

1 Temple University APA Article

2 Preston Ngo<sup>1</sup> & Your Name Here<sup>1</sup>

3 <sup>1</sup> Temple University

4 <sup>2</sup> XYZ University

5 Author Note

6 In your Psychology paper, author notes are not always required. This section  
7 includes the **\*\*complete department/insistution affiliation\*\***, any changes in affiliation  
8 since completion of the paper, acknowledgements, and contact information. This section  
9 may be **\*\*deleted\*\***. R is an intuitive copy-paste way to create your own documents. It  
10 looks impressive too! Keep in mind, try to maintain active voice, past tense, and restrain  
11 from using casual wording throughout your paper. Have fun!

12 Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Preston Ngo, Postal  
13 address. E-mail: tug14752@temple.edu

14

## Abstract

15 Your College-level Psychology paper's abstract is typically structured based on your  
16 professor's requirements. It may not require one at all. Typically, the abstract contains one  
17 or two sentences providing a **basic introduction** to the field. Next are two to three  
18 sentences of **more detailed background** to the field, comprehensible to your fellow  
19 college-level peers. Next is one sentence clearly stating the **general problem** being  
20 addressed by your study. Next is one sentence summarizing the main result. Next is two or  
21 three sentences explaining what the **main result** reveals in direct comparison to what was  
22 thought to be the case previously, or how the main result adds to previous knowledge.  
23 Next is one or two sentences to put the results into a more **general context**. Finally, two  
24 or three sentences to provide a **broader perspective**, typically providing ideas for future  
25 studies. keywords are effectively chosen by the author. Your paper may not require this,  
26 but good articles contain around 10-12 keywords. Keywords to choose will potentially help  
27 search engines pick up your article for readers.

28

*Keywords:* keywords

29

Word count: X

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31 **Introduction (2.5-3.5 pages)**

32 Your introduction is the opening paragraph to your article. It should in one or two  
33 sentences introduce the **general purpose** of your study. Next in two or three sentences  
34 **address your research problem** in a relatable way to the general public. Next introduce  
35 the definitions of your constructs of interest—describe what you're measuring and why you  
36 chose to measure it for your dependent variable. Then, in one or two sentences describe in  
37 your own words the **importance of the study** that you discussed. Your introduction  
38 does not end here, however. Depending on how many sources your professor requires, you  
39 will need to do a **literature review**. Each paragraph in a lit review briefly describes what  
40 researchers did and found. Next, you must provide a reason for including the reference in  
41 the first place. In the next paragraph, in one or two sentences explain how your current  
42 study builds upon the existing research—state how it helps understand the problem. In one  
43 or two sentences, briefly describe **how you conducted the study** (methods). Finally, in  
44 one sentence state your **hypothesis and prediction** clearly.

45 **Methods (1.5-2.5 pages)**

46 Your Methods section describe the experiment itself. This section is separated into  
47 several parts—order is important.

48 **Participants**

49 In the first paragraph, describe the participants of your study. Describe who the  
50 participants are, how they were recruited, demographic info like gender or age, and explain  
51 any prerequisites to participating.

## 52 **Experimental Design**

53 This paragraph states the **experimental design** of the study—was it a within  
54 subjects design? A between subjects? In two to three sentences state the operational  
55 definitions of the **Independent variable** and **dependent variable**. State any and all  
56 control variables used, like randomization.

## 57 **Material**

58 The Materials section states in detail descriptions of the **stimuli** used in the study in  
59 one or two sentences. Next, in one or two sentences give a detailed description of the  
60 **measurement**, making sure to include one of your references for scale, if applicable.

## 61 **Procedure**

62 In this paragraph, in three to four sentences provide a **clear order of events** that  
63 pertain to your study. Next, provide a **description of the methods used** for each  
64 participant group. Finally, provide the

## 65 **Results**

66 Depending on your experiment type, you will need to calculate and gather data  
67 points. In one or two sentences explain in **plain english** the **hypothesis**, state the correct  
68 inferential test (this could be a two sided t-test etc.), and use the correct statistical  
69 language. Imagine explaining what you did to your grandmother in this section. Next,  
70 report what the test concluded in APA style including **means, standard deviation of**  
71 **each group, and directionality**. Next in one sentence report the **control variable**  
72 **testing**.

