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Example of scientific manuscript

Abstract. *Abstract (one paragraph, the volume of 2000-2500 words) - with width alignment. The abstract should not repeat the text of the paper itself, as well as its title, references and abbreviations. Font – Times New Roman 14 pt. The abstract should be clear and informative (not contain general phrases), original, informative (reflect the main content of the paper), structured (written as one paragraph of the text, but follow the sequence of the description of the results in the paper), should be written in a good English language. The abstract should contain an introductory sentence, a brief description of research methods (1-2 sentences), a description of the main results (50-70% of the volume of the abstract), and concise conclusions or prospects for further researches (1 sentence). The terminology used in specialized international English-language journals should be applied. Abstract itself must be clear without reference to the main content of the paper. Use active rather than passive voice («The study tested», rather than «It was tested in this study»).*

Keywords: *4-6 separate words (word combinations), none of which duplicates words from the title of the paper) - width alignment, Times New Roman 14pt, italic; before the list one should italicize Keywords: separating character - semicolon, at the end of the list semicolon is not indicated*

Introduction.

Main text of the paper is printed in Times New Roman, size 14 pt, with a single line spacing (42-43 lines on the page). Spaces from each edge of the page are 2 cm. All illustrations, graphs and tables should be referenced in the text. Emphasis in the text can be done in italics or in bold NOT underlining. All hyphens, repeated spaces, extra line breaks should be removed from the text (in automatic mode through the Microsoft Word service “find and replace”). The file with the text of the paper contains all information for publication (including figures and tables). Math formulas and equations are given with the built-in equation editor. Use the units of the International Measurement System.

The main text of the paper should contain the following sections: Introduction, Research methods, Results and Discussion, Conclusions, References to literature sources. A review article may have different number of sections with self-selected titles, but Introduction, Conclusions, References to literature sources are obligatory.

The main text of the paper should avoid the statement of well-known facts. It is also necessary to give references to all the sources used by the authors while writing the paper.

Requirements for “Introduction”. “Introduction” should contain a description of the problem investigation state in the scientific world and national literature (at least 10 references). First of all, English-language sources published over the past five years with the DOI index are to be taken into account. The “Introduction” ends with the description of the purpose of the paper or with the hypotheses and with the formulation of tasks not being solved in the problem study.

Research methods.

The section should give opportunity to reflect the entire volume of research to verify the data received by the author of the paper. It can be divided into sub-sections if needed. The section should give a whole picture of the fact that the author of the paper knows all possible sources of errors that may affect the results of the research. Research methods should be selected in accordance with a specific scientific problem. Do not use research methods not corresponding to the chosen problem.

In this section one is to describe the essence, units of measurement, as well as the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the phenomenon being studied, obtained by selected research methods. In this section the organization and stages of the study, qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the samples should be indicated as well. If the paper is devoted to theoretical research, the “Methods” section is replaced with a section “Theoretical Foundations”.

Results and discussion.

The section can be divided into sub-sections if needed. The requirements for this section are general, as for international scientific publications. The section “Results and Discussion” can be divided into separate sections of the article. In the section “Discussion” the results should be generalized. This section of the paper should contain presentation of the main material of the study with full groundings of the obtained scientific results, and also an analysis of the latest researches and publications in which the solution of this problem has been initiated and on which the author relies; the selection of previously unresolved issues of the general problem to which this article is devoted. One should indicate the difference in the data received compared to other scientists, and indicate why such results were obtained. References to the works of other scientists are a must. It is advisable to compare the achieved results with the results of other 5-10 studies. Simple enumeration of scientists’ names involved in the problem solution is not allowed. Presentation of the results on quantitative research (texts, tables and figures) should complement, rather than duplicate each other.

Requirements for formatting figures.

Before the figure of the text is necessarily a reference to figure the form of Fig. 1, Fig. 2-4, Fig. 5, a. Figures should be submitted in JPG format. Name of figure is given by Fig. 1. Name of figure. If the figure shows the dependence graph, or, in the figure caption should be expanded all the symbols, including the axes. If a figure contains subfigures (a, b, c), it must has explanations to each subfigures. Size of signatures in the figures should match the size of Times New Roman 14.

Requirements for table format.

Header table does not contain blank cells. If your document table is broken into several pages, re-do the signature on a new page does not need to! All tables should be vertical

Requirements for formatting of the formulas.

