**APA-Style and PsycINFO Basics Exercise**

**Instructions:** The goal of this exercise is for you to learn about some of the more fundamental features of APA-style and formatting. You may use any sources you like, just make sure you are using the style of the 7th edition APA manual. If you don't have an APA manual, a good source is Purdue OWL. (<https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_style_introduction.html>)

**1.** What are the first several things you should read when reading a journal article for the first time?

**2.** What are article notes and why are they useful?

**3.** Which is the only section of an APA style paper that does not include an identifying label?

**4.** Number the following sections of a research paper in the correct order. (1 to 8)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Method |
|  | Abstract |
|  | References |
|  | Discussion |
|  | Figures |
|  | Title Page |
|  | Introduction |
|  | Results |

**5.** A good introduction:

            a. begins on page 2 of the manuscript

            b. always includes a statement of the hypothesis in the opening paragraph

            c. is labeled “introduction”

            d. is funnel-shaped; that is, from general to specific

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**FROM PURDUE OWL: APA Citation Basics**

When using APA format, follow the author-date method of in-text citation. This means that the author's last name and the year of publication for the source should appear in the text, like, 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 an en dash for page ranges. For example, you might write (Jones, 1998, p. 199) or (Jones, 1998, pp. 199–201). This information is reiterated below.

Regardless of how they are referenced, all sources that are cited in the text must appear in the reference list at the end of the paper.

* Now that the basics are covered, review this page for key details. <https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/in_text_citations_author_authors.html>
* Now you are ready to address the questions below.

**6.** The following paragraph provides examples of citations that are in correct APA style. Please notice the various details in each, but pay particular attention to areas that are common sources of mistakes such as: use of commas, use of &, use of et al., etc.

The human need to belong is a fundamental, pervasive motive, which fosters the formation and maintenance of long-lasting, positive social relationships (Baumeister & Leary, 1995). This motive is deeply embedded in our evolutionary history owing to our essential dependence on other people (Buss, 1990). So vital is this urge to belong, that experiences of social rejection can be acutely distressing, eliciting negative affect, lowered self-esteem, and a threatened sense of belonging (Williams, 2007). Indeed, the pain of social rejection may be so palpable because it relies on neural circuitry that has also been implicated in physical pain (Eisenberger, et al., 2003). Given the potential costs of social exclusion and the adaptive benefits of belonging, it is unsurprising that a thwarted sense of belonging can initiate a host of psychological processes directed at restoration of this need in the form of social reconnection. One way to assuage the pain of rejection is to restore one’s sense of belonging by redoubling efforts to seek reaffiliation with others (see Williams & Nida, 2011). For example, rejection leads individuals to express more interest in making new friends and working with others (Maner, et al., 2007; see DeWall & Richman, 2011).

**Instructions: There are many citation errors** in the following paragraph. Copy the paragraph and correct the citation errors in your copied paragraph.

**Paragraph** **with** **Incorrect** **Citations:**

Self-reference has been shown to increase memory of trait adjectives and/or small sayings (ex. Ganellen & Carver, 1985, Belleza, 1984; Brown, Keenan & Potts, 1986). More generally, Craik & Lockhart have shown that processing through the use of the self has been shown to be effective with human memory. This has also been shown to be beneficial when imagery instructions are used (Brown, P., Keenan, J., and Potts, G., 1986). Finally, Brandan Wagar and Dov Cohen (2003) have tested whether cultural differences in conception of self-influence these effects (Wagar, & Cohen, 2003).

*PASTE THE NEW CORRECTED PARAGRAPH HERE:*

* APA-style uses a complex system for references. See here for a start: <https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/reference_list_basic_rules.html>
* It is something you’ll simply have to emulate and check and recheck from outer sources. Fortunately, the primary reference form you will need for this course is that for journals (referred to as “periodicals” in the APA manual). The most basic form looks like this:

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>

**7.** Rewrite the following reference so that it conforms to APA style. (underline anything that should be italicized)

Shane Pitts. John Paul Wilson, and Kurt Hugenberg. Published in 2014. Published in Social and Personality Psychological Science. Volume 5, Issue #5 on pages 550-557. Title: When One is Ostracized Others Loom: Social Rejection Makes Other People Appear Closer. DOI: 10.1177/1948550613511502