## Discussion

73

74 The discussion section is essentially a **summary of the problem with results**.  
75 Restate in one or two sentences the **main purpose of the experiment**. Next in two  
76 sentences or three, write the **summary of the findings in everyday language**. Next,  
77 take as long as you want to compare results to **past literature** (use as many sources as  
78 necessary). Finally, write your **general conclusions** after reviewing the literature.

79 The next paragraph(s) should concern your limitations. In one or two sentences,  
80 write **potential critiques and confounding variables** that you reported in your  
81 findings. Next, in one or two sentences **summarize exactly what the findings are** that  
82 you are referring to. Continue writing these paragraphs depending on how many  
83 limitations you found.

84 Finally in the last paragraph, brainstorm in one or two sentences **what future**  
85 **studies may want to do** to alleviate this issue. Directions to future studies must be  
86 based in logic and in the current study's results. These directions must be unique, relevant,  
87 and list all important directions... just writing "increase small sample size" is considered  
88 inadequate.

89

## References

90       **Note** that references are pulled directly from your .bib file. I will show you how to  
91 update this .bib file. Go online to the source you want to cite. If there is an option, you  
92 may most likely find a BibTeX citation option. Copy this citation and paste it directly  
93 into your .bib file. To ensure your citation appears in the references page, copy the intext  
94 citation and place it in parentheses like so: (R Core Team (2019)).

95

## Figures

96       According to APA6 guidelines, all figures must be in the page after the references.  
97 Pictures may be uploaded to RStudio or Rstudio Cloud from your personal files using the  
98 Upload option. Be sure to include your figures here using the following code:

99 R Core Team. (2019). *R: A language and environment for statistical computing*. Vienna,  
100       Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. Retrieved from  
101       <https://www.R-project.org/>

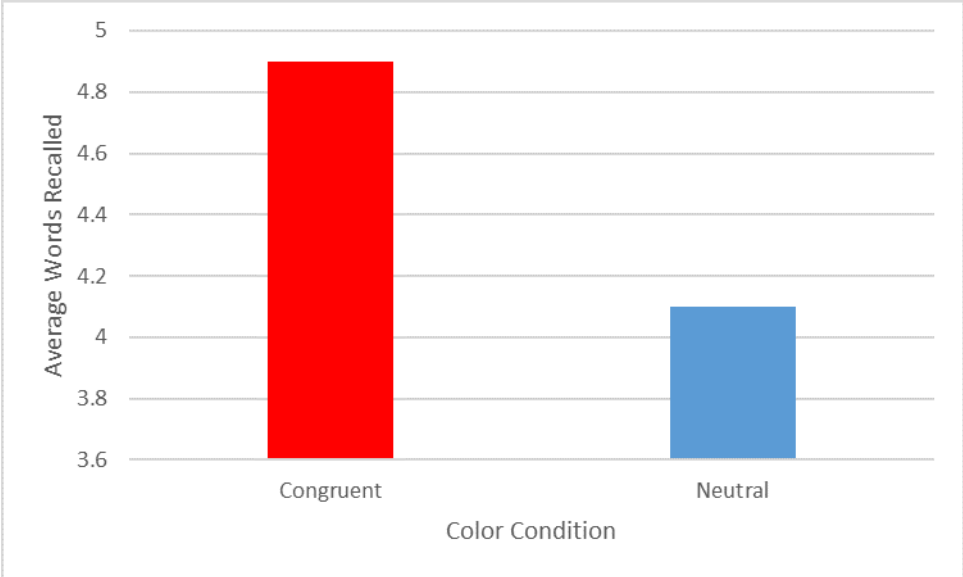


Figure 1. Figure 1: Words recalled as a function of color condition