

How to use this template

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Abstract

The abstract is a brief (usually one paragraph) summary of the whole paper, including the problem, the method for solving it (when not obvious), the results, and the conclusions suggested or drawn. The reader should not have to read any of the rest of the paper in order to understand the abstract fully. Many readers will read only the abstract. Other readers will use it to decide what to look for in the paper, or to decide whether to read the whole thing.

Keywords: journal, template, latex

TABLE 1: Experiment 3: Mean (SD) willingness to contribute to identified and unidentified victims, for self and for the average student.

	Self	Average student	Total
Identified victim	68.28 (55.77)	45.30 (66.17)	56.79 (61.89)
Unidentified victim	54.06 (61.89)	38.63 (67.20)	46.35 (60.63)
Total	61.17 (58.81)	41.97 (66.51)	

Here is a meaningless note about this table.

1 Introduction

Here is some meaningless text as an example. Delete all the text that is not part of your paper.

Einstein said that $E = MC^2$. Many authors (Jones, 2016; Smith, 2017) have trouble replicating this result. Our hypothesis is that $E = MC^3$.

2 Method

Table 1 is an example of a one-column table using new column definitions.

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Use “table*” with the asterisk when the table needs 2 columns. A table will generally go at the top of the first page that refers to it, or as soon after that pages as possible. Do not assume that tables will appear at the place they are put in the text. In the tex file, they generally have to go before they are mentioned, in order to appear in the best place.¹

3 Results

Use subsections and subsubsections etc. freely.

Figure 1 is an example of a one-column figure.

Figure 2 is a two-column figure. A figure will generally go at the top of the first page that refers to it, or as soon after that page as possible. Do not assume that figures will appear at the place they are put in the text. In the tex file, they generally have to go before they are mentioned, in order to appear in the best place.

4 Discussion

It turns out that $E = MC^2$. Specifically,

$$E = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (M_i C)^2}{\alpha + \beta} \quad (1)$$

Equation 1 is true.

In order to pad things out a bit, here’s the opening of “A Christmas Carol” by Charles Dickens, from Project Gutenberg.

MARLEY was dead: to begin with. There is no doubt whatever about that. The register of his burial was signed by the clergyman, the clerk, the undertaker, and the chief mourner. Scrooge signed it: and Scrooge’s name was good upon ’Change, for anything he chose to put his hand to. Old Marley was as dead as a door-nail.

¹Footnotes at the end of sentences should go after the period.

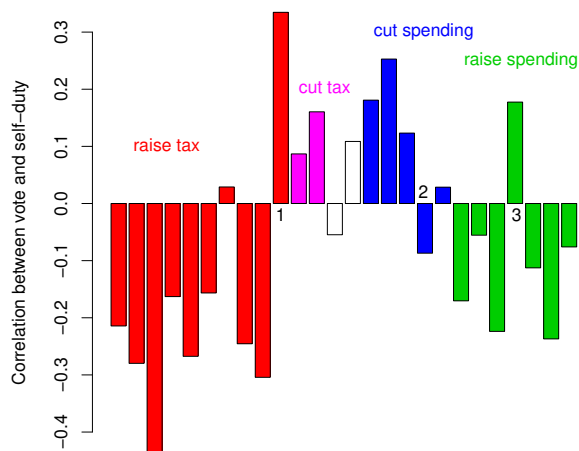


FIGURE 1: The caption goes under the figure like this. Note that columnwidth is the width of a column. But you can use any units, e.g., "3in" or "50mm".

Mind! I don't mean to say that I know, of my own knowledge, what there is particularly dead about a door-nail. I might have been inclined, myself, to regard a coffin-nail as the deadest piece of ironmongery in the trade. But the wisdom of our ancestors is in the simile; and my unhallowed hands shall not disturb it, or the Country's done for. You will therefore permit me to repeat, emphatically, that Marley was as dead as a door-nail.

Scrooge knew he was dead? Of course he did. How could it be otherwise? Scrooge and he were partners for I don't know how many years. Scrooge was his sole executor, his sole administrator, his sole assign, his sole residuary legatee, his sole friend, and sole mourner. And even Scrooge was not so dreadfully cut up by the sad event, but that he was an excellent man of business on the very day of the funeral, and solemnised it with an undoubted bargain.

The mention of Marley's funeral brings me back to the point I started from. There is no doubt that Marley was dead. This must be distinctly understood, or nothing wonderful can come of the story I am going to relate. If we were not perfectly convinced that Hamlet's Father died before the play began, there would be nothing more remarkable in his taking a stroll at night, in an easterly wind, upon his own ramparts, than there would be in any other middle-aged gentleman rashly turning out after dark in a breezy spot—say Saint Paul's Churchyard for instance—literally to astonish his son's weak mind.