Formulas should be typed in the MathType equation editor. Links to the formula in the text are (1), (2)-(4). Formulas should be numbered. Numbering alignment to the right. The formula is part of the text, so after a claim must stand semantic mark if the new proposal goes further, then the point, if further clarification is the comma.

Conclusions.

Conclusions are the most important part of the scientific paper, which summarizes the research carried out, generalizes and suggests objectives set out in the introduction. Conclusions are to be justified and to meet the goals and objectives of the study. Conclusions are formulated concisely and clearly, they are to come from the research results.

The conclusions indicate the extent of the work objectives to be achieved by means of used methods and the research methodology. Successfully formulated conclusions logically complete the scientific work, make it integral and completed. Conclusions are closely related to the introduction.

If the introduction indicates the purpose and objectives of the scientific work, the conclusions point out whether the objective was achieved with the help of the applied methods and research methodology. Conclusions should be concise and presented in the form of continuous text (5-10 sentences).Data, statements, provisions have not been disclosed in the content of the paper are not allowed for publishing.

Acknowledgments. (if necessary).

In the case of colleagues who helped in the organization of studies, expressed critical comments on the content of the paper, and also if the research was carried out with the financial support of organizations, foundations, etc. (grants, scholarships, etc.), the author(s) of the paper can express gratitude to them, but having previously agreed it with them. Acknowledgments are given after the conclusions before the literature references.

In-text Citing of Your References

APA requires writers to document their references – **paraphrases** and **direct quotes** – throughout the text of their paper (in-text citation). Also, writers must prepare a references page at the end of their paper which includes a more detailed reference citation of each source. The reference citations “...are listed alphabetically in the reference list” (APA, 2009, p. 174). Pay close attention to subtle formatting requirements, such as use of italics and location of punctuation marks. The basic format for an in-text citation includes author and date. If you have a direct quote you must also indicate the page number for the quoted material. For example:

Citation at the end of a **paraphrase**:
(Jones, 2005).

Citation at the end of a **direct quote**:
(Jones, 2005, p. 28).

In-text citations are required when you use someone else's ideas, theories or research in your paper.

Quick Guide

Examples: (choose depending if author and/or date is mentioned in text)

Quotation:

- "The bones were very fragile" (Cole, 2011, p. 13).
- Cole (2011) found that "The bones were very fragile" (p. 33).
- In 2011, Cole found that "The bones were very fragile" (p. 33).

Paraphrase:

- The bones broke easily because they were porous (Cole, 2011).
- Cole (2011) discovered that the bones broke easily.
- In 2011, Cole found that the bones were easily broken (p. 33).

Note: APA style encourages the inclusion of page numbers for paraphrases, but it is not mandatory. Include page or paragraph numbers if it will help reader find the information.

Authors

No authors: Use the title in place of author. Shorten title if needed. Use double quotation marks for title of an article, a chapter, or a web page. Use italics for title of a periodical, a book, a brochure or a report.

- the observations found ("Arctic Voyage," 2014)
- the book *Vitamin Discoveries* (2013)

Two or more authors: Within the text use the word **and**. If the authors' names are within parentheses use the **&** symbol.

- Cole and Dough (1998) argued ...
- ...if they were left to their own devices.(Cole & Dough, 1998)

Three to five authors: Include all authors' last names the first time the citation is used. If you use the same citation again within the same paragraph, use only the first last name followed by 'et al'. If you used the citation again omit the year.

- First time: Cole, Dough and Ferris (1998) explained...
- Second time: Cole et al. (1998) proved ...
- Third time: Cole et al. demonstrated...

Six or more authors: Include only the last name of the first author followed by "et al."

(Wasserstein et al., 2010)

Groups

Spell out the name in full the first time and abbreviate subsequent times only if abbreviation is well known.

- First time: American Psychological Association (1998) explained...
- Second time: APA (1998) proved ...

Quotations

When quoting always provide author, year and specific page citation or paragraph number for nonpaginated material.

If the quotation is less than 40 words incorporate it into the text and enclose the quotation with quotation marks. Cite the source immediately after the close of the quotation marks.

If the authors are named in the text, they do not have to be used in the citation.

In fact, "a neurosis is characterized by anxiety" (Kristen & Warb, 2012, p. 157).

"A neurosis is characterized by anxiety," according to Kristen and Warb's (2012, p. 157) longitudinal study.

