graduate school application in political science, based on the APSR submission template. As a Korean student, I utilize BibLaTeX because my writing sample includes references to Korean-language sources. To handle this, I have added "[In Korean]" at the end of the printed references. Although APSR citation guidelines suggest placing this label at the end of the title field along with romanized characters, the implementation process is quite complex. Therefore, I adopted a simpler rule for consistency. If needed, this can be modified upon request.

Additionally, I made the titles in the bibliography clickable, providing direct access if a DOI or URL is available. This feature is particularly helpful for non-Korean readers who wish to verify the sources. I manage all citations using Zotero, and the references are exported through the Better BibLaTeX extension.

Here are some citation examples: (Kang and Lee 2024) refers to a journal article, Gil (2019) is a Ph.D. dissertation, and W. Kim (2022) is a master's thesis. E. Kim (2024) is a magazine article, Kang (2017) is a book, and Gil (2022) is a book section. Lastly, Lee (2024) refers to a web page.

INTRODUCTION

Thanks for using Overleaf to write your article. Your introduction goes here! Do make sure the first paragraph here is at least three lines long, to accommodate the dropped-cap. Some examples of commonly used commands and features are listed below, to help you get started.

Here's a second paragraph of extra text, to test paragraph indents.

SOME L^AT_EX EXAMPLES

Use section and subsection commands to organize your document. L^AT_EX handles all the formatting and numbering automatically. Use `\ref` and `\label` commands for cross-references.

Figures and Tables

Use the table and tabular commands for basic tables — see Table 1, for example. TablesGenerator.com is a handy tool for designing tables and generating the LaTeX code, which you can copy and paste into

your article here.

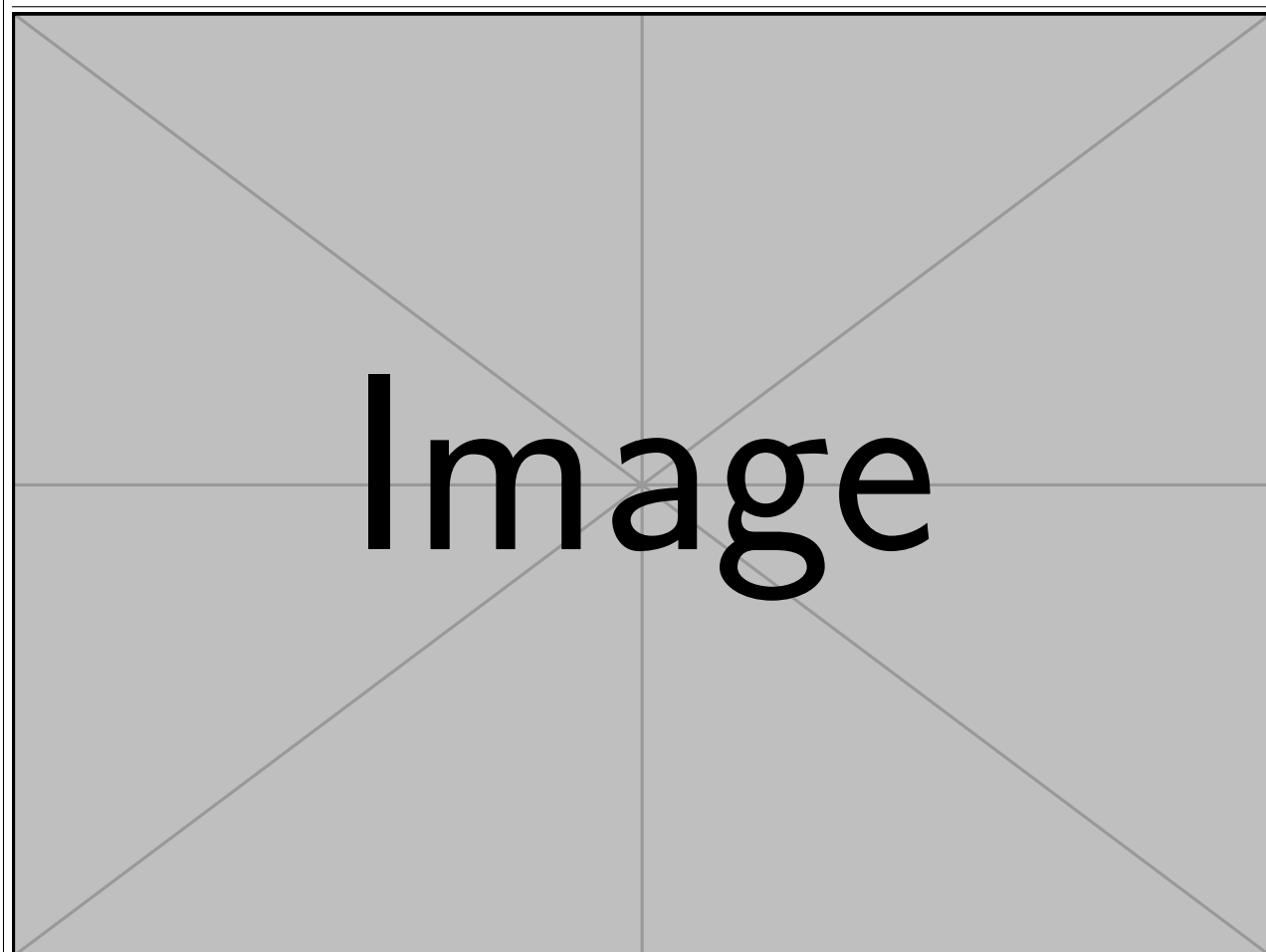
You can upload a figure (JPG, PNG or PDF) using the PROJECT menu (Files. . . > Add files). To include it in your document, use the `graphicx` package and the `\includegraphics` command as in the code for Figure 1.

