

APA Style Guide, 7th Edition

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1 REFERENCE LISTS

Reference lists show up at the end of a standard APA paper. It lists the references you have used as citations in your paper. Most sources follow straightforward rules. Academic journal sources, however, are subject to special rules.

1.1 BASIC RULES FOR MOST SOURCES

- Remember the following sequence: Who, When, What, Where. All APA references are listed this way with some minor exceptions.
- Author names are inverted, with the first and middle names written as initials. For example, Mohammad Jafar Iqbal should be written as Iqbal, M. J. From here onwards, we will use Lastname, F. M. for author names.
- Up to and including 20 author names are given for a particular work. Authors are separated from one another in the list with a comma and an ampersand (&) before the last author's names. For example: Iqbal, M. J., Ahmed, H., & Hasan, R.
- If there are more than 21 or more authors, use an ellipsis after the 19th author, and then add the final author's name.
- Reference list entries should be alphabetized by the last name of the author of each work.
- For multiple articles by the same author, list the entries in chronological order, from earliest to most recent.
- When referring to titles of books, chapters, articles, reports, webpages, etc., capitalize only the first letter of the first word of the title and subtitle, the first word after a colon or a dash in the title, and proper nouns.
- Titles of longer works (e.g. books, edited collections, newspapers, etc.) are *italicized*. Do not italicize, underline, or put quotes around the titles of shorter works such as chapters in books or essays in edited collections. If you are handwriting, underline the titles.
- Hanging indent: all lines after the first line of each entry should be indented one-half inch from the left margin.

1.2 BASIC RULES FOR ARTICLES IN ACADEMIC JOURNALS

Academic journals follow slightly special rules. First of all, journal titles are presented in full and italicized. You must capitalize all major words in the titles of journals. Finally, do not italicize or underline the article title.

1.3 AUTHOR/AUTHORS

The following rules apply to handling works by a single author or multiple authors, regardless of the type of work (book, article, electronic resource, etc.).

1.3.1.1 *Single Author*

Last name first, followed by author initials.

Brown, E. (2013). *Comedy and the feminine middlebrow novel*. Pickering & Chatto.

1.3.2 Two Authors

List by their last names and initials. Separate author names with a comma. Use the ampersand instead of "and."

Soto, C. J., & John, O. P. (2017). The next big five inventory (BFI-2): Developing and assessing a hierarchical model with 15 facets to enhance bandwidth, fidelity, and predictive power. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 113(1), 117-143.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/pspp0000096>

1.3.3 Three to Twenty Authors

List by last names and initials; commas separate author names, while the last author name is preceded again by ampersand.

Nguyen, T., Carnevale, J. J., Scholer, A. A., Miele, D. B., & Fujita, K. (2019). Metamotivational knowledge of the role of high-level and low-level construal in goal-relevant task performance. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 117(5), 879-899.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/pspa0000166>

1.3.4 More Than Twenty Authors

List by last names and initials; commas separate author names. After the first 19 authors' names, use an ellipsis in place of the remaining author names. Then, end with the final author's name (do not place an ampersand before it). There should be no more than twenty names in the citation in total.

Pegion, K., Kirtman, B. P., Becker, E., Collins, D. C.,
LaJoie, E., Burgman, R., Bell, R., DelSole, R., Min, D.,
Zhu, Y., Li, W., Sinsky, E., Guan, H., Gottschalck, J.,
Metzger, E. J., Barton, N. P., Achuthavarier, D.,
Marshak, J., Koster, R., . . . Kim, H. (2019). The
subseasonal experiment (SubX): A multimodel subseasonal
prediction experiment. *Bulletin of the American
Meteorological Society*, 100(10), 2043-2061.
<https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-18-0270.1>

1.3.5 Group Author

Group authors can include corporations, government agencies, organizations, etc; and a group may publish in coordination with individuals. Here, you simply treat the publishing organization the same way you'd treat the author's name and format the rest of the citation as normal. Be sure to give the full name of the group author in your reference list, although abbreviations may be used in your text.

Entries in reference works (e.g. dictionaries, thesauruses, and encyclopedias) without credited authors are also considered works with group authors.

Merriam-Webster. (2008). Braggadocio. In *Merriam-Webster's
Advanced Learner's English Dictionary*. Merriam-Webster.

When a work has multiple layers of group authorship (e.g. The Office of the Historian, which is a part of the Department of State, publishes something), list the most specific agency as the author and the parent agency as the publisher.

Bureau of International Organization Affairs. (2018). *U.S.
contributions to international organizations, 2017*
[Annual report]. U.S. Department of State.
[https://www.state.gov/u-s-contributions-to-international-
organizations/](https://www.state.gov/u-s-contributions-to-international-organizations/)

1.3.6 Unknown Author

When the work does not have an author move the title of the work to the beginning of the references and follow with the date of publication. Only use "Anonymous" if the author is the work is signed "Anonymous."

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary (11th ed.). (2003).
Merriam-Webster.

1.3.7 Two or More Works by the Same Author

Use the author's name for all entries and list the entries by the year (earliest comes first). List references with no dates before references with dates.

Urcuioli, P. J. (n.d.).

Urcuioli, P. J. (2011).

Urcuioli, P. J. (2015).

When an author appears both as a sole author and, in another citation, as the first author of a group, list the one-author entries first.

Agnew, C. R. (Ed.). (2014). *Social influences on romantic relationships: Beyond the dyad*. Cambridge University Press.

Agnew, C. R., & South, S. C. (Eds.). (2014). *Interpersonal relationships and health: Social and clinical psychological mechanisms*. Oxford University Press.

References that have the same first author and different second and/or third authors are arranged alphabetically by the last name of the second author, or the last name of the third if the first and second authors are the same.

Arriaga, X. B., Capezza, N. M., Reed, J. T., Wesselman, E. D., & Williams, K. D. (2014). With partners like you, who needs strangers?: Ostracism involving a romantic partner. *Personal Relationships*, 21(4), 557-569.