If the quotation is over 40 words, you must indent the entire quotation and start the quotation on a new line. No quotation marks are required. Cite the quoted source after the final punctuation mark.

Alberta is occasionally divided into two regions, Northern Alberta and Southern Alberta. The majority of Alberta's population is located in large urban cities, mostly located in the South. Alberta is Canada's most populous province of all three Canadian Prairie provinces. Edmonton is the Capital of Alberta. (Hern, 1996, p. 22)

Paraphrasing

APA style encourages the inclusion of page numbers, but it is not mandatory. Include page or paragraph numbers if it will help reader find the information.

- (Reiton, 2003, para. 3)

If the document does not contain page numbers, include paragraph numbers.

- (Reiton, 2003, para. 3).

If neither is available omit page and paragraph numbers. Do not count paragraph numbers.

When paraphrasing from multiple sources, include all authors name in parentheses in alphabetical order.

- (Cole, 2006; Mann & Arthur, 2011; Zigmung, 2000).

You must list all authors for each citation on the references page, unless there are more than seven authors. However, use the following guidelines for listing authors in an in-text citation (APA, 2009, pp. 174-175):

One (Jones, 2005).

Two (Jones & Doe, 2005).

Three to Five (Jones, Doe, & Black, 2005). List all authors first time, then (Jones et al., 2005).

Six or More (Jones et al., 2005). Only list first author for all in-text citations.

Sometimes the author is actually a group, such as "...corporations, associations, government agencies, and study groups..." and "...names of some group authors are spelled out in the first citation and abbreviated thereafter" (APA, 2009, p. 176). For example:

First time cited in text:

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2013).

Subsequent times in text:
(CDC, 2013).

References

Requirements for the list of references:

The volume – 10-20 sources (excluding reviewing papers);

There can be no more than 15% of self references to the co-authors;

No less than 3 links in Latin (to foreign journals with a high impact factor no more than 3 years or base monographs). It is advisable to quote all sources have a DOI.

The recommended number of cited papers: in original articles – up to 15 in the literature reviews – up to 45. It is advisable to quote the works published in the main within the last 5-7 years.

The publications printed in Roman letters are listed after those printed in the Cyrillic letters. The list should be arranged in the alphabetical order and strictly according to the specified requirements. All the literary sources mentioned in the articles should be referred to. In other words, the list of referred literature should contain only the works quoted in the article. The references to the literature should be made through not number, but parentheses references, that is, by indicating in the parentheses of the surname of the author and the year of his/her work's publication e. g., (Kentiy, 1999, p. 56). If the reference is made to a collection of articles, then, instead of the surname of an author, the indication either of the name and surname of the executive editor (compiler), or one or two words of the collection's title. If the reference is made to the material, whose author or compiler is not known (a newspaper article, etc.), it is necessary to quote one or two words from the beginning of the material's title (Letters and telegrams, 2009). The titles convenient for reduction can be reduced, for example: the «Acts of the Caucasian Archeographic Commission» as ACAC (ACAC, 1881, p. 55-56). When referring to articles or books written in a joint authorship by two authors, the names of the both authors should be specified e. g., (Aleinikov, Borovikov, 2013). When a reference is made to a work written in a joint authorship by three or more authors, it is necessary to specify the name and surname only of the first author and to add «and others» afterwards (Ivan Ivanov, et al., 2009); in the foreign editions «et al.» cans be used (Smith et al., 2001). When referring to the works of one and the same author published in the same year, his works should be distinguished by means of adding Latin letters a, b, c etc. to the year of his each publication e. g., (Petrov, 2006a; Petrov, 2006b). In the article's text all archival sources are clarified completely: (BSA SSU (the Branch State Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine). F. (file). 2. D. (description). 31. C. (case). 4. S. (sheet). 89).

Bibliographic description of each source should be accompanied, in case of presence, with its Digital Object Identifier (DOI), which is given space-separated after the source bibliographic description. DOI of publications can be found at: <http://www.crossref.org>.

References to unpublished and unfinished works are inadmissible.

To improve the quality of papers and to heighten interest of foreign specialists, it is necessary to use the works of scientists recognized in the world, as well as publications most cited by the international community.

References to online publications, reports abstracts, thesis abstracts and thesis, reports, regulations of certain countries are not desirable.

If a national journal has a parallel English version, use the translated title of the paper and the corresponding journal title. Specify the range of pages of the translated journal version.