Scrooge never painted out Old Marley's name. There it stood, years afterwards, above the warehouse door: Scrooge

and Marley. The firm was known as Scrooge and Marley. Sometimes people new to the business called Scrooge Scrooge, and sometimes Marley, but he answered to both names. It was all the same to him.

Oh! But he was a tight-fisted hand at the grind-stone, Scrooge! a squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous, old sinner! Hard and sharp as flint, from which no steel had ever struck out generous fire; secret, and self-contained, and solitary as an oyster. The cold within him froze his old features, nipped his pointed nose, shrivelled his cheek, stiffened his gait; made his eyes red, his thin lips blue; and spoke out shrewdly in his grating voice. A frosty rime was on his head, and on his eyebrows, and his wiry chin. He carried his own low temperature always about with him; he iced his office in the dog-days; and didn't thaw it one degree at Christmas.

External heat and cold had little influence on Scrooge. No warmth could warm, no wintry weather chill him. No wind that blew was bitterer than he, no falling snow was more intent upon its purpose, no pelting rain less open to entreaty. Foul weather didn't know where to have him. The heaviest rain, and snow, and hail, and sleet, could boast of the advantage over him in only one respect. They often "came down" handsomely, and Scrooge never did.

Nobody ever stopped him in the street to say, with glad-looking looks, "My dear Scrooge, how are you? When will you come to see me?" No beggars implored him to bestow a trifle, no children asked him what it was o'clock, no man or woman ever once in all his life inquired the way to such and such a place, of Scrooge. Even the blind men's dogs appeared to know him; and when they saw him coming on, would tug their owners into doorways and up courts; and then would wag their tails as though they said, "No eye at all is better than an evil eye, dark master!"

But what did Scrooge care! It was the very thing he liked. To edge his way along the crowded paths of life, warning all human sympathy to keep its distance, was what the knowing ones call "nuts" to Scrooge.

Once upon a time—of all the good days in the year, on Christmas Eve—old Scrooge sat busy in his counting-house. It was cold, bleak, biting weather: foggy withal: and he could hear the people in the court outside, go wheezing up and down, beating their hands upon their breasts, and stamping their feet upon the pavement stones to warm them. The city clocks had only just gone three, but it was quite dark already—it had not been light all day—and candles were flaring in the windows of the neighbouring offices, like ruddy smears upon the palpable brown air. The fog came pouring in at every chink and keyhole, and was so dense without, that although the court was of the narrowest, the houses opposite were mere phantoms. To see the dingy cloud come drooping down, obscuring everything, one might have thought that Nature lived hard by, and was brewing on a large scale.

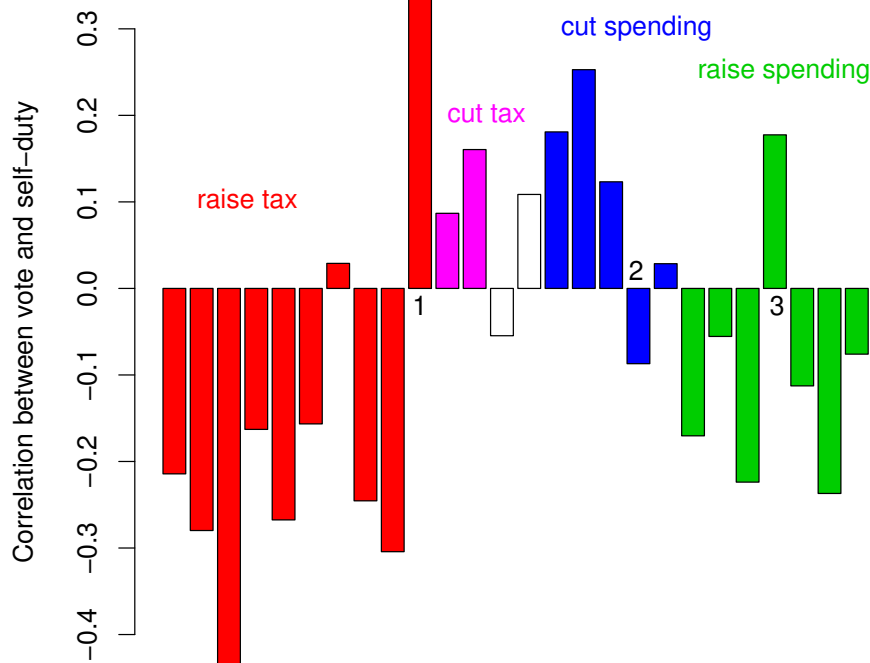


FIGURE 2: The caption like this.

4.1 How to add Lists

You can make lists with automatic numbering . . .

1. Like this,
2. and like this.

. . . or bullet points . . .

- Like this,
- and like this.

References should be in APA style. Examples are below.

References

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Appendix

The asterisk means that these divisions are not numbered.

How to create Sections and Subsections

Use section and subsections to organize your document. We'll handle all the formatting and numbering automatically.