Arriaga, X. B., Kumashiro, M., Finkel, E. J., VanderDrift, L. E., & Luchies, L. B. (2014). Filling the void: Bolstering attachment security in committed relationships. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, 5(4), 398-405.

1.3.8 Two or More Works by the Same Author in the Same Year

If you are using more than one reference by the same author published in the same year, first check to see if they have more specific dates. Works with only a year should be listed before those with a more specific date. List specific dates chronologically. If two works have the same publication date, organize them in the reference list alphabetically by the title of the article or chapter. If references with the same date are identified as parts of a series (e.g. Part 1 and Part 2), list them in order of their place in the series. Then assign letter suffixes to the year. Refer to these sources in your essay as they appear in your reference list, e.g.: "Berndt (2004a) makes similar claims..."

Berndt, T. J. (2004a). Children's friendships: Shifts over a half-century in perspectives on their development and their effects. *Merrill Palmer Quarterly*, 50(3), 206-223.

Berndt, T. J. (2004b). Friendship and three A's (aggression, adjustment, and attachment). *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 88(1), 1-4.

1.3.9 Introductions, Prefaces, Forewords, and Afterwords

Cite the publishing information about a book as usual, but cite Introduction, Preface, Foreword, or Afterword (whatever title is applicable) as the chapter of the book.

Lang, J. M. (2018). Introduction. In G. Dujardin, J. M. Lang, & J. A. Staunton (Eds.), *Teaching the literature survey course* (pp. 1-8). West Virginia University Press.

1.4 ARTICLES IN PERIODICALS

The following contains a list of the most cited periodical sources.

1.4.1 Basic Form

APA style dictates that authors are named with their last name followed by their initials; publication year goes between parentheses, followed by a period. The title of the article is in sentence-case, meaning only the first word and proper nouns in the title are capitalized.

The periodical title is run in title case, and is followed by the volume number which, with the title, is also italicized. If a DOI has been assigned to the article that you are using, you should include this after the page numbers for the article. If no DOI has been assigned and you are accessing the periodical online, use the URL of the website from which you are retrieving the periodical.

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, volume number(issue number), pages. <https://doi.org/xx.xxx/yyyy>

1.4.2 Article in Print Journal

Scruton, R. (1996). The eclipse of listening. *The New Criterion*, 15(3), 5-13.

Note: APA 7 advises writers to include a DOI (if available), even when using the print source. The example above assumes no DOI is available.

1.4.3 Article in Electronic Journal

As noted above, when citing an article in an electronic journal, include a DOI if one is associated with the article.

Baniya, S., & Weech, S. (2019). Data and experience design: Negotiating community-oriented digital research with service-learning. *Purdue Journal of Service-Learning and International Engagement*, 6(1), 11-16. <https://doi.org/10.5703/1288284316979>

DOIs may not always be available. In these cases, use a URL. Many academic journals provide stable URLs that function similarly to DOIs. These are preferable to ordinary URLs copied and pasted from the browser's address bar.

Lehmann, W. (2009). University as vocational education: Working-class students' expectations for university. *British Journal of Sociology of Education*, 30(2), 137-149. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/40375414>

1.4.4 Article in a Magazine

Peterzell, J. (1990, April). Better late than never. *Time*, 135(17), 20-21.

You may come across articles without author names frequently in magazine and newspaper articles. In such cases, start with the title of the article, skipping the author name completely. Let's take the example above into consideration:

Better late than never. (1990, April). *Time*, 135(17), 20-21.

As you can see, we have skipped the author's name (since it's an unknown author), starting instead with the title, followed by the rest of the information.

1.4.5 Article in a Newspaper

Schultz, S. (2005, December). Calls made to strengthen state energy policies. *The Country Today*, 1A.

If we don't know the name of the article's author, we will skip it, starting instead with the title. For example:

Calls made to strengthen state energy policies. (2005, December). *The Country Today*, 1A.

1.4.6 Review

Reviewer'sLastname, F. (Year). Title of review [Review of media *Title of media*, by F. Author'sLastname]. *Title of publication*, volumenumber(issuenummer), pages.

Baumeister, R. F. (1993). Exposing the self-knowledge myth [Review of the book *The self-knower: A hero under control*, by R. A. Wicklund & M. Eckert]. *Contemporary Psychology*, 38(5), 466-467.

You may come across reviews posted on websites. Here's an example for that.

Bell, M. S. (2006, December 31). Are you my mother? [Review of the book *Let the northern lights erase your name*, by V. Vida]. *The New York Times Book Review*, <https://www.nytimes.com/2006/12/31/books/review/Bell.t.html?ref-review>

You may also reference reviews of films or video. Here's a sample:

Reviewer'sLastname, F. (Year). Title of review [Review of the film *Name of film*, by F. Director'sLastname, Dir.]. *Title of publication*, volumenumber(issuenummer), pages.

Schickel, R. (2006). The power of Babel [Review of the film *Babel*, by A. G. Inaritu, Dir.]. *Time*, 168(18), 70.

If the review is from an online source, simply provide the URL.

1.5 BOOKS

The following contains a list of the most cited print book sources. E-books are described in the Electronic Sources section.

1.5.1 Basic Format for Books

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle*. Publisher Name.

Stoneman, R. (2008). *Alexander the Great: A life in legend*. Yale University Press.

1.5.2 Edited Book, No Author

Editor, E. E. (Ed.). (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle*. Publisher.

Leitch, M. G. & Rushton, C. J. (Eds.). (2019). *A new companion to Malory*. D. S. Brewer.

1.5.3 Edited Book with an Author or Authors

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle* (E. Editor, Ed.). Publisher.

Malory, T. (2017). *Le morte d'arthur* (P. J. C. Field, Ed.). D. S. Brewer. (Original work published 1469-70)

1.5.4 Translation

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle* (T. Translator, Trans.). Publisher. (Original work published YEAR)

Jonasson, J. (2015). *Hitman Anders and the meaning of it all* (R. Willson, Trans.). Harper Collins. (Original work published 2014)

1.5.5 Edition Other Than the First

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle* (# edition). Publisher.