References to literature sources (bibliographic description of the sources used in preparing the paper, in original language) illustrated according to the standard APA.

General Rules – APA Reference List

The word References should be centered at the top of the page. The reference list must include all references cited in the text of your paper. Only the first word and proper nouns in the title are capitalized.

Electronic sources: DOI or URL

DOI: If a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is listed on either a print or an electronic source it is included in the reference. A DOI is a unique alphanumeric string that is used to identify a certain source (typically journal articles). Example: doi: 10.1080/14622200410001676305. You will not have to include the URL of the article's home page or of the database from which you retrieved the article if a DOI is available.

URL: If there is no DOI for an article found in an online periodical or book, include the URL for the journal home page. If the article does not have a DOI, APA says to provide the homepage URL for the article or the publisher. Do not provide electronic database information, since it is not stable retrieval information.

Abbreviations:

ed. = edition

Ed. or Eds. = Editor(s)

n.d. = no date (for not date of publication)

p. or pp. = Page(s)

Vol. or Vols. = Volume(s)

No. = Number

Order: Entries should be arranged in alphabetical order by authors' last names. Sources without authors are arranged alphabetically by title within the same list. The references are arranged alphabetically, by the last name of the first author or, if author is not available - by title. Ignore the words A, An, and The when ordering by title.

Italics: Titles of larger works (i.e. books, journals, encyclopedias) are italicized. Italicize book titles, journal titles, and volume numbers. **Do NOT italicize issue numbers.**

Page numbers: Use the abbreviation p. or pp. to designate page numbers of articles from periodicals that do not use volume numbers, especially newspapers. These abbreviations are also used to designate pages in encyclopedia articles and chapters from edited books.

Indentation*: The first line of the entry is flush with the left margin, and all subsequent lines are indented (5 to 7 spaces) to form a "hanging indent".

Authors: If the Reference list includes two or more entries by the same author(s), list them in chronological order with the earliest first.

URL break: When the Reference entry includes a URL that must be divided between two lines, break it before a slash or dash or at another logical division point.

Remove hyperlinks: Remember to set your Word preferences to remove hyperlinks from URLs to prevent them appearing with an underline.

Example References

Bechara, A., Damasio, H., & Damasio A. R. (2000). Emotion, decision making and the orbitofrontal cortex. *Cerebral Cortex*, 10(3), 295-307. doi:10.1093/cercor/10.3.295.

Crowden, A. (2008). Professional boundaries and the ethics of dual and multiple overlapping relationships in psychotherapy. *Monash Bioethics Review*, 27(4), 10-27.

Gadher, D. (2007, September 2). Leap in gambling addiction forecast. *The Sunday Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.timesonline.co.uk>.

Imber, A. (2003). *Applicant reactions to graduate recruitment and selection*. (Unpublished Doctoral dissertation.) Monash University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Mellers, B. A. (2000). Choice and the relative pleasure of consequences. *Psychological Bulletin*, 126(6), 910-924. doi: 10.1037//0033-2909.126.6.910.

Mook, D. (2004). *Classic experiments in psychology*. Westport, CT: Greenwood.

Novotney, A. (2010, January). Integrated care is nothing new for these psychologists. *Monitor on Psychology*, 41(1). Retrieved from www.apa.org/monitor.

Tayama, T. (2006). *Velocity influence on detection and prediction of changes in color and motion direction* (Report No. 38, 1-20). Sapporo, Japan: Psychology Department, Hokkaido University.

Scholarly Articles	
Type of article	Reference list example
Where a doi is available	Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (year of publication). Title of article. <i>Journal Title</i> , volume number (issue number), page-page. doi:xxxx
Single author	Mellers, B. A. (2000). Choice and the relative pleasure of consequences. <i>Psychological Bulletin</i> , 126(6), 910-924. doi: 10.1037//0033-2909.126.6.910
Two to seven authors	Bechara, A., Damasio, H., & Damasio A. R. (2000). Emotion, decision making and the orbitofrontal cortex. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 10(3), 295-307. doi:10.1093/cercor/10.3.295
More than eight authors	Wolchik, S. A., West, S. G., Sandler, I. N., Tein, J., Coatsworth, D., Lengua, L., ...Griffin, W. A. (2000). An experimental evaluation of theory-based mother and mother-child programs for children of divorce. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</i> , 68(5), 843-856. doi:10.1037//0022-006X.68.5.843
Where no doi is available for an online article. Provide the URL of the journal homepage.	Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (year of publication). Title of article. <i>Journal Title</i> , volume number (issue number), page-page. Retrieved from URL Trankle, S. A., & Haw, J. (2009). Predicting Australian health behaviour from health beliefs. <i>Electronic Journal of Applied Psychology</i> , 5(2), 9-17. Retrieved from http://ojs.lib.swin.edu.au/index.php/ejap/
Where no doi is available for a print article	Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (year of publication). Title of article. <i>Journal Title</i> , volume number (issue number), page-page.

