Birds aren't real

Other words, only use language that is free of bias.科学写作应努力使用自由无偏见的语言。

Respiratory Illnesses in the United States Between 1980 and 1990

Author(s)

Author Affiliation Including Department

Course Number & Name

Instructor

Due Date

Respiratory Illnesses in the United States Between 1980 and 1990

Abstract (APA p. 38)
The abstract in an APA paper is a snapshot of the paper as a whole. The abstract defines terms particular to the paper and includes the paper’s main concepts and any conclusions. The abstract is typically on its own page and 150–250 words long, but the length can vary.

Abstract

This is your paper in miniature. One might consider this the “spoiler alert” section. It should be flush left with no indent.

Bias-Free Language (APA pp. 131–149)
Scientific writing should strive to use language that is free of bias, implied meaning, or irrelevant group evaluation. In other words, only use language that is

- sensitive — call people what they call themselves.
- relevant — labels should directly relate to the topic, do not mention characteristics gratuitously.
- respectful — do not use condescending terminology or slurs to describe a person or group.

Heads and Levels (APA pp. 47–49)
APA uses headings and levels to effectively organize papers. A heading is a title used to label sections of a paper. Headings are formatted with five levels. Students will usually only need three levels.

Level 1: Centered, Bold, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading

Level 2: Flush Left, Bold and Uppercase Heading

Level 3: Flush Left, Bold, Italized, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading

Numbers and Data (APA pp. 178–189)
APA has specific guidelines for how to use numbers in your paper. In general, spell out numbers zero through nine, and use numerals from 10 on. There are exceptions to this rule involving data and units of measurement.

Use numerals for the following:

- Numbers preceeding units of measurement — (5 mL).
- Numbers involved in statistics or math — (5%, 4 less than).
- Numbers that represent time, age, or amounts of money — ($4, 3 years old, 4 hours, 9 decades, 6 months ago).

Use words for the following:

- Numbers that begin a sentence, title, or heading — (Thirty-eight percent of them followed the rules.)
- Common fractions — (three fifths of students).

Block Quote (APA p. 272)
Use block quote format for quotations 40 words or longer. In a block quote, the citation comes after the period. Double space the quote and start it on a new line, usually after a colon:

Indent the entire quotation 0.5 in. from the left margin—as shown here. Do not use quotation marks and do not add an extra space before or after the block quote. In-text citations for block quotes go after the period. (West, 2007, p. 3)

In-Text Citations (APA pp. 253–278)
APA citations should include the author’s name, the year of publication, and a page number. If there is no page number, include the section heading and paragraph number. Citations go before the period, as in the examples below:

Works by One Author (APA p. 262)
(Hawthorn, 1994, p. 3).
(Hawthorn, 1994, Introduction Section, para. 2).
(World Health Organization, 2019, para. 6).

Works by Two Authors (APA p. 266)
(Oberg & Nakaoka, 2008, Discussion Section, para. 9).

Works by Three or More Authors (APA p. 266)
(James et al., 2001, p. 7).
(Oberg et al., 2018, Discussion Section, para. 4).

Works from a Secondary Source (APA p. 276)

Group Authors (APA pp. 266-268)

Works with No Author (APA p. 264-265)

Government Documents (APA pp. 355–368)
(U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1992).

Personal Interview (APA pp. 259–260)
(E.B. Mills, personal communication, April 18, 1996).

YouTube Video (APA p. 274)
(CrashCourse, 2019, 4:12).

Other Citation Formatting (APA p. 267, 305)
*When authors appear to have the same surname, references are listed alphabetically by first initial(s).

Those in-text citations also include the initials to avoid confusion: (M. Taylor, 2017; S. Taylor, 2021).

*When using multiple works by the same author (or multiple authors in the same order) and published the same year, references are listed alphabetically by article title.

Those in-text citations are given corresponding letters: “Wilde (1895a) also asserts . . .”

*When an author appears both as the only author and in another citation as the first author of a group, list the one-author entries first on the References page.
Tables and Figures (APA pp. 195–250)

Tables are organized lists of numerical data. Figures are visual displays of information. Tables and figures can be included in the text, or they can be gathered into an appendix at the end of the paper. They are not listed on the References page. All tables and figures should be left aligned and numbered in the order they appear in the paper.

Keep tables and figures simple and easy to understand and refer to them in the text.

References (APA pp. 281–309)

All sources cited in a paper must be listed on a new page after the body of the paper. The page title, References, should be centered at the top of the page and in bold. All references are double-spaced and flush left with a hanging indent. References are listed in alphabetical order according to the first word. If no DOI is available for an online source, include the source’s URL instead.

Book (APA pp. 321–328)

Periodical (APA pp. 316–320)

Newspaper Article (APA p. 320)

Webpage (APA pp. 350–352)

Works with No Author (APA p. 289)


Tweet (APA p. 348)
Nye, B. [@BillNye]. (2019, October 2). Animals with brains but no bones are part of the remarkable diversity of the sea. Their health affects your health [Tweet]. Twitter. https://twitter.com/BillNye/status/11794857897654599

Note: use only the first 20 words of a tweet as the title.

YouTube Video (APA p. 344)

What is APA Style?
The American Psychological Association citation style is the generally accepted style for most sciences and social sciences. It is concerned with easy access to the currency of information and facilitates research by separating the main parts of a study under specific headings that indicate content.

Because APA style is designed for the sciences and social sciences, it is an excellent format for factual data and the research that supports it. Papers in APA are often concise, specific, and factually motivated while also using descriptive and engaging language. When writing APA papers, students should be careful to avoid ambiguity and sudden shifts in topic, tense, or person. All information should be presented in an orderly and straightforward manner that neither shares too much nor withholds pertinent information from the reader.

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The DOI (APA pp. 298–300)
The Digital Object Identifier (DOI) makes finding electronic documents easier. The DOI is a long number that is formatted as follows: http://doi.org/xxxx/aaa.xxxxxx


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