

PAPER TITLE

Name of the first author

If you wish, add your contact details (e.g. place of work, email)

Name of the second author

If you wish, add your contact details (e.g. place of work, email)

Key words:

word 1, word 2, word 3, word 4, word 5 (define at least 3 words and a maximum of 5)

Abstract.

The abstract should clarify the objectives of the paper, the methodology, the data used and the main conclusions. The recommended extension for this section is 300 words.

1. Introduction or first section: Title 1

In this section you start the text, remember that the use of **bold style** is not allowed in the text if you need *to highlight any statement please use italic style*. Also, remember to refer to the

Figures and Tables included in the text. See also Table 1 for checking the styles that are permitted.

Table 1 Table of styles							
Style	Bolds	Italics	Font	Size	Capitals	Line Spacing	Justify
Paper title	yes	No	Arial	20	all	1,5	Justify
Paper subtitle	yes	No	Arial	12	all	1,5	Justify
Section title	yes	No	Arial	12	Where appropriate	1,5	Justify
Section subtitle	No	Yes	Arial	12	Where appropriate	1,5	Justify
Tables and Figures titles	yes	No	Arial	10	Where appropriate	1,5	Centred
Tables and Figures notes	no	No	Arial	8	Where appropriate	1,5	Justify
Foot notes	no	No	Arial	8	Where appropriate	1,5	Left
Text	no	emphasis	Arial	10	Where appropriate	1,5	Justify

1.1 Section subtitle style see table

Here you start the text of the subsection. Remember that you can only insert Figures and Tables, Figures can be graphs, maps, photography, amongst other type of images. Also, remember that notes should be at the end of the page and not at the end of the article.

Lastly, regarding references in the text body, remember to follow the APA norms – e.g.: ‘...This is a textual statement..’ (last name of the author, publication year, p. 25) If it is less than 500 characters it can be included in the same paragraph, however, if it exceeds the 500 characters it should be presented as follows:

‘a research design in with philosophical assumptions as well as methods of inquiry. As a methodology, it involves philosophical assumptions that guide the direction of the collection and analysis of data and the mixture of qualitative and quantitative

approaches in many phases in the research process. As a method, it focuses on collecting, analyzing, and mixing both quantitative and qualitative data in a single study or series of studies. Its central premise is that the use of quantitative and qualitative approaches in combination provides a better understanding of research problems than either approach alone.' (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2007, p. 5)

Continue with the text.

References

According to the APA norms, e. g.:

First example: book section reference:

Alderson, P. (2004a). Ethics. In S. Fraser, V. Lewis, S. Ding, M. Kellet & C. Robinson (Eds.), *Doing Research with Children and Young People* (pp. 97-112). London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi: SAGE Publications in association with The Open University.

Second example: article reference

Bakermans-Kranenburg, M. J., & van Ijzendoorn, M. H. (2007). Research Review: Genetic vulnerability or differential susceptibility in child development: the case of attachment. *48*(12), 1160-1173.

Third example: book reference

Creswell, J. W., & Plano Clark, V. L. (2007). *Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research*. Thousand Oaks, London, New Delhi: Sage.

Fourth example: electronic article reference

Dockett, S., & Perry, B. (2005b). "A buddy doesn't let kids get hurt in the playground": Starting school with buddies. *Journal*, 1, 22-34. Retrieved from http://extranet.edfac.unimelb.edu.au/LED/tec/pdf/journal_dockett_perry.pdf

Fifth example: website reference.

Educational Research Foundation, H. S. (2007). Curriculum. <http://www.highscope.org/Content.asp?ContentId=1>. Retrieved 2.12.2008