**RBHS Library**

**APA (American Psychological Association)**

*Source: Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.). (2010). Washington: American Psychological Association.

**Format of APA Papers**

* 12-point font Times New Roman
* Double-space all text lines and single-space tables or figures
* 1 inch margins on all sides
* Do not justify lines (do not make all lines the same length)
* Indent the first line of every paragraph (use tab key)
* Number all pages (do not use your last name to identify each page)

**Title Page**

Title page includes:

* Title – summarize main idea using no more than 12 words typed in uppercase and lowercase letters, centred, and positioned in the upper half of the page (e.g. “Effect of Transformed Letters on Reading Speed”)
* Running head – abbreviate title and include at the top of every page (50 characters maximum flush left in all uppercase letters)
* Author byline – first name, middle initial(s), and last name
* Teacher’s name, course code, date
* Page number 1

|  |
| --- |
| Running head: EFFECTS OF AGE ON DETECTION OF EMOTIONAL 1  Effects of Age on Detection of Emotional Information  Sue U. Perstudent  Teacher’s Name  Course Code  Date |
|  |

**Abstract**

An abstract is a brief summary of the contents of the paper. A good abstract is accurate, non-evaluative, coherent, readable, and concise. Do not indent the abstract.

EFFECTS OF AGE ON DETECTION OF EMOTIONAL 2

Abstract

Age differences were examined in affective processing, in the context of a visual search task. Young and older adults were faster to detect high arousal images compared with low arousal and neutral items. Younger adults were faster to detect positive arousal targets compared with other categories. In contrast, older adults exhibited an overall detection advantage for emotional images compared with neutral images. Together, these findings suggest that older adults do not display valence-based effects on affective processing at relatively automatic stages.

Keywords: aging, attention, information processing, emotion, visual search

**Introduction**

* Does not need a heading labeling it the introduction
* Include the full title of the paper centred at the top
* Presents the problem under study
* Describes the research strategy
* Why is this problem important?
* What are the hypotheses or the purpose of the study?

EFFECTS OF AGE ON DETECTION OF EMOTIONAL 3

Effects of Age on Detection of Emotional Information

Frequently, people encounter situations in their environment in which it is impossible to attend to all available stimuli. It is therefore of great importance for one’s attentional processes to select only the most salient information in the environment to which one should attend. Previous research has suggested that emotional information is privy to attentional selection in young adults (e.g., Anderson, 2005; Calvo & Lang, 2004; Carretie, Hinojosa, Marin-Loeches, Mecado, & Tapia, 2004; Nummenmaa, Hyona, & Calvo, 2006), an obvious service to evolutionary drives to approach rewarding situations and to avoid threat and danger (Davis & Whalen, 2001; Dolan & Vuilleumier, 2003; Lang, Bradley, & Cuthbert, 1997; LeDoux, 1995).

My paper is super awesome. I love Science. My paper is super awesome. I love Science. My paper is super awesome. I love Science. My paper is super awesome. I love Science. My paper is super awesome. I love Science. My paper is super awesome. I love Science. My paper is super awesome. I love Science. My paper is super awesome. I love Science. My paper is super awesome. I love Science. My paper is super awesome.

**Main Body**

* Make sure your running head and page number are included

EFFECTS OF AGE ON DETECTION OF EMOTIONAL 4

Regions of the brain thought to be important for emotional detection remain relatively intact with aging (reviewed by Chow & Cummings, 2000). Thus, it is plausible that the detection of emotional information remains relatively stable as adults age. However, despite the preservation of emotion-processing regions with age (or perhaps because of the contrast between the preservation of these regions and age-related declines in cognitive-processing regions, (Good et al., 2001; Hedden & Gabrieli, 2004; Ohnishi, Matsuda, Tabira, Asada, & Uno, 2001; Raz, 2000; West, 1996), recent behavioural research has revealed changes that occur with aging in the regulation and processing of emotion. According to the socioemotional selectivity theory (Carstensen, 1992), with aging, time is perceived as increasingly limited, and as a result, emotion regulation becomes a primary goal (Carstensen, Isaacowitz, & Charles, 1999). According to socioemotional selectivity theory, age is associated with an increased motivation to derive emotional meaning from life and a simultaneous decreasing motivation to expand one’s knowledge base.