Belcher, W. (2019). *Writing your journal article in twelve weeks: A guide to academic publishing success* (2nd ed.). University of Chicago Press.

1.5.6 Article or Chapter in an Edited Book

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of chapter. In E. E. Editor & F. F. Editor (Eds.), *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle* (pp. pages of chapter). Publisher.

Note: When you list the pages of the chapter or essay in parentheses after the book title, use "pp." before the numbers: (pp. 1-21). List any edition number in the same set of parentheses as the page numbers, separated by a comma: (2nd ed., pp. 66-72).

Armstrong, D. (2019). Malory and character. In M. G. Leitch & C. J. Rushton (Eds.), *A new companion to Malory* (2nd ed., pp. 144-163). D. S. Brewer.

1.5.7 Multivolume Work

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle* (Vol. #). Publisher.

David, A., & Simpson, J. (Eds.). (2006). *The Norton anthology of English literature: The Middle Ages* (Vol. 8). W. W. Norton and Company.

1.6 OTHER PRINT SOURCES

These are highly uncommon print sources that you may come across.

1.6.1 Entry in a Dictionary, Thesaurus, or Encyclopedia with a Group Author

Institution or organization name. (Year). Title of entry. In *Title of reference work* (edition, page numbers).
Publisher name.

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated. (1997). Goat. In *Merriam Webster's collegiate dictionary* (10th ed., pp. 499-500).
Merriam-Webster, Incorporated.

1.6.2 Entry in a Dictionary, Thesaurus, or Encyclopedia with an Individual Author

Lastname, F. M. (Year). Title of entry. In F. M. Lastname (Ed.), *Title of reference work* (edition, page numbers).
Publisher.

Tatum, S. R. (2009). Spirituality and religion in hip hop literature and culture. In T. L. Stanley (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of hip-hop literature* (pp. 250-252).
Greenwood.

1.6.3 Dissertation Abstract

Lastname, F. M. (Year). Title of dissertation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, Vol., Page.

Angeli, E. L. (2012). Networks of communication in emergency medical services. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 74, 03(E).

1.6.4 Dissertation or Master's Thesis, Published

Lastname, F. M. (Year). *Title of dissertation/thesis* (Publication No.) [Doctoral dissertation/Master's thesis, Name of Institution Awarding the Degree]. Database or Archive Name.

Angeli, E. L. (2012). *Networks of communication in emergency medical services* (Publication No. 3544643) [Doctoral dissertation, Purdue University]. ProQuest Dissertations Publishing.

Note: If the dissertation or thesis is not published in a database, include the URL of the site where the document is located.

1.6.5 Dissertation or Master's Thesis, Unpublished

Lastname, F. M. (Year). *Title of dissertation/thesis*
[Unpublished doctoral dissertation/master's thesis]. Name
of Institution Awarding the Degree.

Samson, J. M. (2016). *Human trafficking and globalization*
[Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. Virginia Polytechnic
Institute and State University.

1.6.6 Report by a Government Agency or Other Organization

Organization Name. (Year). *Title of report*. URL.

United States Government Accountability Office. (2019).
Performance and accountability report: Fiscal year 2019.
<https://www.gao.gov/assets/710/702715.pdf>

1.6.7 Report by Individual Authors at Government Agency or Other Organization

Lastname, F. M., & Lastname, F. M. (Year). *Title of report*.
Organization Name. URL.

Palanker, D., Volk, J., Lucia, K., & Thomas, K. (2018). *Mental
health parity at risk: Deregulating the individual market
and the impact on mental health coverage*. National
Alliance on Mental Illness. [https://www.nami.org/About-
NAMI/Publications-Reports/Public-Policy-Reports/Parity-
at-Risk/ParityatRisk.pdf](https://www.nami.org/About-NAMI/Publications-Reports/Public-Policy-Reports/Parity-at-Risk/ParityatRisk.pdf)

1.6.8 Conference Proceedings

Lastname, F. M., & Lastname, F. M. (Eds.). (Year). *Title of
Proceedings*. Publisher. URL (if applicable)

Huang, S., Pierce, R., & Stamey, J. (Eds.). (2006).
*Proceedings of the 24th annual ACM international
conference on the design of communication*. ACM Digital
Library.
<https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=1166324&picked=prox>

1.7 ELECTRONIC SOURCES

For web-based or electronic sources, you will need to include the publishing year, month, and date in references. If the month and date are not available, use the year of publication. *The latest style guide no longer requires the use of "Retrieved from" before URLs.*

1.7.1 Webpage or Piece of Online Content

If the page names an individual author, cite their name first:

Lastname, F. M. (Year, Month Date). Title of page. *Site name*.
URL

Price, D. (2018, March 23). Laziness does not exist. *Medium*.
<https://humanparts.medium.com/laziness-does-not-exist-3af27e312d01>

If the resource was written by a group or organization, use the name of the group/organization as the author. Additionally, if the author and site name are the same, omit the site name from the citation.

Group name. (Year, Month Date). Title of page. *Site name*. URL
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
(2019, November 21). Justice served: Case closed for over
40 dogfighting victims.
<https://www.aspca.org/news/justice-served-case-closed-over-40-dogfighting-victims>

If the page's author is not listed, start with the title instead. Additionally, include a retrieval date when the page's content is likely to change over time (like, for instance, if you're citing a wiki that is publicly edited).

Title of page. (Year, Month Date). *Site name*. Retrieved Month
Date, Year, from URL
Tuscan white bean pasta. (2018, February 25). *Budgetbytes*.
Retrieved March 18, 2020,
from <https://www.budgetbytes.com/tuscan-white-bean-pasta/>

If the date of publication is not listed, use the abbreviation (n.d.).