	Crowden, A. (2008). Professional boundaries and the ethics of dual and multiple overlapping relationships in psychotherapy. <i>Monash Bioethics Review</i> , 27(4), 10-27.
Magazine Articles	
Type of article	Reference list example
Online	<p>Author, A. A. (year, month of publication). Title of article. <i>Magazine Title</i>, volume number (issue number), page-page. Retrieved from URL</p> <p>Novotney, A. (2010, January). Integrated care is nothing new for these psychologists. <i>Monitor on Psychology</i>, 41(1). Retrieved from www.apa.org/monitor</p>
Print	<p>Author, A. A. (year, month of publication). Title of article. <i>Magazine Title</i>, volume number (issue number), page-page.</p> <p>Wilson, D. S., & Wilson, E. O. (2007, November 3). Survival of the selfless. <i>NewScientist</i>, 196(2628), 42-46.</p>
Newspaper Articles	
Type of article	Reference list example
Online	<p>Author, A. A. (year, month date of publication). Title of article. <i>Newspaper Title</i>. Retrieved from URL</p> <p>Gadher, D. (2007, September 2). Leap in gambling addiction forecast. <i>The Sunday Times</i>. Retrieved from http://www.timesonline.co.uk</p>
Print	<p>Author, A. A. (year, month date of publication). Title of article. <i>Newspaper Title</i>, pp. page-page.</p> <p>Packham, B. (2010, January 18). Bullies to show concern: schools to try Euro method that lets thugs off the hook. <i>Herald-Sun</i>. pp. 6.</p>
Books and Book Chapters	

<p>Editions: No edition information is required for first editions. Publication location: Publisher locations in the U.S.A. should include the city and the abbreviated version of the state (e.g. NY for New York); elsewhere in the world, include the city and country. Where more than one location is provided, use the first location listed.</p>	
Type of book	Reference list example
Print book	<p>Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (year of publication). <i>Title of book</i>. Location of publication: Publisher.</p> <p>Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (year of publication). <i>Title of book</i> (edition). Location of publication: Publisher.</p> <p>Mook, D. (2004). <i>Classic experiments in psychology</i>. Westport, CT: Greenwood.</p>
<p>Edited book</p> <p>Use the author rules as listed above. Where there is an editor instead of an author, follow the author rules, but also include the abbreviation ‘Ed.’ Or ‘Eds.’ in parentheses following the editor names: e.g. Editor, A. A., & Editor, B. B. (Eds.).</p>	<p>Editor, A. A., & Editor, B. B. (Eds.). (year of publication). <i>Title of book</i> (edition). Location of publication: Publisher.</p> <p>Williams, J. M. (Ed.). (2006). <i>Applied sport psychology: personal growth to peak performance</i> (5th ed.). Boston: McGraw-Hill.</p> <p>Lee-Chai, A. Y., & Bargh, J. A. (Eds.). (2001). <i>The use and abuse of power: Multiple perspectives on the causes of corruption</i>. New York: Psychology Press.</p>
<p>Electronic book</p> <p>The URL provided should be the website of the main publisher or provider. If you accessed the e-book via the catalogue, check the catalogue record to find the publisher or provider (where the full text is available from). Tip: conduct a web search – provide a URL that your readers will be able to find the book from, e.g. via psycBOOKS: http://www.apa.org/pubs/databases/psycbooks/index.aspx Googlebooks: http://www.google.com.au/</p>	<p>Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (year of publication). <i>Title of book</i> (edition). Retrieved from URL</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (year of publication). <i>Title of book</i> (edition). doi:xxxx</p> <p>Editor, A. A., & Editor, B. B. (Eds.). (year of publication). <i>Title of book</i> (edition). Retrieved from URL</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Editor, A. A., & Editor, B. B. (Eds.). (year of publication). <i>Title of book</i> (edition). doi:xxxx</p>

