

Citing and Referencing Exercise (15 pts)

- This exercise will help you learn the correct formatting using APA (American Psychological Association) style for in-text citations and references cited sections of your assignments. This writing style is one of the most commonly used in the sciences and social sciences.
 - Tutorial for APA style: <https://flash1r.apa.org/apastyle/basics-html5/index.html>
 - Slide 13-16 for citing references in text**
 - Slides 17-26 for reference list**
 - Here is another resource with examples:
<http://www.cws.illinois.edu/workshop/writers/citation/apa/#intext>
- Download the exercise pdf instructions (this) from Canvas.
- Create a Word document and complete **EXERCISES I and II** – Be sure to label, put your name and section number, use 12pt font, 1” margins, and double-space
- Turn in your filled-out exercise on CANVAS in .doc or .docx format

GRADING RUBRIC

Points	Out of	Criteria
	2	ALL: Format - 12pt font, 1” margins, and double-spacing
	2	E1: No sign of plagiarism (word-for-word or paraphrasing)
	2	E1: Proper citation format and use for citation exercise
	3	E1: Answered the citation exercise using at least 5 sentences
	2	E2: The correct references were used in references cited
	2	E2: References cited was in alphabetical order and formatted with double-space and indent after first line of reference
	2	E2: Format of references follows APA – very minimal mistakes (see below)
	15	TOTAL

Information on Citations:

APA citations follow the author-date method: Author(s) last name(s) (in order they appear on the publication) and the date of publication. Below are examples depending on the number of authors (see the [tutorial link above](#) and slides 13-16 on using citations):

- one author (Bogart, 2009), two authors (Bogart & Pruetz, 2008),
- three to five authors lists all authors names **ONLY THE FIRST TIME** it is cited (Bogart, Bennett, Schapiro, Reamer, & Hopkins, 2014),
 - THEN use et al. in *all subsequent uses* (Bogart et al., 2014),
- 6 or more authors (Bogart et al., 2012).
- If you cite two different works in one sentence the citations are separated by a semicolon within the same parentheses (Bogart & Pruetz, 2008; Bogart et al., 2012) – Order is alphabetized by first author.
- Only quotes (which are strongly discouraged in this course) need to also include a page number in the citation (Bogart, 2009, p.100).

EXERCISE I: Citation Exercise:

Read the following excerpt from *Why is Sex Fun?: The Evolution of Human Sexuality* by

Jared Diamond (1997, pp. 81-84) and **write a paragraph (at least 400 words and no more than 2 pages) regarding the different gender roles and foraging intake brought in by the sexes in**

Hunter-Gatherers. DO NOT QUOTE! Cite the reference where needed. You do not need to do a References cited list unless you use outside resources.

NOTE: This book is not a primary or secondary reference that uses scientific citations and peer-review process. It is a mainstream popularized science book. The reference would not count toward your research required references.

The Northern Aché used to be full-time hunter-gatherers and continued to spend much time foraging in the forest even after they began to settle at mission agricultural settlements in the 1970s. In accord with the usual human pattern, Aché men specialize in hunting large mammals, such as peccaries and deer, and they also collect masses of honey from bees' nests. Women pound starch from palm trees, gather fruits and insect larvae, and care for children. An Aché man's hunting bag varies greatly from day to day: he brings home food enough for many people if he kills a peccary or finds a beehive, but he gets nothing at all on one-quarter of the days he spends hunting. In contrast, women's returns are predictable and vary little from day to day because palms are abundant; how much starch a woman gets is mainly a function of just how much time she spends pounding it. A woman can always count on getting enough for herself and her children, but she can never reap a bonanza big enough to feed many others.

The first surprising result from the studies by Hawkes and her colleagues concerned the difference between the returns achieved by men's and women's strategies. Peak yields were, of course, much higher for men than for women, since a man's daily bag topped 40,000 calories when he was lucky enough to kill a peccary. However, a man's average daily return of 9,634 calories proved to be lower than that of a woman (10,356), and a man's median return (4,663 calories

per day) was much lower. The reason for this paradoxical result is that the glorious days when a man bagged a peccary were greatly outnumbered by the humiliating days when he returned empty-handed.

Thus, Aché men would do better in the long run by sticking to the unheroic “woman’s job” of pounding palms than by their devotion to the excitement of the chase. Since men are stronger than women, they could pound even more daily calories of palm starch than can women, if they chose to do so. In going for high but very unpredictable stakes, Aché men can be compared to gamblers who aim for the jackpot: in the long run, gamblers would do much better by putting their money in the bank and collecting the boringly predictable interest.

The other surprise was that successful Aché hunters do not bring meat home mainly for their wives and kids but share it widely with anyone around. The same is true for men’s finds of honey. As a result of this widespread sharing, three-quarters of all the food that an Aché consumes is acquired by someone outside his or her nuclear family.

It’s easy to understand why Aché women aren’t big-game hunters: they can’t spend the time away from their children, and they can’t afford the risk of going even a day with an empty bag, which would jeopardize lactation and pregnancy. But why does a man eschew palm starch, settle for the lower average return from hunting, and not bring home his catch to his wife and kids, as the traditional view of anthropologists predicts?