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**Crediting Sources**

* Credit the ideas of others and provide documentation for all facts and figures that are not common knowledge

**In-Text Citations**

* References are cited in text with an author-date citation system
* Each reference cited in text must appear in the reference list, and each entry in the reference list must be cited in the text
* Note: References to classical works such as the Bible and the Qur’an are cited ONLY in the text and not in the reference list

***In-Text Citation: One Work by One Author***

* Include author surname, year of publication, and page number
* If name of author appears as part of the narrative, cite only the year of publication in parentheses
* Otherwise, place both the name and year, separated by a comma, in parentheses

***Examples:***

Kessler (2003) found that among epidemiological samples

Early onset results in a more persistent and severe course (Kessler, 2003, p. 11).

In 2003, Kessler’s study of epidemiological samples showed that

***In-Text Citation: One Work by Multiple Authors***

* When a work has two authors, cite both names every time the reference occurs
* When a work has three, four, or five authors, cite all authors the first time the reference occurs; in subsequent citations, include only the surname of the first author followed by et al. and the year if it is the first citation of the reference within a paragraph
* When a work has 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

***Examples***

Kisangau, Lyaruu, Hosea, and Joseph (2007) found

Kisasngau et al. (2007) found

Kisangau et al. found

***In-Text Citation: Works with No Author or Anonymous Author***

* Cite in text the first few words of the reference list entry (usually the title) and the year
* Use double quotation marks around the title of an article, a chapter, or a web page and italicize the title of a periodical, a book, a brochure, or a report
* When a work’s author is anonymous, cite in text the word Anonymous followed by a comma and the date

***Examples***

On free care (“Study Finds,” 2007)

The book *College Bound Seniors* (2008)

(Anonymous, 1998)

***In-Text Citation: Personal Communications***

* Private letters, memos, e-mail, electronic bulletin board messages, personal interviews, telephone conversations are cited in text only and NOT in the reference list
* Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator, and provide as exact a date as possible

***Examples***

T.K. Lutes (personal communication, April 18, 2001)

(V.-G. Nguyen, personal communication, September 28, 1998)

**Direct Quotation of Sources**

* Reproduce word for word material directly quoted from another author’s work
* Provide author, year, and page citation or paragraph number

***Short Quotation: Mid-sentence***

* If the quotation comprises fewer than 40 words, incorporate it into the text and enclose the quotation with double quotation marks
* If the quotation appears in mid-sentence, end the passage with quotation marks, cite the source in parentheses immediately after the quotation marks, and continue the sentence
* Use no other punctuation unless the meaning of the sentence requires such punctuation

***Example***

Interpreting these results, Robbins et al. (2003) suggested that the “therapists in dropout cases may have inadvertently validated parental negativity about the adolescent without adequately responding to the adolescent’s needs or concerns” (p. 541), contributing to an overall climate of negativity.

***Short Quotation: End of sentence***

* If the quotation appears at the end of a sentence, close the quoted passage with quotation marks, cite the source in parentheses immediately after the quotation marks, and end with a period or other punctuation outside the final parenthesis.

***Example***

Confusing this issue is the overlapping nature of roles in palliative care, whereby “medical needs are met by those in the medical disciplines; nonmedical needs may be addressed by anyone on the team” (Csikai & Chaitin, 2006, p. 112).

***Long Quotation***

* If the quotation comprises 40 or more words, display it in a freestanding block of text and omit the quotation marks
* Start the ***block quotation*** on a new line and indent the block a half inch from the left margin (same position as a new paragraph)
* If there are additional paragraphs within the quotation, indent the first line of each an additional half inch
* Double space the entire quotation
* At the end of a block quotation, cite the quoted source and the page or paragraph number in parentheses after the final punctuation mark
* Alternatively, if the quoted source is cited in the sentence introducing the block quotation (e.g., “In 1997, Purcell contradicted this view . . .”), only the page or paragraph number is needed at the end of the quotation

***Example***

Others have contradicted this view:

Co-presence does not ensure intimate interaction among all group members. Consider large-scale social gatherings in which hundreds or thousands of people gather in a location to perform a ritual or celebrate an event.

