**Journal Article (JA) Assignment & Presentation**

* **Preparation (10 points)**
* JA Assignment Topic Selection Form by **8/24.**
* Journal Article Approved on-time (by due date as per instructions) **DUE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Journal Article Written Summary **DUE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Ppt Presentation **DUE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Assignment followed instructions
* **Written Summary (60 pts)**
  + Follow this template (Steps 1 – 8) to prepare written summary of your approved journal article.
* **Oral/PPT Presentation (30 pts)** –Steps 2-7
* Content & Scientific Merit
* Audio/Visual Support
* Speaking Style & Delivery

**Instructions**:

Each student will be required to give a PowerPoint presentation on a *current* (within the past 6 years) scientific empirical journal article based on one of the classic studies being discussed. I **MUST** approve your article in advance. You will turn in a pdf copy of the article for approval. The following guide will help you in preparing your written summary and PowerPoint presentation. PowerPoint presentation should be approximately 10 minutes to present the background, purpose/hypothesis, methods, results, and conclusions of study.

1. **Annotated Bibliography**

* Article Citation in APA Style

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article. Title of Periodical, volume number (issue number), pages.

* **The annotation**is a summary and/or evaluation of your article. Your annotation should:
  + 1. Summarize: Main arguments, theory/paradigm used, main findings
    2. Assess: Evaluate article as a source. Was it well written? It is reliable? Any major problems?
    3. Reflect: How does article help you understand your topic better? Do you think you can use article in future?

1. **Background:** What previous research led to this investigation?

Give enough background information here so that the audience (your reader) can appreciate and understand the question/hypothesis of your chosen article. You will find this information in the introduction section of the paper you selected. You need to include the previous research that led the authors to conduct the current study. Be sure to focus on what the previous authors did and found. This section should read like a story because basically you are telling the story that led up to the current investigation. And, when you are telling the story you need to use *in-text citations* to give credit to the previous authors!

In-text citations:

When citing sources in your paper, you need to include the authors’ names and publication dates of the sources. You should use the following formats:

* When including the citation as part of the sentence, use “and”: “According to Jones and Smith (2003), the…”
* When the citation appears in parentheses, use “&”: “Studies have shown that priming can affect actual motor behavior (Jones & Smith, 2003; Klein, Bailey, & Hammer, 1999).” The studies appearing in parentheses should be ordered alphabetically by the first author’s last name, and should be separated by semicolons.
* *DO NOT quote directly*.
* For sources with three, four, or five authors, **once you have listed all the authors’ names the first time**, you may write “et al.” on subsequent mentions. For example: “Klein et al. (1999) found that….”
* For sources with two authors, both authors must be included every time the source is cited. When a source has six or more authors, the first author’s last name and “et al.” are used every time the source is cited (including the first time).

1. **Hypothesis**: What was the research hypothesis or research question?

Be specific here so your audience/reader knows the purpose of the study. If specific hypotheses are mentioned, you must include them.

1. **Methods:** What were the methods of the study?

In this section, be sure to provide enough information about the study so that your audience can understand the protocol…but do not be OVERLY detailed.

* Sample: Who were the subjects/participants? How many?
* Variables: That is, what were the authors trying to measure and how did they measure it. How did they *operationally define* what they were measuring? For example, if the researchers were measuring “depression”, how did they *define* ‘depression’? If they used a psychological scale to do so, you need to give the name of the scale and the score that was used to label a participant as “depressed”.
* You must identify the research design of the study (descriptive, correlational, experimental, or quasi-experimental). *Explain your selection* using the information below as a guide:
  + - Descriptive Research – describes the behaviors, thoughts, or feelings of a particular group of individuals
      * Public opinion polls
      * Marketing studies of consumer preferences
      * Incidence of particular mental disorder
* Correlational Research – investigates the relationship between two or more variables

•      Is self-esteem related to shyness?

•      Is a person’s happiness related to how many cats they have?

* Experimental Research – can determine whether certain variables *cause* changes in behavior, thought, or emotion.
  + - * Experiments involve the manipulation of at least 1 independent variable (IV) and control of extraneous influences
      * As a result, causal effects on a dependent variable (DV) can be isolated.
* Quasi-experimental Research – examines the effects of naturally occurring events
  + The researcher is unable to manipulate the independent variable (IV) or control all other factors that might influence people’s responses. (e.g., gender, race, sexuality)

1. **Results**: What were the results of the study?

Be certain to include the descriptive statistics (relevant means and standard deviations) that are important for understanding the main points of the study; any correlation coefficients, when appropriate. And, absolutely, include statistical results (e.g. important significant test results, p-values MUST be included). You need not worry about including anything more than the p-value from the inferential statistics that are used.

* *It helps to summarize results in relation to the hypotheses.*
* What results were statistically significant? What results were not?

1. **Discussion**: What conclusions were drawn from the study?

Do not simply repeat the numbers from the results. Identify the main *ideas* the authors drew from those numbers.

* What do the numbers mean in plain English.
* Did results support hypotheses?

1. **Implications**: What implications do these conclusions have?

Here you should say something about how meaningful the results/conclusions are. Also, be sure to include a possible next study. Where should the authors go from here?

1. **Comparison**: In what way does the study relate to the “classic” research?

* Include in the written summary (not in oral summary—because you will run out of time!)