Author or Group name. (n.d.). Title of page. *Site name* (if
applicable). URL
National Alliance on Mental Illness. (n.d.). Mental health
conditions. <https://www.nami.org/Learn-More/Mental-Health-Conditions>

1.7.2 Wikipedia Article

Title of article. (Year, Month Date). In *Wikipedia*. URL of archived version of page

Quantum mechanics. (2019, November 19). In *Wikipedia*.
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Quantum_mechanics&oldid=948476810

Wikipedia articles often update frequently. For this reason, the date refers to the date that the cited version of the page was published. You must link to the archived version of the page rather than the current version of the page on the site since the latter can change over time. Access the archived version by clicking "View History," then clicking the date/timestamp of the version you'd like to cite.

1.7.3 Newspaper Article

Lastname, F. M. (Year, Month Date). Title of article. *Title of Publication*. URL

Richards, C. (2019, December 9). Best music of 2019: Lana Del Rey sings lullabies about the end of America. *Washington Post*.
https://www.washingtonpost.com/entertainment/music/best-music-of-2019-lana-del-rey-sings-lullabies-about-the-end-of-america/2019/12/06/6e82c5ec-15d8-11ea-a659-7d69641c6ff7_story.html

1.7.4 Electronic or Kindle Books

It is not necessary to note that you have used an eBook or audiobook when the content is the same as a physical book. However, you should distinguish between the eBook or audiobook and the print version if the content is different or abridged, or if you would like to cite the narrator of an audiobook.

Lastname, F. M. (Year). *Title of book*. Publisher. URL

Lastname, F. M. (Year). *Title of book* [eBook edition]. Publisher. URL

Lastname, F. M. (Year). *Title of book* (N. Narrator, Narr.) [Audiobook]. Publisher. URL (if applicable)

1.7.5 Dissertation/Thesis from a Database

Lastname, F. M. (Year). *Title of dissertation or thesis* (Publication No.) [Doctoral dissertation or master's thesis, Name of Institution Awarding Degree]. Database Name.

Duis, J. M. (2008). *Acid/base chemistry and related organic chemistry conceptions of undergraduate organic chemistry students*. (Publication No. 3348786) [Doctoral dissertation, University of Northern Colorado]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.

1.7.6 Entry in an Online Dictionary, Thesaurus, or Encyclopedia with a Group Author

Note: An online dictionary, thesaurus, or encyclopedia may be continuously updated and therefore not include a publication date (like in the example below). If that's the case, use "n.d." for the date and include the retrieval date in the citation.

Institution or organization name. (Year). Title of entry. In *Title of reference work*. URL

Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). Braggadocio. In *Merriam-Webster.com dictionary*. Retrieved January 13, 2020, from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/braggadocio>

1.7.7 Entry in an Online Dictionary, Thesaurus, or Encyclopedia with an Individual Author

Lastname, F. M. (Year). Title of entry. In F. M. Lastname (ed.), *Title of reference work* (edition). Publisher. URL or DOI

Martin, M. (2018). Animals. In L. A. Schintler & C. L. McNeely (Eds), *Encyclopedia of big data*. SpringerLink. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-32001-4_7-1

Note: If the dictionary, thesaurus, or encyclopedia does not include an edition, simply skip that step.

1.7.8 Data Sets

Lastname, F. M. or Name of Group (Year). Title of dataset (Version No.) [Data set]. Publisher. DOI or URL

Grantmakers in the Arts. (2019). *Arts funding trends, United States, 1994-present* (ICPSR 37337) [Data set]. National Archive of Data on Arts & Culture. <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NADAC/studies/37337>

1.7.9 Graphic Data (e.g. Interactive Maps, Infographics, and Others)

Give the name of the organization or individual followed by the date and the title. If there is no title, in brackets, you should provide a brief explanation of what type of data is there and in what form it appears. Include the URL and the retrieval date if there is no publication date.

HatchMed. (2017). *8 ways to improve patient satisfaction* [Infographic]. HatchMed.com.
<https://www.hatchmed.com/blog/2017/1/30/8-ways-to-improve-patient-satisfaction>

Google. (n.d.). [Google Map of Purdue University]. Retrieved January 12, 2020, from
<https://www.google.com/maps/@40.4237095,-86.9233886,17z>

1.7.10 Qualitative Data and Online Interviews

If the interview transcript is published in an online periodical, like a magazine, cite the interview the same way you would cite the medium where it is published, as shown below:

Schulman, M. (2019, December 8). Peter Dinklage is still punk rock. *The New Yorker*.
<https://www.newyorker.com/culture/the-new-yorker-interview/peter-dinklage-is-still-punk-rock>

If it is an audio file or transcript published in a database, credit the interviewee as the author and use the following model:

Paynter, W. (1970, September 17). *Interview with Will Paynter* [Interview]. Studs Terkel Radio Archive.
<https://studsterkel.wfmt.com/programs/interview-will-paynter>

1.7.11 Online Lecture Notes and Presentation Slides

When citing online lecture notes, be sure to provide the file format in brackets after the lecture title (e.g. PowerPoint slides, Word document).

Lastname, F. M. (Year, Month Date). *Title of presentation* [Lecture notes, PowerPoint slides, etc]. Publisher. URL

Smith, C. (2017, October 13). *AI and machine learning demystified* [PowerPoint slides]. SlideShare.
<https://www.slideshare.net/carologic/ai-and-machine-learning-demystified-by-carol-smith-at-midwest-ux-2017>

1.7.12 Computer Software/Downloaded Software

Do not cite standard office software (e.g. Word, Excel) or programming languages. Provide references only for specialized software.

Lastname, F. M. or Name of Group. (Year). *Title of software* (Version No.). Publisher. URL

Maplesoft. (2019). *Maple companion* (Version 2.1.0). Cybernet Systems Co.
<https://www.maplesoft.com/products/MapleCompanion/>

1.7.13 Email

E-mails are not included in the list of references, though you should parenthetically cite them in your main text:

(F. Lastname, personal communication, January 4, 2001)

1.7.14 Online Forum or Discussion Posting

Lastname, F. M. or Name of Group [username]. (Year, Month Date). *Title of post* [Online forum post]. Publisher. URL

Stine, R. L. [RL__Stine]. (2013, October 23). *I'm R.L. Stine and it's my job to terrify kids. Ask me anything!* [Online forum post]. Reddit.
<https://www.reddit.com/r/IAmA/comments/1p32dl/>

If there is no real name provided, use only the given username.