This paradox suggests that something other than the best interests of his wife and children lie behind an Aché man’s preference for big-game hunting. As Kristen Hawkes described these paradoxes to me, I developed an awful foreboding that the true explanation might prove less noble than the male’s mystique of bringing home the bacon. I began to feel defensive on behalf of my fellow men and to search for explanations that might restore my faith in the nobility of the male strategy.

My first objection was that Kristen Hawkes’s calculations of hunting returns were measured in calories. In reality, any nutritionally aware modern reader knows that not all calories are equal. Perhaps the purpose of big-game hunting lies in fulfilling our need for protein, which is more valuable to us nutritionally than the humble carbohydrates of palm starch. However, Aché men target not only protein-rich meat but also honey, whose carbohydrates are every bit as humble as those of palm starch. While Kalahari San men (“Bushmen”) are hunting big game, San women are gathering and preparing mongongo nuts, an excellent protein source. While lowland New Guinea hunter-gatherer men are

wasting their days in the usually futile search for kangaroos, their wives and children are predictably acquiring protein in the form of fish, rats, grubs, and spiders. Why don't San and New Guinea men emulate their wives?

I next began to wonder whether Aché men might be unusually ineffective hunters, an aberration among modern hunter-gatherers. Undoubtedly, the hunting skills of Inuit (Eskimo) and Arctic Indian men are indispensable, especially in winter, when little food other than big game is available. Tanzania's Hadza men, unlike the Aché, achieve higher average returns by hunting big game rather than small game. But New Guinea men, like the Aché, persist in hunting even though yields are very low. And Hadza hunters persist in the face of enormous risks, since on the average they bag nothing at all on twenty-eight out of twenty-nine days spent hunting. A Hadza family could starve while waiting for the husband-father to win his gamble of bringing down a giraffe. In any case, all that meat occasionally bagged by a Hadza or Aché hunter isn't reserved for his family, so the question of whether big-game hunting yields higher or lower returns than alternative strategies is academic from his family's point of view. Big-game hunting just isn't the best way to feed a family.

Still seeking to defend my fellow men, I then wondered: could the purpose of widely sharing meat and honey be to smooth out hunting yields by means of reciprocal altruism? That is, I expect to kill a giraffe only every twenty-ninth day, and so does each of my hunter friends, but we all go off in different directions, and each of us is likely to kill his giraffe on a different day. If successful hunters agree to share meat with each other and their families, all of them will often have full bellies. By that interpretation, hunters should prefer to share their catch with the best other hunters, from whom they are most likely to receive meat some other day in return.

In reality, though, successful Aché and Hadza hunters share their catch with anyone around, whether he's a good or hopeless hunter. That raises the question of why an Aché or Hadza man bothers to hunt at all, since he can claim a share of meat even if he never bags anything himself. Conversely, why should he hunt when any animal that he kills will be shared widely? Why doesn't he just gather nuts and rats, which he can bring to his family and would not have to share with anyone else? There must be some ignoble motive for male hunting that I was overlooking in my efforts to find a noble motive.

As another possible noble motive, I thought that widespread sharing of meat helps the hunter's whole tribe, which is likely to flourish or perish together. It's not enough to concentrate on nourishing your own family if the rest of your tribe

is starving and can't fend off an attack by tribal enemies. This possible motive, though, returns us to the original paradox: the best way for the whole Aché tribe to become well nourished is for everybody to humble themselves by pounding good old reliable palm starch and collecting fruit or insect larvae. The men shouldn't waste their time gambling on the occasional peccary.

In a last effort to detect family values in men's hunting, I reflected on hunting's relevance to the role of men as protectors. The males of many territorial animal species, such as songbirds, lions, and chimpanzees, spend much time patrolling their territories. Such patrols serve multiple purposes: to detect and expel intruding rival males from adjacent territories; to observe whether adjacent territories are in turn ripe for intrusion; to detect predators that could endanger the male's mate and offspring; and to monitor seasonal changes in abundance of foods and other resources. Similarly, at the same time as human hunters are looking for game, they too are attentive to potential dangers and opportunities for the rest of the tribe. In addition, hunting provides a chance to practice the fighting skills that men employ in defending their tribe against enemies.

This role of hunting is undoubtedly an important one. Nevertheless, one has to ask what specific dangers the hunters are trying to detect, and whose interests they are thereby trying to advance. While lions and other big carnivores do pose dangers to people in some parts of the world, by far the greatest danger to traditional hunter-gatherer human societies everywhere has been posed by hunters from rival tribes. Men of such societies were involved in intermittent wars, the purpose of which was to kill men of other tribes. Captured women and children of defeated rival tribes were either killed or else spared and acquired as wives and slaves, respectively. At worst, patrolling groups of male hunters could thus be viewed as advancing their own genetic self-interest at the expense of rival groups of men. At best, they could be viewed as protecting their wives and children, but mainly against the dangers posed by other men. Even in the latter case, the harm and the good that adult men bring to the rest of society by their patrolling activities would be nearly equally balanced.

