Draft and Final Essay Guidelines:

Note: this paper is based on an experiment conducted in Dr. Owen’s lab. Participation is voluntary. You can make an appointment to participate in the experiment or to have the research assistant tell you about the experiment.

Your job is to thoroughly convince me that you understand the types of theories, questions, and experiments used to gain knowledge about how the mind works. The topic this summer is on a new variable that has been shown to influence semantic processing called body object interactions (BOI). This variable seems to indicate that our mental representations for words are embodied in real-world knowledge of how we interact with their referents. As this is a summer course, I have provided five articles for you to photocopy and return for other students in the class. Good papers will reference at least two other empirical articles. A good paper will reflect a lot of thought and analysis on behalf of the student. All drafts and final position paper must be written in APA style.

- Purpose of the paper:
  - To review, evaluate, critique, and integrate a minimum of 5 published research studies (i.e., empirical articles) pertaining to the examination of BOI (and embodied cognition).
  - To prepare you for writing research papers in your upper level psychology classes.

- Step 1: Selecting journal articles to review.
  - To include more references to papers you have read in your paper, you may want to look at the reference list found in the articles that I have provided.
  - A minimum of FIVE research articles (i.e., the ones I have provided) are required to be properly referred to in-text and in the reference section. (Note 6-10 articles is usually required for your forth year papers. Also, feel free to add non-empirical articles to help you present solid arguments, but these articles are to be in-addition-to the five research articles.)

- Step 2: Review the 5+ journal articles you have selected.
  - Before you begin, summarize each paper. What are the main topics? What were the IVs and DVs? What were the main findings/results? How did the authors interpret the results? What is the practical significance of such research?
  - Do all of the summaries form a coherent paper? What are the common threads that bind your reviewed research? What are the strengths of the published research? What are the weaknesses? Do think the papers make a clear argument or are there opposite points of view? What questions does your review leave unanswered? How would you design a study to answer that question?
  - NOTE: The best student papers serve to integrate the main IDEAS from several referenced papers. Papers that simply summarize one article after another do not show integration.

- Step 3: What to write.
  - Your paper must integrate the journal summaries. Do not simply paste one journal summary after another. Also, avoid the use of subheadings (e.g., introduction, literature review) as these may detract from the flow of the paper.
  - Avoid plagiarism! Be sure to cite any ideas that you quote or paraphrase.
  - Your paper must contain:
- **A title page:** the title page includes a page header and page number, the running head title, the title of your paper, your name, and your research institution.

- **An introduction and literature review:** Provide a few introductory paragraphs that indicates what your paper is all about. Note: the introductory paragraphs are the most important parts of your paper as they will entice the reader to read more, or grab a bottle of aspirin =)  
  - Remember that an APA style paper repeats the title of your paper on the first page of the introduction.  
  - The literature review serves to place your research within the context of what has been done previously. You must discuss a minimum of 5 published scientific journal articles (if you are unsure if your articles are scientific, please ask me). Your literature review should form a coherent and integrated account of the research area (i.e., do not paste one review after another without ensuring that there are connecting sentences that link the ideas/concepts/research in one review to the next). The literature review should have a summarizing paragraph (or two) that sums up the research that you have reviewed and that provides the hypotheses for the current study. The literature review does not delineate your point of view (i.e., avoid “I think that…” or “I feel that…”).

- **Methods Section:** A summary sheet of the methods will be provided. Your job will be to clearly articulate the details of the experimental methods to the reader.

- **Results Section:** A summary sheet of the results will be provided. Your job will be to clearly articulate the details of the results to the reader.

- **The Discussion Section:** Describe the main findings from the results section. Describe the theoretical implications.

- **Conclusions Section:** It is now time to wrap up your paper. In the conclusions section, you need to remind us what the important points of your review were, what your research question was, how you answered it.

- **Reference Section:** Following the guidelines set out in the 5th Edition of the APA publication manual, list all of your references.

The draft paper will be based on writing up the introduction + literature review, and methods sections in 6 pages (MAX). (Title page, abstract page, references are to be included, but they are not counted in the page numbers.)

The final paper will include the introduction + literature review, methods, results, discussion, and conclusions sections (no page limit). Again, you will need to include a title page, abstract page, reference page(s), table page (optional), figure caption page (optional), and figure page (optional). The final paper will also be marked for:

- **Cohesiveness:** whether the paper flowed together, moved from general to specific and then back to the general level, and if it was well organized.
- **APA Style:** proper APA citations and overall style must be followed.
  - Use 12 point Times New Roman font, or something very similar, and 1-inch (2.5cm) margins.
➢ **Step 4: Proofread your paper!!** Ask a friend or have someone at the Learning Skills Centre read over your paper – be sure to give the reviewer plenty of time to do this for you.

➢ **Step 5:** Hand the paper in. Three copies of your 6-page draft paper are due at the beginning of class on May 23rd and the final version of your paper is due on June 6th. Papers will be considered late if they are handed in after the beginning of that class period.