1.7.15 Tweet

Lastname, F. M. or Name of Group [@username]. (Year, Month Date). *Content of the post up to the first 20 words* [Tweet]. Site Name. URL

Obama, B. [@BarackObama]. (2020, April 14). *Dreamers have contributed so much to our country, and they are risking their lives fighting on the frontlines of this pandemic...* [Tweet]. Twitter.
<https://twitter.com/BarackObama/status/1249759749102546946>

Note: If the tweet includes images, videos, or links to other sources, indicate that information in brackets after the content description. Also attempt to replicate emojis if possible.

National Geographic [@NatGeo]. (2020, January 12). *Scientists knew African grays are clever, but now they've been documented assisting other members of their species—even strangers* [Tweet; thumbnail link to article]. Twitter.
<https://twitter.com/NatGeo/status/1216346352063537154>

1.7.16 Twitter Profile

Lastname, F. M. or Name of Group [@username]. (n.d.). *Tweets* [Twitter profile]. Retrieved Month Date, Year, from URL.

MLA Style [@mlastyle]. (n.d.). *Tweets* [Twitter profile]. Retrieved January 12, 2020, from <https://twitter.com/mlastyle>

1.7.17 Facebook Post

Lastname, F. M. or Name of Group. (Year, Month Date). *Content of the post up to the first 20 words* [Type of post]. Site Name. URL

Note: If the Facebook post includes images, videos, or links to other sources, indicate that information in brackets after the content description. Also attempt to replicate emojis if possible.

U.S. Department of the Interior. (2020, January 10). *Like frosting on a cake, snow coats and clings to the hoodoos at Bryce Canyon National Park in Utah* [Image attached] [Status update]. Facebook. <https://www.facebook.com/USInterior/photos/a.155163054537384/2586475451406120/?type=3&theater>

1.7.18 Facebook Page

Lastname, F. M. or Name of Group. (n.d.). *Home* [Facebook page]. Site name. Retrieved Month Date, Year, from URL

Little River Canyon National Preserve (n.d.). *Home* [Facebook page]. Facebook. Retrieved January 12, 2020 from <https://www.facebook.com/lirinps/>

1.7.19 Instagram Photo or Video

Lastname, F. M. or Name of Group [@username]. (Year, Month Date). *Content of the post up to the first 20 words* [Type of post]. Site Name. URL

BBC [@bbc]. (2020, January 12). *Skywatchers have been treated to the first full moon of 2020-known as a "wolf moon"-at the same time as a* [Photograph]. Instagram. <https://www.instagram.com/p/B7OkWqbBwcf/>

1.7.20 Blog Post

Lastname, F. M. (Year, Month Date). Title of post. *Publisher*. URL

Axelrod, A. (2019, August 11). A century later: The Treaty of Versailles and its rejection of racial equality. *Code Switch, NPR*. <https://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2019/08/11/742293>

305/a-century-later-the-treaty-of-versailles-and-its-rejection-of-racial-equality

1.7.21 YouTube or other Streaming Video

Last Name, F. M. [Username]. (Year, Month Date). *Title of video* [Video]. Streaming Service. URL

Lushi, K. [Korab Lushi]. (2016, July 3). *Albatross culture 1* [Video]. YouTube.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_AMrJRQDPjk&t=148s

Note: The person or group who uploaded the video is considered the author. If the author's name is the same as the username, you can omit the [Username].

Brownlee, M. (2019, February 12). *Talking tech & saving the world with Bill Gates!* [Video]. YouTube.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4mxXdCUXSSs>

1.7.22 Ted Talk

Author, A. A. (Year, Month Date). *Title of talk* [Video]. TED.
 URL

Al-Mutawa, N. (2010, July). *Superheroes inspired by Islam* [Video]. TED.
https://www.ted.com/talks/naif_al_mutawa_superheroes_inspired_by_islam#t-4909

Or (if on YouTube)

Username. (Year, Month Date). *Title of talk* [Video]. YouTube.
 URL

Tedx Talks. (2011, Nov. 15). *TEDxHampshireCollege - Jay Smooth - How I learned to stop worrying and love discussing race* [Video]. YouTube.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MbdxeFcQtaU>

1.8 AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA

This includes media that contain audio components, visual components, or a combination of both.

1.8.1 Film or Video

Director, D. D. (Director). (Date of publication). *Title of motion picture* [Film]. Production company.

Loyd, P. (Director). (2008). *Mamma mia!* [Film]. Universal Pictures.

1.8.2 Film or Video in Another Language

Director, D. D. (Director). (Date of publication). *Title of motion picture in original language* [Translated title] [Film]. Production company.

Del Toro, G. (Director). (2006). *El laberinto del fauno* [Pan's labyrinth] [Film]. Warner Bros. Pictures.

1.8.3 TV Series

Executive Producer, P. P. (Executive Producer). (Date range of release). *Title of series* [TV series]. Production company(s).

Sherman-Palladino, A., Palladino, D. (Executive Producers). (2017-present). *The marvelous Mrs. Maisel* [TV series]. Amazon Studios.

1.8.4 TV Series Episode

Writer, W. W. (Writer), & Director, D. D. (Director). (Original air date). Title of episode (Season number, Episode number) [TV series episode]. In P. Executive Producer (Executive Producer), *Series title*. Production company(s).

Korsh, A. (Writer & Director). (2019, September 25). One last con (Season 9, Episode 10) [TV series episode]. In D. Liman & D. Bartis (Executive Producers), *Suits*. Untitled Korsh Company; Universal Content Productions; Open 4 Business Productions.

1.8.5 Music Album

Recording artist. (Year of release). *Title of album* [Album]. Record label.

The National. (2019). *I am easy to find* [Album]. 4AD.

1.8.6 Single Song or Track

Recording artist. (Year of release). Title of song [Song]. On *Title of album* [Album]. Record label.

Dacus, L. (2018). Night shift [Song]. On *Historian* [Album]. Matador Records.