TABLE 1. An example table

	Item	Quantity
	Widgets	42
	Gadgets	13

Note: This is a note for this table.

FIGURE 1. A figure example.



Note: This is a note for this figure.

Notes can be added to the bottom of figures and tables using the `\floatnote` command.

TABLE 2. Automobile Land Speed Records (GR 5-10).

Speed (mph)	Driver	Car	Engine	Date
407.447	Craig Breedlove	Spirit of America	GE J47	8/5/63
413.199	Tom Green	Wingfoot Express	WE J46	10/2/64
434.22	Art Arfons	Green Monster	GE J79	10/5/64
468.719	Craig Breedlove	Spirit of America	GE J79	10/13/64
526.277	Craig Breedlove	Spirit of America	GE J79	10/15/65
536.712	Art Arfons	Green Monster	GE J79	10/27/65
555.127	Craig Breedlove	Spirit of America, Sonic 1	GE J79	11/2/65
576.553	Art Arfons	Green Monster	GE J79	11/7/65
600.601	Craig Breedlove	Spirit of America, Sonic 1	GE J79	11/15/65
622.407	Gary Gabelich	Blue Flame	Rocket	10/23/70
633.468	Richard Noble	Thrust 2	RR RG 146	10/4/83
763.035	Andy Green	Thrust SSC	RR Spey	10/15/97

Note: https://www.sedl.org/afterschool/toolkits/science/pdf/ast_sci_data_tables_sample.pdf

For wide, double-column figures and tables, use the `figure*` (Figure 2) or `table*` (Table 2) starred environments. Landscaped figures and tables can be obtained using the `sidewaysfigure` and `sidewaysfigure` commands from the `rotating` package. Alternatively, you can use the `landscape` environment from the `pdflscape` package.

Multi-page tables can be created using the `longtable` and `supertabular` packages, though note that `longtables` cannot be used in two-column documents.¹

Currently `table`, `table*`, `figure`, `figure*`, `longtable`, `supertabular`, `sidewaystable` and `sidewaysfigure` will be automatically framed.

If you are using a custom figure or table environment from a package (e.g. a `MyFigure` environment) and it's not getting framed, add `\makeframedenv{MyFigure}` in the preamble.

Lists and Quotations

You can make lists with automatic numbering . . .

1. Like this,
2. and like this.

1. This is an example footnote. [1]

... or bullet points ...

- Like this,
- and like this.

... or with words and descriptions ...

Word Definition

Concept Explanation

Idea Text

An example quotation:

“This is a sample quotation text. This is a sample quotation text. This is a sample quotation text.”

(This is some filler text.) [2]

Citations

L^AT_EX formats citations and references automatically using the bibliography records in your .bib file, which you can edit via the project menu. Use the `\citep` command for a citation in parentheses (Greenwade 1993), or `\citet` for a text citation: Greenwade (1993). Multiple citations can be given as (Greenwade 1993; Knuth and Bibby 1984).

If your manuscript is accepted, the APSR production team will re-format the references for publication. *It is not necessary to format the reference list yourself to mirror the final published form.*

Using *bibtex* Pass the `bibtex` option to the `\documentclass` declaration, then specify your .bib file with `\bibliography{sample}` (the extension is unnecessary) near the end of your manuscript, where you want the references list to appear.

Using *biblatex* Pass the `biblatex` option to the `\documentclass` declaration, then specify your .bib file name in the *preamble*: `\addbibresource{sample.bib}` (the extension is necessary).

FIGURE 2. A wide figure


16 × 9

(Original size: 320 × 180 bp)

Write `\printbibliography` near the end of your manuscript where you want the references to appear.