In these instances, participants are able to see the visible manifestation of the group, the physical gathering, yet their ability to make direct, intimate connections with those around them is limited by the sheer magnitude of the assembly. (Purcell, 1997, pp. 111-112)

***Direct Quotations of Online Material with Paragraph Number***

* Give the author, year, and paragraph numbers if visible in parentheses
* Use the abbreviation para.

***Example***

Basu and Jones (2007) went so far as to suggest the need for a new “intellectual framework in which to consider the nature and form of regulation in cyberspace” (para. 4).

***Direct Quotations of Online Material with Headings***

* If the document includes headings and neither paragraph nor page numbers are visible, cite the heading and the number of the paragraph following it
* If the heading is too long to cite in full, use a shortened title enclosed in quotation marks

***Example***

In their study, Verbunt, Pernot, and Smeets (2008) found that “the level of perceived disability in patients with fibromyalgia seemed best explained by their mental health condition and less by their physical condition” (Discussion section, para.1).

**Omitting Material**

* Use three spaced ellipsis points (. . .) within a sentence to indicate that you have omitted material from the original source
* Use four points to indicate any omission between two sentences
* Do not use ellipsis points at the beginning or end of any quotation unless you need to emphasize that the quotation begins or ends in midsentence

**Inserting Material**

* Use brackets, not parentheses, to enclose material such as an addition or explanation inserted in a quotation by some person other than the original author

***Example***

“They are studying, from an evolutionary perspective, to what extent [children’s] play is a luxury that can be dispensed with when there are too many other competing claims on the growing brain . . .” (Henig, 2008, p. 40).

**Figures**

Figures such as graphs, charts, maps, drawings, and photographs should add substantively to the understanding of the paper

* + *Graphs* typically display the relationship between two quantitative indices or between a continuous quantitative variable (usually displayed as the y-axis) and groups of subjects displayed along the x-axis
  + *Charts* generally display nonquantitative information such as the flow of subjects through a process, for example, flow charts
  + *Maps* generally display spatial information
  + *Drawings* show information pictorially
  + *Photographs* contain direct visual representations of information

**Figure Checklist**

* Is the figure necessary?
* Is the figure title descriptive of the content of the figure?
* Are all elements of the figure clearly labeled?
* Are all figures numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals?
* Are all figures mentioned in the text?

**Tables**

When planning tables for inclusion in a paper, determine the data readers will need to understand the discussion. In the text, refer to every table and tell the reader what to look for. Discuss only the table’s highlights. In the text, refer to tables by their number:

as shown in Table 8, the responses were provided by children with pretraining . . .

**Table Checklist**

* Is the table necessary?
* Is the title brief but explanatory?
* Does every column have a column head?
* Is the table referred to in the text?

**Appendices**

An appendix includes material that supplements a paper, but would be distracting if placed in the body of the paper. This material is usually brief and easily presented in print format. If your paper has only one appendix, label it *Appendix*; if your paper has more than one appendix, label each one with a capital letter (*Appendix A*, *Appendix B*, etc.) in the order in which it is mentioned in the main text. Each appendix must have a title. In the text, refer to appendices by their labels.

**Reference List**

The reference list at the end of a paper provides the information necessary to identify and retrieve each source. A reference list cites works that specifically support a particular paper. In contrast, a bibliography cites works for background or for further reading and may include descriptive notes. A reference contains author name, date of publication, title of work, and publication data.

* Double-space reference entries
* Entries have a hanging indent (flush left the first line of the entry and indent subsequent lines)
* Use Arabic numerals (e.g., Vol. 3, NOT Vol. III)
* Centre the title–References-- at the top of the page
* Include running head and page number
* Arrange entries in alphabetical order by surname of the first author followed by initials of the author’s given name

THE SLEEPER EFFECT IN PERSUASION 5

References

Albarracin, D. (2002). Cognition in persuasion: An analysis of information processing in

response to persuasive communications. In M. P. Zanna (Ed.), *Advances in*

*experimental social psychology* (Vol. 34, pp. 61-130). doi:10.1016/S0065-

2601(02)80004-1…[references continue]

