

Format, Style, and Content of Psychology 245 Term Paper

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A term paper addressing a published study on learning is required in PSY 245. The paper should adhere to the editorial style guidelines of the American Psychological Association. The writing style must be clear, concise, and grammatical, and the work that you turn in must be your own. Select a paper from the list provided, and clear it with me before you begin. This paper conforms to the guidelines that you should follow; use it as an example.

As stated on the course syllabus, a term paper is required in this course. Its purpose is to allow you to gain experience with the psychological literature and demonstrate your ability to comprehend learning research. This handout provides information regarding format, style, and other “mechanical” aspects of the paper, as well as some suggestions about your choice of papers.

Format

Scientific writing usually follows a strict stylistic format. This allows the reader to focus on the content of the paper rather than on how the material is presented. Your paper is no exception. The paper should adhere to the editorial style of the American Psychological Association, as outlined in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, (6th edition, 2010). This book is in the library, and is available in the bookstore. The following list summarizes some of the major requirements of APA style.

1. Type all parts of the manuscript double-spaced, using Times New Roman 12-point font. Use only one side of the paper. Do not right-justify the text.
2. In the top left corner of Page 1 provide the label “Running head:” followed by the actual running head (a shortened version of the title, not exceeding 50 characters), in all caps. On all subsequent pages provide the running head (without the label “Running head:”) in all caps. The page number should appear in the upper right corner of every page.
3. Page 1 should be a numbered title page, giving the title (no more than 12 words), author’s name, and author’s affiliation (in this case, Albion College). Author Note, if necessary, appears below the author’s affiliation.
4. Page 2 should consist of an abstract providing a brief overview of your paper. It should be labeled “Abstract,” and should not exceed 250 words. The abstract should be typed as a single, non-indented paragraph.
5. The body of the paper follows, beginning on Page 3. As this is not a research report, there is no need for sections such as Method, Results, etc. The text can be one uninterrupted section, or can be broken down into subsections, as you deem necessary.
6. Citations of source material in the body of the text should take the form of the name(s) of the author(s) followed by the date of publication; for example, Authorone (1968), Authorone and Authortwo (1984). When there are three, four, or five authors, the names of all authors are required only at the first citation (Firstauthor, Secondauthor, Thirdauthor, & Fourthauthor, 1982); subsequent citations should be shortened (Firstauthor et al., 1982). If there are more than five authors, shorten the citation always, even the first time, to the first author’s last name and “et al.” Citation information that is not part of the sentence is placed within parentheses: “In 1984, Authorone and Authortwo replicated the important early finding by Authorone (1968) that chocolate facilitates migratory behavior in yaks; others (Firstauthor et al., 1982) have demonstrated this as well.”
7. Following the body of the text, and starting on a separate page, come the References. This is not a bibliography. It should contain only those papers to which you refer in the body of the text, not everything you have read. Arrange the references alphabetically by first author’s last name, and chronologically when two or more papers have the same authors in the same order (unless the papers are identified as parts of a series, in which case use the series order). List all authors’ last names and initials if there are up to seven authors. If there are eight or more authors, include the names of the first six, an ellipsis, and the last author’s name. The format required for various types of reference materials appears in the Reference section of this paper. Be sure to include all of the papers that you cite. Accuracy in citing your references is crucial! NOTE: This deviates from APA style, but you must provide a copy

of the first page of every paper, book, etc. that you cite. This provides some assurance that you had the opportunity to read the papers, rather than relying on someone else's description of the research (see discussion of primary sources, below). There is an automatic loss of 5% of the total possible value of the paper for each instance in which a copy is not provided. Please append these copies to the end of the paper.

8. Any Tables or Figures appear after the References. Tables come immediately after the References, and should be double spaced. Figures come last; a figure caption should appear under each figure on the same page. (It is unlikely that Tables and Figures will be required, but if they are, please follow this format.)

The paper should be 5 or 6 pages long, excluding title page, abstract, and references. Consult the APA Publication Manual regarding the desired style for items not discussed above, such as numbers, abbreviations, seriation, etc. Your grade will reflect in part the degree to which you comply with APA style guidelines.

Writing Style

Scientific writing requires clarity and accuracy. Please write grammatically; do not include sentence fragments, verbs that do not agree with their subjects, dangling participles, or split infinitives. If you need assistance with your writing, contact any grammar or composition text, or a reference book such as Hacker (1998) or Strunk and White (1979). (Do not rely on any source other than the APA Publication Manual for information about APA style.)

To ensure that you have presented material clearly, it is very good practice to write the paper, then put it aside for 1 or 2 days. If upon your rereading of it the paper still makes sense to you, it is probably fairly clear. If not, do some rewriting. Please be sure to proofread the paper before turning it in. As I have said often in marginal comments on students' papers, "If you do not care enough to read this paper, why should I?" Please take the time to proofread.

I will read and comment on a typed or printed draft of the paper if you give it to me no later than the date specified below. This will in no way guarantee you any particular grade on the paper, but will allow you to find out if there are some serious oversights that need to be corrected.

Appropriate References

Please realize that you are writing an academic paper, and as such must rely on academic references. This means that the papers to which you refer should appear in scientific journals such as *Learning & Behavior*, *Learning & Memory*, or *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes* (there are many others). These are all refereed jour-

nals, meaning that papers are reviewed by others knowledgeable in the field before they are published. They are also primary sources, meaning that the papers you read in these journals are written by the scientists who did the research leading to the papers. All of your references should be primary sources, and most should be drawn from refereed journals (although books or book chapters that are primary works are also acceptable).