Note: if the song does not have an associated album, simply omit the section with the album.

1.8.7 Podcast

Executive Producer, E. P. (Executive Producer). (Range of publication). *Title of podcast* [Audio podcast]. Production company. URL.

Bae, P. (Executive Producer). (2017-present). *The big loop* [Audio podcast]. QRX. <https://www.thebiglooppodcast.com/>

Note: in place of the executive producer, you can also list the host of the podcast.

Note: if you did not access the podcast via an online source (e.g., if you used a podcast app), omit the URL.

1.8.8 Single Podcast Episode

Executive Producer, E. P. (Executive Producer). (Date of publication). Title of podcast episode (Episode number) [Audio podcast episode]. In *Title of podcast*. Production company. URL.

Koenig, S. (Host). (2014, October 3). The alibi (No. 1) [Audio podcast episode]. In *Serial*. WBEZ Chicago. <https://serialpodcast.org/>

Note: in place of the executive producer, you can also list the host of the podcast.

Note: if you did not access the podcast via an online source (e.g., if you used a podcast app), omit the URL.

1.8.9 Artwork in a Museum or on a Museum Website

Artist, A. (Year of release). Title of artwork [medium]. Name of museum, City, State, Country. URL of museum.

Hopper, E. (1942). Nighthawks [Painting]. Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, IL, United States. <https://www.artic.edu/artworks/111628/nighthawks>

Note: if the artwork is available via a museum website, cite that website at the end of the citation. If there is no associated website, simply omit the URL.

Note: if the artwork does not have a title, briefly describe the work and put that description in square brackets.

1.8.10 Photograph (not associated with a museum)

Photographer, P. (Year of publication). Title of photograph
[Photograph]. Source. URL.

Makeeva, K. (2019). Kotleta cat [Photograph]. *Flickr*.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/23502952@N03/40748663593/in/photostream/>

Note: if the photograph does not have a title, describe the photograph and put that description in square brackets.

Ryan, S. (2019). [Sea smoke on Lake Michigan] [Photograph] *New York Times*.
<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/world/year-in-pictures.html>

2 IN-TEXT CITATIONS

2.1 THE BASICS

Once you have added an entry in your reference list, you can use in-text citation to refer to it in your paper. For that, you must list the author's last name and the year of publication in your text. For example: (Jones, 1998). One complete reference for each source should appear in the reference list at the end of the paper.

If you are referring to an idea from another work but **NOT** directly quoting the material, or making reference to an entire book, article or other work, you only have to make reference to the author and year of publication and not the page number in your in-text reference.

On the other hand, if you are directly quoting or borrowing from another work, you should include the page number at the end of the parenthetical citation. Use the abbreviation "p." (for one page) or "pp." (for multiple pages) before listing the page number(s). Use a dash for page ranges. For example, you might write (Jones, 1998, p. 199) or (Jones, 1998, pp. 199–201). This information is reiterated below.

Signal and Non-signal Phrases

For in-text citations, we must use either signal or non-signal method. In short, a signal phrase is the author's name present in the sentence, and non-signal is when it is absent. If you use a signal in the sentence, there is no need to repeat the author's name again in the citation. The following sections will provide further detail.

2.1.1 Short quotations

If you are directly quoting from a work, you will need to include the author, year of publication, and page number for the reference (preceded by "p." for a single page and "pp." for a span of multiple pages, with the page numbers separated by a dash).

You can introduce the quotation with a signal phrase that includes the author's last name followed by the date of publication in parentheses. A signal phrase indicates that you are paraphrasing or quoting an idea from someone else's work. Without it, your work will be considered plagiarized.

Signal phrases come in various forms. The most common are "argued," "believed," "claimed," "illustrated," "pointed out," "suggested," and "wrote." Here are some examples.

According to Jones (1998), "students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time" (p. 199).

Jones (1998) found "students often had difficulty using APA style" (p. 199); what implications does this have for teachers?

Jones (1998) argues that “students often had difficulty using APA style” (p. 199) because they found it too complicated.

In an article on the complexity of APA, Jones (1998) wrote that “students often had difficulty” (p. 199) in understanding it because teachers were not trained properly.

If you do not include the author’s name in the text of the sentence, place the author's last name, the year of publication, and the page number in parentheses after the quotation.

She stated, "Students often had difficulty using APA style" (Jones, 1998, p. 199), but she did not offer an explanation as to why.

2.1.2 Long quotations

Place direct quotations that are 40 words or longer in a block of typewritten lines and omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, indented 1/2 inch from the left margin, i.e., in the same place you would begin a new paragraph. Type the entire quotation on the new margin and indent the first line of any subsequent paragraph within the quotation 1/2 inch from the new margin. Maintain double-spacing throughout, but do not add an extra blank line before or after it. The parenthetical citation should come after the closing punctuation mark.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam consequat ac lacus quis tincidunt. Proin laoreet leo ante, at dignissim augue tempor dapibus. Cras vitae sem vitae ex pharetra consectetur. Donec imperdiet mauris ac ultrices venenatis. Donec posuere vehicula faucibus. Nulla aliquam consectetur erat, vitae rutrum erat. Ut ullamcorper nisi turpis. Duis vestibulum, ante at venenatis imperdiet, tellus massa viverra mi, eget commodo erat dui et diam. Mauris ac mauris. Jones’s (1998) study found the following:

This is a long quotation. It is being used to highlight how to use a long quotation properly in an APA paper. The minimum length for a long quotation is 40 words. However, it can be much higher, though it is not a good idea to make it too long. You will notice there is an in-text citation right after the end of this quotation. The sample used here is signal phrase as the author’s name is presented in the sentence preceding this long quotation. (p. 199)

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Quisque blandit vehicula pellentesque. In nec eros quis quam imperdiet condimentum non vel justo. Vivamus sed lacinia erat. Praesent eu elit accumsan leo lobortis efficitur. Nullam varius ante non sagittis aliquet. Curabitur arcu turpis, pharetra

2.1.3 Quotations from sources without pages

Direct quotations from sources that do not contain pages should not reference a page number. Instead, you may reference another logical identifying element: a paragraph (electronic sources), a chapter number, a section number, a table number, or something else. For audiovisual sources, provide only the author's last name and year. Older works (like religious texts) can also incorporate special location identifiers like verse numbers. In short: pick a substitute for page numbers that makes sense for your source.