Information of Referencing

ALL in-text citations MUST provide a full reference in the 'References Cited' list at the end of an assignment and all references listed in the 'References Cited' MUST be cited within the text/body. For further information on referencing in APA go to the [Tutorial link at the beginning of the assignment](#) and **watch slides 17-26**. OR here:

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_style_introduction.html and go to the **left tab called "Reference list..."**.

The following are some basic rules and examples:

- References must be in alphabetical order by first author's last name
- The References Cited section should start on a new page (will not be counted in research report page limit)
- References should be double spaced but each reference is distinguished by indentation of half inch in all lines after the first one (see below example)
- Authors are listed by last name then initials.
- Journal title must be fully written out, do not use abbreviations (even if it is abbreviated on the article. All major words in the journal title are capitalized
- Journal title and book titles are italicized
- If a DOI has been assigned to the article, include after the page numbers for the article.
- MY RULE: DO NOT include database you retrieved the article from (e.g. pubmed).

Examples:

Bogart, S. L. & Pruett, J. D., (2008). Ecological context of savanna chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes* *verus*) termite fishing at Fongoli, Senegal. *American Journal of Primatology*, 70(6), 605-612. doi.org/10.1002/ajp.20530

Bogart, S. L., Pruett J. D., Ormiston L. K., Russell J. L., Meguerditchian A., & Hopkins W. D. (2012). Termite fishing laterality in the Fongoli savanna chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes* *verus*): Further evidence of a left-hand preference. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 149(4), 591-598. doi.org/10.1002/ajpa.22175

Edited Book:

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of publication). Title of chapter. In A. A. Editor & B. B. Editor (Eds.), *Title of book* (pages of chapter). Location: Publisher.

EXERCISE II: Referencing Exercise:

Read the following excerpt from a primary article (reference omitted on purpose). ***Find the citations in the paragraph and create a References Cited (APA Style) page using the images of possible reference images on the last page to help you create the list.***

Our findings highlight questions about at least two underlying theoretical assumptions about the nature of sexual and romantic attraction; first, that sexual attraction is “oriented” to some essential facet of gender (e.g., Bailey et al., 2016; Rosario & Schrimshaw, 2014), and second, that there are two and only two types of gender to “orient” toward maleness and femaleness. These assumptions have been critiqued elsewhere (e.g., van Anders, 2015), but empirical research on which to base new models is intensely needed, as current models of sexual orientation do not adequately articulate how sexed appearance, gender identity, and transgender status interact to influence perceptions of attractiveness.

Future research should examine what specific factors *do* influence attraction to people with various gender identity labels. For example, what stereotypic assumptions or attributions do perceivers make about someone with a nonbinary or trans identity that might influence their level of attraction? Such research could also explore the interactions of label with the gender typicality of facial appearance—a factor that we explicitly held constant in our study to avoid the common conflation of trans status with gender-atypical appearance. Future research might also pursue our finding that women in particular are equally willing to befriend nonbinary and trans people as cis people. Does friendship or acquaintanceship with someone having a particular gender identity reduce stereotyping and prejudice, as it robustly does in other intergroup situations (Pettigrew & Tropp, 2006)? Might an initial nonromantic friendship create the conditions for the later emergence of sexual and romantic attraction?

POSSIBLE REFERENCES USED BY THE ARTICLE ABOVE (Use to make your reference list)

Sexual Orientation, Controversy, and Science

J. Michael Bailey¹, Paul L. Vasey², Lisa M. Diamond³,
S. Marc Breedlove⁴, Eric Vilain^{5,6,7,8}, and Marc Epprecht^{9,10}

Psychological Science in the
Public Interest
2016, Vol. 17(2) 45–101
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THEORIES AND ETIOLOGIES OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Margaret Rosario and Eric W. Schrimshaw

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/14193-018>

APA Handbook of Sexuality and Psychology: Vol. 1. Person-Based Approaches, D. L. Tolman and L. M. Diamond (Editors-in-Chief)
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Note: in an edited book. Publisher is in Washington,
DC

555 - 596

Arch Sex Behav (2015) 44:1177–1213

DOI 10.1007/s10508-015-0490-8


Beyond Sexual Orientation: Integrating Gender/Sex and Diverse Sexualities via Sexual Configurations Theory

Sari M. van Anders



How Gender Identity and Transgender Status Affect Perceptions of Attractiveness

Jessica M. Mao¹, M. L. Hauptert^{1,2}, and Eliot R. Smith¹

Social Psychological and
Personality Science
1-12
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A Meta-Analytic Test of Intergroup Contact Theory

Thomas F. Pettigrew
University of California, Santa Cruz

Linda R. Tropp
Boston College

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2006, Vol. 90, No. 5, 751–783
Copyright 2006 by the American Psychological Association 0022-3514/06/\$12.00 DOI: 10.1037/0022-3514.90.5.751