Magazines such as *Psychology Today*, *Scientific American*, or *Newsweek* are usually not appropriate as references in a scientific paper. A textbook is also inappropriate. These works are secondary, not primary, sources; they report studies that were done by others. However, such sources are often good leads, suggesting avenues of investigation into the scientific literature. If *Newsweek* describes Dr. Smith's work on the extinction of phobias, do not cite *Newsweek*. Instead, find Dr. Smith's work in scientific journals.

If you rely on the internet or other electronic sources of articles, you must have access to the entire article, not the abstract alone. In the case of electronically accessed articles, you must provide with your paper the page containing the title and citation information, and at least one page of text indicating that the actual text of the article, rather than simply the abstract, was available to you.

The most important reason for citing the primary source is accuracy. Relying on a secondary source means accepting someone else's interpretation of the original work. Often this is fine, but equally often you will discover that the author of the secondary source is biased or inaccurate in his or her interpretation. Thus, your understanding of the original experiment will also be inaccurate or biased.

Academic Honesty

It is unfortunate that this section must be included, but experience suggests that it is necessary.

The work that you turn in must be your own. It is acceptable, in fact it is essential, that your paper be based on the work of other people; their contributions must be acknowledged. It is appropriate to read a paper, take notes on it in your own words, and refer to the findings of that paper in your own words, with proper citation, when you write your paper. It is entirely inappropriate to quote directly without citation, or even to paraphrase with or without citation. Substituting synonyms into someone else's text and then retyping it is not acceptable. Plagiarism is defined by Guralnik (1970) as the act of taking (ideas, writings, etc.) from (another) and passing them off as one's own. Pages 349–350 of the APA Publication Manual provide a very good discussion of this issue. Some good web-based sources regarding plagiarism are available through the psychology department's web page (<http://www.albion.edu/psychology>). Consult these sources or see me if you have any questions about academic honesty. If your paper contains plagiarized material you will receive

a grade of 0 and the matter will be referred to the Dean of Students (as required by the *Student Handbook*).

Issues Related to Content

Your paper must address one of the papers from the list that appears below. Once you have selected a paper, let me know your choice by turning in a page that indicates your choice *and lists two papers, preferably published later, related to the paper that you have selected.*

Your paper should address

- What led up to this work?
- What hypothesis was being addressed?
- Briefly, what did the authors do?
- What were the results?
- What did the authors conclude about their hypothesis?
- Was this conclusion justified?
- What additional work was or could be done on this question?

I will be glad to offer guidance if you have questions about any of these items.

Possible Papers

- Bandura, A., Ross, D., & Ross, S.A. (1961). Transmission of aggression through the imitation of aggressive models. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 63, 575–582.
- Blaisdell, A. P., Sawa, K., Leising, K. J., & Waldmann, M. S. (2006). Causal reasoning in rats. *Science*, 311, 1020–1022.
- Bolles, R. C. (1970). Species-specific defence reactions and avoidance learning. *Psychological Review*, 77, 32–48.
- Clayton, N. S., & Dickinson, A. (1998). Episodic-like memory during cache recovery by scrub jays. *Nature*, 395, 272–278.
- Ellins, S. R., Catalano, S. M., & Schechinger, S. A. (1977). Conditioned taste aversion: A field application to coyote predation on sheep. *Behavioural Biology*, 20, 91–95.
- Garcia, J., & Koelling, R. A. (1966). Relation of cue to consequence in avoidance learning. *Psychonomic Science*, 4, 123–124.
- Grau, J. W., Barstow, D. G., & Joynes, R. L. (1998). Instrumental learning within the spinal cord: I. Behavioral properties. *Behavioral Neuroscience*, 112, 1366–1386.
- Rau, V., Decola, J. P., & Fanselow, M. S. (2005). Stress-induced enhancement of fear learning: An animal model of posttraumatic stress disorder. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 29, 1207–1223.

Rosenkoetter, J. S., & Boice, R. (1975). Earthworm pheromones and T-maze performance. *Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology*, 88, 904–910.

Siegel, S., Hinson, R. E., Krank, M. D., & McCully, J. (1982). Heroin “overdose” death: Contribution of drug-associated environmental cues. *Science*, 23, 436–437.

Tolman E.C, Ritchie B.F, & Kalish D. (1946). Studies in spatial learning. I. Orientation and the short-cut. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 36, 13–24.

Due Dates

Due dates for the selection of the target article, the optional rough draft, and the final paper appear in the course syllabus. When you turn in your target article you must also provide references to two additional papers (see above). The draft is optional; turn in a printed copy if you want my comments. Due dates for the selection of the target article and the final paper are firm. Late papers will be penalized at a rate of 10% per day. There will be no exceptions to this policy; plan ahead in anticipation of illnesses, computer problems, etc.

Please submit a printed copy of the paper, and email a copy to me at wjwilson@albion.edu. The emailed copy must be in .doc, \LaTeX , or .pdf format unless you make other arrangements with me ahead of time.

References

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- Authorone, A. B., & Authortwo, C. D. (1984). Chapter by two authors in a book. In E. F. Bookeditor (Ed.), *Name of the book: Italicized but not all capitalized* (pp. 123-178). Albion, MI: Name of Publisher.
- Firstauthor, G. H., Secondauthor, I. J., Thirdauthor, K. L., & Fourthauthor, M. N. (1982). Journal article written by several authors. *Name of the Journal: Italicized and Capitalized*, 87, 734-746.
- Guralnik, D. B. (Ed.). (1970). *Webster’s new world dictionary of the American language*. New York: World.
- Hacker, D. (1998). *The Bedford handbook* (5th ed.). Boston: Bedford.
- Strunk, W., Jr., & White, E. B. (1979). *The elements of style* (3rd ed.). New York: Macmillan.