

Sample Research Paper Paragraph with Citations

<p>1st use of a reference – paraphrase →</p> <p>Followed by 2nd use of reference, same page – quotation →</p> <p>1st source cited again – uses et al. (only for 3 or more authors) →</p> <p>4th and 5th use of same reference – quotation from different page* →</p> <p>More than one page, use pp. (plural pages) →</p> <p>Using a source cited in another source →</p> <p>Personal communication cited here, but do NOT put in References →</p> <p>Long quotation block format – period comes before the parentheses →</p>	<p>When students learn more about the process of learning and begin to incorporate the use of specific strategies, self-monitoring, and self-reflection into their academic endeavours, they are more successful in reaching their goals. In their examination of students' acquisition of learning strategies, Simpson, Stahl, and Francis (2004) stressed that students will use a strategy if they understand how, why, and when to use it (p. 3). The researchers explained that learning this “procedural knowledge would help them understand the steps . . . and how to modify those steps” (p. 3). Simpson et al. argued that using the specific strategy taught in a course is often not as important as using the process the students learn of “selecting, summarizing, organizing, elaborating, monitoring, self-testing, reflecting and evaluating” when working on course content (p. 4). The researchers recommended that faculty teach students “how to decipher their own academic tasks” (p. 6). In addition, Lee (2007) argued that once students have acquired a repertoire of study strategies, they should be taught critical thinking skills to evaluate and modify their use of specific strategies (pp. 82–83). Acquisition of strategic learning is, as Hadwin et al. in 2001 explained, “enacted over time through a series of events” (as cited in Simpson et al., 2004, p. 3). P. Foley, a professor at North London University, observed that motivation is strongly linked to student use of learning strategies (personal communication, May 16, 2007). Motivation, in turn, can be influenced by students' beliefs about learning. Simpson et al. (2004) commented on such beliefs:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">[Many] college freshmen . . . believe that learning should be easy, completed quickly (i.e., the night before in a cramming session) and should happen to them because of what others do for them (i.e., the professor did not teach me to solve that problem). (p. 4)</p> <p>Flexible use of strategies, self-reflection, and motivation can enhance academic success. If there are . . .</p>
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