➢ *Be sure to address all the points that are raised in step 3.  Be sure to follow the APA style guidelines (see below).*

➢ Below, you will find some information on APA Style (see links on the web site for further information).

➢ **Ask me if you have any questions related to this writing assignment.**
APA Style Papers


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short Title</th>
<th>Page number and short title (&lt; 50 characters).</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Running head: SHORT TITLE</td>
<td>The running head is a short title, which is used as a page header. The running head is typed in all CAPITALS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Title</td>
<td>The LONG TITLE, Name and university affiliation should be about 1/3 of the way down the page, double-spaced, and centred.</td>
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<td>Name N. Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Northern British Columbia</td>
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Cite references alphabetically. List all authors’ last names the first time you cite a paper, then, if there are more than three authors, you can list the first author’s last name followed by et al. and the year. Example: Borowsky et al. (1999) ...

The identification of spoken and written words involves the integration of the target stimulus and relevant contextual sources of information from the environment. It has been demonstrated that listeners integrate both auditory and visual sources of information during auditory perception. The classic “McGurk effect” (e.g., MacDonald & McGurk, 1978; McGurk & MacDonald, 1976) illustrates that when listeners are presented with an ...
Moreover, Kay, Lesser, and Coltheart (1996) stated that little is known about the nature and type of the connections between processing subsystems.

Methods
Participants
Sixty-four introductory psychology students at the University of Saskatchewan participated …
Apparatus
An IBM compatible computer and MEL software were used to control the timing of the events and the data collection…
Materials
One hundred regular English words…
Design and Procedure
Participants were placed in one of two groups upon arrival to the laboratory…

Results
As expected, the group who received the imagery instructions for the low frequency regular words recalled more words than the group who received no imagery instructions for the low frequency regular words.

Discussion
These result stand in contrast to what single-route models of visual word recognition would predict…

Summary
Most models of reading incorporate …

… Future studies could explore whether the opposite pattern of results (in particular, phonological lexical to orthographic lexical facilitation dominance) would be observed for individuals who are highly practiced in mapping spoken words onto orthographic representations (e.g., stenographers).


Journal References:

Last name, I.I., & Last name, I.I. (YEAR). Title of the article. Title of the Journal, Volume Number, page numbers.

Please refer to the APA Publication Manual for how to construct tables and figures.

The APA Publication Manual can be found in the library. You will need to go to the reference section of the libraries. The call number is BF76.7.P83 2001.
APA Style Worksheet
(Common mistakes made by students – and ONES you NEED to avoid)

1. When to use ampersands (&) and “and”
   &  and  (APA Manual pp 207-281, especially p.208)

   Sentences: 
   ___  ___

   Baluch ___ Besner (1999) examined whether semantics, as measured by imagery effects, influences
   the naming of high and low frequency words.

   Bracketed citations:  ___  ___

   There have been several studies designed to address the question of whether semantics, as measured
   by imagery effects, influences the naming of high and low frequency words (e.g., Baluch ___
   Besner, 1999).

   References:  ___  ___

   naming of high-frequency words in an alphabetic script. Canadian Journal of
   Experimental Psychology, 55, 63-69.

2. Paragraph length

   Possible answers:  <  >  ≥  ≤  (APA Manual page 36)

   Paragraphs are  ____ one sentence, and  ____ one page.

3. When to use et al.
   (APA Manual page 208)

   First citation of a paper with less than six authors  YES  NO
   ___  ___

   First citation of a paper with six or more authors  ___  ___

   Second citation of a paper with 3-5 authors  ___  ___

   Second citation of a paper with two authors  ___  ___

   Second citation of a paper with six or more authors  ___  ___
4. Placement of a citation in relation to the end of a sentence.

Possible answers:  before   after   (APA Manual page 307)

The bracketed citation appears __________ the period at the end of the sentence.

Which of the following is correct? Circle the correct example.

The influence of semantics, as measured by imagery effects, on the naming of high and low frequency words has been investigated in several studies. (Baluch & Besner, 1999) It has …

The influence of semantics, as measured by imagery effects, on the naming of high and low frequency words has been investigated in several studies (Baluch & Besner, 1999). It has …

5. Use of Latin abbreviations.   (APA Manual page 106)

6. Which vs. that.   (APA Manual page 55)

7. Language Use – Reducing Bias   (APA Manual pages 75-76)

8. Semi-comma (;) use   (APA Manual page 80)

9. Acronyms and abbreviations
   Spell out   (APA Manual page 104)

10. Titles of articles
    Can you include the title of an article in________?

    | YES | NO |
    |-----|----|
    | The body of the text:   |   |
    | The reference list:     |   |
    | In-text citations:      |   |

11. Number use:

    Spell out numbers < 10

    Do NOT start sentences with numerical digits (even if the number is greater than 10)