Jones (1998) found a variety of causes for student dissatisfaction with prevailing citation practices (paras. 4–5).

A meta-analysis of available literature (Jones, 1998) revealed inconsistency across large-scale studies of student learning.

In a rare departure from video games, YouTube's most popular content creator spoke about Diogenes' philosophy and shared his thoughts on stoicism (PewDiePie, 2020).

2.1.4 Summary or paraphrase

Summaries or paraphrases of whole texts require you to cite the author and year of publication in your in-text reference. You do not need to provide page or paragraph numbers.

However, if you are taking a specific idea from another text, especially if from a particular paragraph or page, APA guidelines encourage including the page (for print sources) and paragraph (for electronic sources) numbers.

According to Jones (1998), APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners.

APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners (Jones, 1998, p. 199).

First-time learners face a lot of difficulties learning APA style (Jones, 1998, para 5). *(Note: this is an example of an electronic source)*

2.2 AUTHOR/AUTHORS

Follow the format below for in-text citations.

2.2.1 A Work by Two Authors

Name both authors in the signal phrase or in parentheses each time you cite the work. Use the word "and" between the authors' names within the text and use the ampersand in parentheses.

Research by Wegener and Petty (1994) supports...

(Wegener & Petty, 1994)

2.2.2 A Work by Three or More Authors

List only the first author's name followed by "et al." in every citation, even the first, unless doing so would create ambiguity between different sources.

(Kernis et al., 1993)

Kernis et al. (1993) suggest...

In *et al.*, *et* should not be followed by a period. Only "al" should be followed by a period.

If you're citing multiple works with similar groups of authors, and the shortened "et al" citation form of each source would be the same, you'll need to avoid ambiguity by writing out more names. If you cited works with these authors:

Jones, Smith, Liu, Huang, and Kim (2020)

Jones, Smith, Ruiz, Wang, and Stanton (2020)

They would be cited in-text as follows to avoid ambiguity:

(Jones, Smith, Liu, et al., 2020)

(Jones, Smith, Ruiz, et al., 2020)

Since et al. is plural, it should always be a substitute for more than one name. In the case that et al. would stand in for just one author, write the author's name instead.

2.2.3 Unknown Author

If the work does not have an author, cite the source by its title in the signal phrase or use the first word or two in the parentheses. Titles of books and reports are italicized; titles of articles, chapters, and web pages are in quotation marks. APA style calls for capitalizing important words in titles when they are written in the text (but not when they are written in reference lists).

A similar study was done of students learning to format research papers ("Using Citations," 2001).

Note: In the rare case that "Anonymous" is used for the author, treat it as the author's name (Anonymous, 2001). In the reference list, use the name Anonymous as the author.

2.2.4 Organization as an Author

If the author is an organization or a government agency, mention the organization in the signal phrase or in the parenthetical citation the first time you cite the source, just as you would an individual person.

According to the American Psychological Association
(2000),...

If the organization has a well-known abbreviation, you may include the abbreviation in brackets the first time the source is cited and then use only the abbreviation in later citations. However, if you cite work from multiple organizations whose abbreviations are the same, do not use abbreviations (to avoid ambiguity).

First citation: (Mothers Against Drunk Driving [MADD],
2000)

Second citation: (MADD, 2000)

2.2.5 Two or More Works in the Same Parentheses

When your parenthetical citation includes two or more works, order them the same way they appear in the reference list (viz., alphabetically), separated by a semi-colon.

(Berndt, 2002; Harlow, 1983)

If you cite multiple works by the same author in the same parenthetical citation, give the author's name only once and follow with dates. No date citations go first, then years, then in-press citations.

(Smith, n.d., 1995, 2002, in press)

2.2.6 Authors with the Same Last Name

To prevent confusion, use first initials with the last names.

(E. Johnson, 2001; L. Johnson, 1998)

2.2.7 Two or More Works by the Same Author in the Same Year

If you have two sources by the same author in the same year, use lower-case letters (a, b, c) with the year to order the entries in the reference list. Use the lower-case letters with the year in the in-text citation.

Research by Berndt (1981a) revealed strong correlations.
However, a parallel study (Berndt, 1981b) resulted in
inconclusive findings.

2.2.8 Personal Communication

For interviews, letters, e-mails, and other person-to-person communication, cite the communicator's name, the fact that it was personal communication, and the date of the communication. Do not include personal communication in the reference list.

(E. Robbins, personal communication, January 4, 2001).

2.2.9 Electronic Sources

If possible, cite an electronic document the same as any other document by using the author-date style.

Kenneth (2000) explained...

2.2.10 Unknown Author and Unknown Date

If no author or date is given, use the title in your signal phrase or the first word or two of the title in the parentheses and use the abbreviation "n.d." (for "no date").

Another study of students and research decisions discovered that students succeeded with tutoring ("Tutoring and APA," n.d.).

2.2.11 Sources Without Page Numbers

When an electronic source lacks page numbers, you should try to include information that will help readers find the passage being cited. Use the heading or section name, an abbreviated heading or section name, a paragraph number (para. 1), or a combination of these.

According to Smith (1997), ... (Mind Over Matter section, para. 6).

Note: Never use the page numbers of webpages you print out; different computers print webpages with different pagination. Do not use Kindle location numbers; instead, use the page number (available in many Kindle books) or the method above.

3 PAPER FORMATTING

3.1 THE BASICS

Here are a couple of things you must keep in mind:

- Your paper must be typed.
- It should be double-spaced. This can be set in the “Paragraph” options in Microsoft Word and other office suites.
- Paper margin should be set at 1 inch on all sides.
- Use 11 pt. standard font (e.g. Times New Roman [12], Arial, Georgia, Calibri)
- Be printed on standard-sized paper (A4 or Letter)
- Every page of your paper must include the page number in the upper right corner.