Johnson, B. T., & Eagly, A.H. (1989). Effects of involvement in persuasion: A meta-

analysis. P*sychological Bulletin, 106*, 290-314. doi:10.1037/0033-2909.106.2.290

Johnson, H. H., Torcivia, J. M., & Poprick, M. A. (1968). Effects of source credibility on

the relationship between authoritarianism and attitude change. *Journal of*

*Personality and Social Psychology, 9*, 179-183. doi: 10.1037/h0021250

**Abbreviations**

Acceptable abbreviations in the reference list for parts of books and other publications include the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Abbreviation** | **Book or publication part** |
| ed. | Edition |
| Rev. ed. | Revised edition |
| 2nd ed. | second edition |
| Ed. (Eds.) | Editor (Editors) |
| Trans. | Translator(s) |
| n.d. | no date |
| p. (pp.) | page (pages) |
| Vol. | Volume (as in Vol. 4) |
| Vols. | Volumes (as in Vols. 1-4) |
| No. | Number |
| Pt. | Part |
| Tech. Rep. | Technical Report |
| Suppl. | Supplement |

**Reference List: Examples**

**Website:**

**Author last name, Author first initial(s). (Year of publication). Title of webpage. *Title of***

***website ( italicized)*. Retrieved Month day, year, from** [**http://Web**](http://Web) **address.**

Schrock, K. (1995). Kathy schrock’s guide for educators. *Free Teacher Resources / Discovery*

*Education*. Retrieved February 9, 2012, from

<http://school.discoveryeducation.com/schrockguide/>

**Periodicals:**

* Journals, magazines, newspapers, and newsletters
* Since online materials can potentially change URLs, APA recommends providing a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), when it is available, as opposed to the URL. DOIs are an attempt to provide stable, long-lasting links for online articles. They are unique to their documents and consist of a long alphanumeric code. Many-but not all-publishers will provide an article's DOI on the first page of the document.

**Author, A.A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*,**

***volume number*, pp-pp. doi:xx.xxxxxxxxxx**

1. **Online journal article with DOI**

Brownlie, D. Toward effective poster presentations: An annotated bibliography. *European Journal of Marketing, 41*(11/12), 1245-1283. doi:10.1108/03090560710821161

1. **Magazine article**

**Last name, Initials. (Year, Month). Title of article. *Name of Magazine, Volume*, Page**

**numbers.**

Henry, W. A. *Monitor on Psychology, 39*, III. (1990, April). Making the grade in today's schools.

*Time, 135*, 28-31.

1. **Online magazine article**

**Surname, Initial(s). (Year, Month). Title of article. *Title of Magazine, Volume*. Retrieved**

**from URL**

Clay, R. (2008, June). Science vs. ideology: Psychologists fight back about the misuse of

research. *Monitor on Psychology, 39*(6). Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/monitor/>

1. **Newspaper article**

* p. or pp. precedes page numbers for a newspaper reference in APA style
* If an article appears on discontinuous pages, give all page numbers, and separate the numbers with a comma (e.g., pp. B1, B3, B5-B7)

**Last name, Initial. (Year, Month Day). Title of article. *Name of newspaper*, page numbers.**

Schultz, S. (2005, December 28). Calls made to strengthen state energy policies. *The Country*

*Today*, pp. 1A, 2A.

#### Online Newspaper Article

**Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Title of article. Title of Newspaper. Retrieved from**

[**http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/**](http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/)

Parker-Pope, T. (2008, May 6). Psychiatry handbook linked to drug industry. The New York Times. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com>

#### Book with One Author:

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

Shotton, M. A. (1989). *Computer addiction? A study of computer dependency*. London, England: Taylor & Francis.

**Motion Picture:**

Producer, P. P. (Producer), & Director, D.D. (Director). (Year). *Title of motion picture* [Motion picture]. Country of Origin: Studio.

**Article from a Database:**

**Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of publication). Title of article. *Title of Journal, volume number*, page range. Retrieved from http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/**

Smyth, A. M., Parker, A. L., & Pease, D. L. (2002). A study of enjoyment of peas. *Journal of Abnormal Eating, 8*(3), 120-125. Retrieved from http://www.articlehomepage.com/full/url/