Note that you may want to remove the `autowc` (automatic word count) document class option, if you are using `biblatex`. There have been reports of `texcount` over-reporting word counts when authors use `biblatex`, due to the database nature of `.bbl` files produced by `biblatex`. For more information, see <https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/110902/226>.

Mathematics

\LaTeX is great at typesetting mathematics:

Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables with $E[X_i] = \mu$ and $\text{Var}[X_i] = \sigma^2 < \infty$, and let

$$S_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n X_i \quad (1)$$

denote their mean. Then as n approaches infinity, the random variables $\sqrt{n}(S_n - \mu)$ converge in distribution to a normal $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$.

[2]

[3]

Level 3 Heading [4]

TABLE 3. Panel Linear Model of the Full Sample of Data to Show Long Tables

	<i>Dependent variable: $\log(\text{DependentVariable}_{t-1} + 1)$</i>			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Variable q	−0.512 (0.510)	−0.674 (0.525)	−0.421 (0.517)	−0.374 (0.537)
Variable 2	1.108*** (0.288)	0.798*** (0.283)	0.784*** (0.275)	0.703** (0.288)
Variable 3	0.200 (0.138)	0.202 (0.139)	0.304** (0.139)	0.285** (0.138)
Variable 4		−0.766*** (0.254)	−1.036*** (0.255)	−0.982*** (0.251)
Variable 5		0.120 (0.127)	0.232* (0.134)	0.260* (0.138)
Variable 6		0.341*** (0.071)	0.395*** (0.072)	0.357*** (0.072)
Variable 7			0.232*** (0.034)	0.189*** (0.036)
Variable 8			0.253*** (0.037)	0.206*** (0.042)
Variable 9			0.060*** (0.008)	0.051*** (0.009)
Variable 10			−0.018*** (0.007)	−0.012* (0.007)
Variable 11				0.329*** (0.125)
Variable 12				−0.320*** (0.062)
Variable 13				−0.124*** (0.031)
Variable 14				−0.060 (0.057)
Variable 15				−0.340*** (0.055)
Variable 16				−0.123*** (0.033)
Variable 17	0.0002 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	−0.001 (0.001)	−0.0003 (0.001)
Variable 18	0.006*** (0.001)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.012*** (0.001)	0.011*** (0.001)
Variable 19	−0.129*** (0.032)	−0.123*** (0.032)	−0.039 (0.034)	−0.036 (0.036)
Variable 20	0.629*** (0.010)	0.624*** (0.010)	0.598*** (0.010)	0.618*** (0.011)
Constant	0.275*** (0.056)	0.946*** (0.298)	−2.334*** (0.439)	−1.017** (0.475)
Obs.	32,658	32,658	32,658	28,200
Adj. R ²	0.371	0.374	0.389	0.429
F Stat.	2,756.800***	1,949.369***	1,485.940***	1,058.683***
Note:	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01			

REFERENCES

- Gil, Jung-ah. 2019. “Partisan Bias in the Korean Electorate: The Microfoundation of Mass Polarization.” PhD diss., Seoul National University, August. [In Korean]
- . 2022. “What Were the Attitudes of Major Party Supporters in the Unfavorable Presidential Election: Affective Polarization Among Partisan Voters in the 20th Presidential Election.” In *Changing Korean voters. 7: 2022 presidential election and Korean politics*, edited by Won-Taek Kang, 60–101. Seoul: EAI. [In Korean]
- Greenwade, George D. 1993. “The Comprehensive T_EX Archive Network (CTAN).” *TUGBoat* 14 (3): 342–351.
- Kang, Won-Taek, ed. 2017. *Changing Korean Voters. 6: 19th South Korea’s Presidential Election through Candle Light Protest and impeachment*. Seoul: EAI. [In Korean]
- Kang, Woo Chang, and Joon Ho Lee. 2024. “Between Misperception and Exaggeration: A Longitudinal Analysis of Affective Polarization Among Korean Voters (2000 ~ 2022).” *Korean Political Science Review* 58 (1): 7–32. [In Korean]
- Kim, Eunju. 2024. “Who Are the Independents? [2024 General Election Voter Landscape Analysis].” *SISAIN* 850. [In Korean]
- Kim, Woohyeon. 2022. “Partisan identity and partisan polarization: the microfoundations of affective polarization.” Master’s thesis, Seoul National University, August. [In Korean]
- Knuth, Donald Ervin, and Duane Bibby. 1984. *The T_EXbook*. Vol. 3. Addison-Wesley Reading.
- Lee, Cheolhee. 2024. “‘Ji-mot-mi’ Turns into Hostility... Prosecutors’ Politically Motivated Retaliation Investigations Fuel It [Lee Cheol-hee’s Reflection and Outlook],” March 29, 2024. Accessed May 23, 2024. <https://www.hani.co.kr/arti/opinion/column/1134363.html>. [In Korean]