3.2 CONTENT

Your paper will be split into four sections, each of which will be outlined extensively in the following sections.

- Cover Page
- Abstract
- Main Body
- References

3.2.1 Cover Page

Students are expected to follow their instructors’ directions with regards to title page formatting. If no specific directions are given, you are expected to use the following format:

- the title of your paper
- name of the author of the paper
- the school being attended (North South University)
- the course number (ENG 105) and name (Advanced Composition)
- the course instructor’s full name (not faculty initials)
- the assignment’s due date

Title of Your Research Paper, Preferably within Ten Words

Your Name

Department of English & Modern Languages, North South University

ENG 105: Advanced Composition

Your Teacher's Name

April 28, 2020

3.2.2 Abstract

An abstract quickly summarizes the main points of the paper that follows it. While there are no set word limits for abstracts, they are typically expected to be between 150-250 words and one paragraph in length.

Abstracts for ENG 105 research papers should focus on:

- a brief introduction
- provide an outline of your hypothesis
- a summary of your main research findings
- brief conclusion which states whether your findings support your hypothesis or not

It is followed by a list of keywords that describe the important ideas or subjects in your research paper. Here's a sample abstract:

Abstract

Writing is always changing, adapting to the demands of the world. Thanks to the Internet, writing has changed drastically. Writers have found new ways to reach a broader audience than ever before. This has led to a massive shift in the style and perception of writing and writers. My hypothesis is that most people prefer the print medium over its web counterpart due to a more refined style. Keeping that in mind, I carried out a combination of primary and secondary research to investigate if the statement was true. Most importantly, my hypothesis was confirmed correct. People pointed out that print will remain dominant for a long time to come; however, some indicated that they expect the web to improve in the years to come. Print was also more readily accepted by my respondents, with many noting that they respect print authors far more than web authors. As I suspected, it could be attributed to how people perceive the print medium to be more refined than the Internet.

Keywords: writing, web writing, print medium, writing assessment

3.2.3 Main Body

The body of your paper should read like an essay and be broken into several chapters. Your instructor will provide an outline of sections you will be expected to write. There are some basic rules you must be aware of when writing your paper.

- Use first-person pronouns rather than third person.
 - ✓ **We** conducted an experiment...
 - ✗ **The authors** conducted an experiment...
- Active voice when stressing the actions of your research.
 - ✓ We **asked** participants questions.
 - ✗ The participants **have been asked** questions by the researchers.
- The language of your paper must be:
 - Clear – be specific in descriptions and explanations
 - Concise – condense information when you can
 - Plain – use simple, descriptive adjectives and minimize figurative language
- Center and bold the titles of each chapter.
- Give one line break after each body paragraph.
- Identify the sources you have used in the paper with parenthetical, in-text citations. You can use either signal or non-signal forms. Both quotations and paraphrases are expected. Your instructor may limit the number of quotations, so please ask him/her to clarify.
- Format tables and figures.

The following is a sample from an essay. You will notice the title is bolded and centered, first lines of each body paragraph are indented, and all paragraphs are double-spaced. The author has also included in-text citations for all secondary sources.

Competition is Necessary for Success

Competition is omnipresent - you face challenges at school, work, society, and even at home with family. It may be something as simple as a friendly race or a high stakes promotion. Whatever the case is, people often wonder if challenging oneself is such a positive thing. Competition is most definitely useful as it helps you realize a better version of yourself.

Lack of competition clearly leads to stagnation. When you have no competition, you have no one to compare yourself against, not knowing whether you are doing well or not. You will become complacent, never pushing yourself to do better. For example, you run a successful business with the closest competitor years behind you. Without a rival, you will begin to lose focus, leading to decreased productivity and a depressing outlook for the future (GetPsyched, 2018). Having a competitor around will lead to improvements and a problem-solving mindset.

It is not just stagnation that competition contends with. Facing healthy competition requires effort to achieve the desired result, which leads to people pushing their limits. By overcoming such obstacles, you can become psychologically stronger. It also helps develop stress resistance and leads to increased creativity. Finally, it helps give people a sense of purpose and self, among many other positive qualities. Franken and Brown (1995) found in a study that “competition motivates [people] to put forth the greater effort that can result in high levels of performance” (para 1) both psychologically and physically. Those with competitive streaks have greater mental and physical resilience and tenacity, never giving up in the face of great odds. It was also found that competition helps people “encourage others and develop empathy... and circumvent the desire to quit or give up when things get tough” (Gordon, 2019, para 9).

At the same time, many argue that facing competition or having a competitive mindset can result in anxiety that negatively affects personal well-being and productivity.

The stress can be traced to the fear of failure, which is a very valid concern. Most people fear failure rather than competition, which leads to a lot of tension and internal conflict. And yet, competition encourages overcoming this fear. Graham Jones, a sport psychologist, theorized that athletes with performance anxiety achieve higher performance as they get elevated heart rates and secrete even more sweat, both of which contribute to efficiency (Hamilton, n.d.). He notes that successful athletes take their competitive nature in stride, focusing their anxiety towards overcoming odds. This idea is not just limited to athletes; regular people can use their anxiety to do better in whatever challenges they face. In essence, it is a cycle of fear and achievement, with each needing the other for success.

In short, competition is good, whether you are a company, athlete, or average person going about their day. Competition stops one from stagnating, pushing them to innovate and do better than before. It also helps give one a sense of purpose in life and a better understanding of their limits. Plus, it helps them overcome anxiety, using it to face their challenges better.

3.2.4 References

You must include a references page at the end of your paper. It must list all the secondary sources you have cited throughout your paper. Please refer to the References List section for instructions on how to create references.

The title should be bolded and centered. References should be double-spaced and use hanging indent (this setting is available in Microsoft Word's "Paragraph" options). Sources should be listed in alphabetical order following the surname of each author. If no author is available, use the title.

The following page offers a sample references list.

References

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