APA Format & Citations

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Manuscript Organization

- Title page
- Abstract
- Text
- References
- Table
- Figures
- Appendices
The Similarity Hypothesis

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What’s Important?

- Page margins – one inch all sides
- Type styles and fonts – Times New Roman 12 point
- Running head: 50 CHARACTERS OR LESS
- Double spaced
- Number of spaces after end of sentence - two
- Indentation – first line of every paragraph except abstract and block quotation
• Headings – Five levels
• Quotations – block for 40 words or more
• Citation of sources – should only include sources on your reference list
• References – should only include sources cited in your paper
• Plagiarism – acknowledge any ideas that are not your own
SIMILARITY HYPOTHESIS

Abstract
It is argued here that—contrary to opposing opinion—déjà vu can be explained by science. Strawman (2012) is among the greatest opponents to this thesis. She proposes that there are cases where déjà vu cannot be explained by science. Therefore, she thinks the best conclusion to draw is that déjà vu is something supernatural—something that happens beyond nature. Although déjà vu has not been fully explained and understood, it, in principle, can be explained by science. Drawing from Cleary’s work (2008, 2009), the case is made that one may feel familiar about an object, scene, or event though he or she does not recognize it. This leads to the possibility of experiencing having-been-here-before, yet believing one has not—which is what we all mean by déjà vu. Thus, the work of Cleary leaves us with the similarity hypothesis, which provides direction for future déjà vu research.
NON-COGNITIVE PREDICTORS OF STUDENT SUCCESS IN COLLEGE.

Full Text Available Academic Journal


Subjects: COLLEGE dropouts -- Prevention; UNIVERSITIES & colleges -- Admission; CASE studies; GRADE point average; STANDARDIZED tests; SAT (Educational test); ACT Assessment; UNITED States

PDF Full Text (737KB)
Example of an Abstract

- Abstract: College student success and graduation are important to students seeking a degree and to the nation's communities (Institute for Higher Education Policy, 1998), yet only just better than half of the students who enroll in 4-year colleges and universities will receive a bachelor's degree within 6 years (Astin, 1985). Past studies have shown that students who graduate from college also report gains in multiple areas such as factual knowledge, intellectual skills, and a "broad array of value, additudinal, psychosocial, and moral dimension" (Pascarella & Terezini, 1991, p. 557). Traditional predictors of college persistence and academic success center on the student's high school grade point average (GPA) and standardized test scores, such as the American College Testing Program (ACT) and the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) as appropriate means for establishing admissions eligibility (Guidelines on the Uses of College Board Test Scores and Related Data, 1988).
Running Head Format after Title Page

- Go too “insert” then “header” and click on “blank” (make sure you are in Times New Roman font 12).
- Click on “different first page.”
- Go to “page number” then “top of page” then “plain number 3.”
- A number should appear on the top right hand side of the header.
- Your cursor should be to the left of the number. Type in the words “Running head:” and your shortened (50 characters or less) title which should be in all caps.
- Press tab twice.
- Close the header and then scroll down to the second page.
- Go too “insert” then “header” and click on “blank.”
- Go to “page number” then “top of page” then “plain number 3.”
- A number two should appear on the top right hand side of the header.
- Your cursor should be to the left of the number. Type your title in all caps and then press tab twice.
SIMILARITY HYPOTHESIS

The Similarity Hypothesis

According to Markman (2010), déjà vu is “feeling that you have been somewhere before” (para. 4). Strawman (2012) has argued that the supernatural best explains déjà vu. She asserts that déjà vu cannot be explained by current science and, therefore, the only explanation left is a supernatural explanation. However, it is important to make a distinction between what science can explain and what science has yet to explain. For example, science can explain the existence or non-existence of extra-terrestrial life, but it has yet to explain it. In other words, “can explain” means it is possible, and “yet to explain” means that it has not been done. Although the evidence is inconclusive, this essay argues that science can explain déjà vu.

To disprove Strawman’s view, it must be said that if an event X is supernatural, then X cannot be explained in terms of reference to the natural (e.g., observable, measurable, law governed and so forth). Science only studies the natural, and if déjà vu can be explained by science, then it is natural—not supernatural. Two articles by Cleary (2008, 2009) support the idea that déjà vu can be explained by science; for example (2008), Cleary distinguishes between recognition and familiarity. Recognition is the actual recall of an event. For example, a professor, while shopping, may recognize a student from a previous cognitive psychology class. In addition to recognition is familiarity: the feeling that something has previously been experienced. Cleary defines déjà vu as a feeling of familiarity along with reasons to believe that one has not been in the current situation. Therefore, Cleary purports
Levels of Heading

- Levels refers to whether your paper has only main headings, main headings and subheadings, or main headings, subheadings, and sub-subheadings.

- These are similar to headings on an outline or section titles on the course assignment instructions.

- No heading is used for the introduction section.

- [http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/16/](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/16/)
In Text Citations

- Smith (2012) found... or (Smith, 2012).
- (Smith, 2012, p. 34). For direct quotation

- Include initials for authors with same surname

- Secondary source (quoted in another source)
  - Walton’s study (as cited in Smith, 2012)
Reference Examples

• **Book**

• **Journal Article**
  • Castañeda, L., Quick, K., & Linney, J. (2009). Synchronous symmetrical support: A naturalistic study of live online peer-to-peer learning via software videoconferencing. *Interactive Learning Environments*, 17(2), 119-134. doi: 10.1080/10494820701794730
Ampersand &

- Use with multiple authors in parenthetical information: (Ames & White, 2011)

- In Reference list:

- Use the word “and” in text: According to Ames and White (2011), all sources must be correctly cited in APA format.
Et al. “and others”

- List all the authors the first time:
  - (Castaneda, Quick, & Linney, 2009, pp. 121-122)

- Use et al. for subsequent citations of the same source:
  - (Castaneda et al., 2009, p. 35)

- According to the study, Castaneda et al. (2009) found ...  
- Do not italicize or bold  
- et al.
One Work by Multiple Authors

- With six or more authors, cite only the surname of the first author followed by et al. and the year for the first and subsequent citations. According to Gilbert et al. (2004), quitting smoking affects...

- In the reference list, give surnames and initials for up to and including seven authors. When there are eight or more, include the first six names, then insert three ellipses points, and add the last author’s name.

Journal Articles

- Include the digital object identifier (DOI) in the reference if one is assigned.

- All DOI numbers begin with a 10 and contain a prefix and a suffix separated by a slash.

- The DOI is typically located on the first page of the electronic journal article, near the copyright notice.
References

- References are all double-spaced with hanging indent
- List references alphabetically by the author’s last name
- Use the DOI number if there is one with the journal article - doi: 10.1037/0278-7393-34.3.439
- If multiple books by same author, then arrange by year of publication – earliest first
SIMILARITY HYPOTHESIS

References


Resources

- http://blog.apastyle.org/
- https://yuma.nau.edu/WritingCenter.aspx