Research Topic

A8G01

Group members：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Human reactions to reward division are often studied by means of …

References:

Berndt, T. J. (2002). Friendship quality and social development. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, *11*, 7–10.

Wegener, D. T., & Petty, R. E. (1994). Mood management across affective states: The hedonic contingency hypothesis. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *66*, 1034–1048.

**The Appendix**

**Reference Citation for A+ Programme: A Quick Guide**

The term paper of A+ programme is largely based on the American Psychological Association (APA) citation style. This style is commonly adopted in academic writing, when you refer to, summarise, paraphrase or quote from another work. The APA style includes in-text citation and the reference list. For each in-text citation, a corresponding reference entry must be listed at the end of the work. The guide is designed to be a quick and easy reference, filled with examples and tips that you may find helpful on your written reports.

**In-text citation**

**Basic format: (Last name, year of publication)**

Work by one author

The work by experimental physicists is not well recognised (Jogalekar, 2013).

Work by multiple authors

- Two authors:

Depending on the subject, different referencing styles can be used (Smith & Varonis, 2014).

According to Smith and Varonis (2014), different referencing styles can be used, depending on the subject.

- Three or more authors:

Chemical diffusions can be used to clock the process of volcano eruption (Plank et al., 2010).

Plank et al. (2010) argues that chemical diffusions can be used to clock the process of volcano eruption.

**Reference entry**

**Basic format: Last name first, followed by author initials.**

Reference entries generally, depending on the reference types, include the author’s name, year of publication, title (of the article, chapter, book, etc.), volume/issue number, page number, location and publisher.

Single author

Berndt, T. J. (2002). Friendship quality and social development. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, *11*, 7–10.

Two to seven authors

Wegener, D. T., & Petty, R. E. (1994). Mood management across affective states: The hedonic contingency hypothesis. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *66*, 1034–1048.

Journal article

Wenneker, C.P., Wigbolus, D.H., & Spears, R. (2005). Biased language use in stereotype maintenance: The role of encoding and goals. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *89*(4), 504–516.

Book

Calfee, R. C., & Valencia, R. R. (1991). *APA guide to preparing manuscripts for journal publication*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Edited Book

Duncan, G. J., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (Eds.). (1997). *Consequences of growing up poor*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation.

Articles/chapters in edited book

O’Neil, J. M., & Egan, J. (1992). Men’s and women’s gender role journeys: A metaphor for healing, transition, and transformation. In B. R. Wainrib (Ed.), *Gender issues across the life cycle* (pp. 107–123). New York, NY: Springer.

[NB The name of the author or editor of the book is written with the initials first before the last name. Section pages are enclosed in a parenthesis with the abbreviation pp.]

The order in referencing list

Reference entries are arranged alphabetically by the last name of the first author. If there is more than one reference published in the same year by the same author, assign letter suffixes to the year (e.g. Smith (2018a), Smith (2018b)) and organise the entries according to the alphabetic order of the letter suffixes.

**For the referencing styles not yet covered in this quick guide, please visit the following two websites for detail:**

**https://apaformat.org/apa-book-citation/ (the APA format) and**

**https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research\_and\_citation/apa\_style/apa\_formatting\_and\_style\_guide/reference\_list\_author\_authors.html (the Purdue Online Writing Lab on APA style).**

第二次书面报告评分标准

所挑选文献与研究主题的相关性

语言的准确性

文献排列的逻辑性

整体衔接