	<p>Bennett, P. (2006). <i>Abnormal and clinical psychology: an introductory textbook</i> (2nd ed.). Retrieved from http://www.ebib.com/</p> <p>Marlatt, G. A., & Witkiewitz, K. (Eds.). (2009). <i>Addictive behaviors: new readings on etiology, prevention, and treatment</i>. Retrieved from http://www.apa.org/pubs/databases/psycbooks/index.aspx</p>
Chapter in a print book	<p>Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (year of publication). Title of chapter. In A. Editor & B. Editor (Eds.), <i>Title of book</i> (pp. xxx-xxx). Location of publication: Publisher.</p> <p>Ramsey, J. K., & McGrew, W. C. (2005). Object play in great apes: studies in nature and captivity. In A. D. Pellegrini & P. K. Smith (Eds.), <i>The nature of play: Great apes and humans</i> (pp. 89-112). New York, NY: Guilford Press.</p>
Chapter in an electronic book	<p>Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (year of publication). Title of chapter. In A. Editor & B. Editor (Eds.), <i>Title of book</i> (pp. xxx-xxx). Retrieved from URL</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (year of publication). Title of chapter. In A. Editor & B. Editor (Eds.), <i>Title of book</i> (pp. xxx-xxx). doi:xxxx</p> <p>Branch, S., Ramsay, S., & Barker, M. (2008). The bullied boss: a conceptual exploration of upwards bullying. In A. Glendon, B. M. Thompson, & B. Myors (Eds.), <i>Advances in organizational psychology</i> (pp. 93-112). Retrieved from http://www.informit.com.au/humanities.html</p>
<p>Generic webpage</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use n.d. (no date) where no publication date is available. • Where no author is available, transfer the organisation behind the website, or the title, to the author space. 	
Type of resource	Reference list example
Generic webpage	Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of publication). <i>Title of work</i> . Retrieved from URL

Webpage: association as author	Australian Psychological Society. (2010). <i>Bushfire resources: Psychological preparedness and recovery</i> . Retrieved from http://www.psychology.org.au/bushfires/
Other resources	
Type of resource	Reference list example
Audiovisual (videos, DVDs, music recordings)	<p>Producer, A. A. (Producer), & Director, B. B. (Director). (Year of publication). <i>Title of work</i> [type of material]. Location: Publisher/ Studio/ Label.</p> <p>Cohen, A., Starbuck, S., Roberts, S., Schreuders, T., & Heron, Z. (Producers & Directors) (2001). <i>Brain story</i> [videorecording]. U.K.: BBC.</p>
Blog entry and online discussion boards and lists	<p>Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). <i>Title of post</i> [description of form]. Retrieved from http://www.xxxx</p> <p>Peele, S. (2010, January 10). <i>The most important psychology article of the 21st century: the U.S. isn't discovering how mental illness works, it's spreading it worldwide</i> [Web log post]. Retrieved from http://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/addiction-in-society/201001/the-most-important-psychology-article-the-21st-century</p>
<p>Conference Proceedings (unpublished)</p> <p>For published conference proceedings: Use book chapter format for one-off publications. Cite regular publications as per scholarly journal articles.</p>	<p>Paper presentation or poster session: Presenter, A. A. (Year, Month). <i>Title of paper or poster</i>. Paper or poster session presented at the meeting of Organisation Name, Location.</p> <p>Jodell, F., Russell, F., Tepper, K., Todd, P. & Zahora, T. (2009, September). <i>Joined at the hip: partnerships between librarians and learning skills advisers</i>. Poster session presented at the International Congress of Medical Librarianship, Brisbane.</p>
Lecture notes	<p>Author, A. A. (Year of publication). <i>Title of notes</i>. Unpublished manuscript, unit code, Monash University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.</p> <p>McGrath, B. (2007). <i>Lecture 7: Arrays and matrices</i> [PowerPoint slides]. Unpublished manuscript, ENG1060, Monash University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.</p>

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Podcast/ vodcast	<p>Producer, A. A. (Producer). (Year, Month Day). <i>Title of podcast</i>. [Audio podcast]. Retrieved from http://xxxx</p> <p>Png, V. & Dharmarajah, J. (Presenters). (2008, October/ November). <i>Effective PowerPoint presentations</i>. [Audio podcast]. Retrieved from http://mpa.monash.edu.au/compass_online/podcast-index.html</p>
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