Think of a Clever/Informative Title Describing your Paper

Your Name

Human Behavior Department, College of Southern Nevada

PSY/SOC 240: Introduction to Research Methods

Dr. Elsa Mason

Month Day, Year

Think of a Clever/Informative Title Describing your Paper

Start by making a broad statement describing either society at large, a big issue in the country related to your topic, or common experiences related to your topic (music or memory) shared by a certain population. Start to narrow down your introduction by being more and more specific with each sentence. Be sure that you stay with your topic and that you cite any claims that you make such as intelligence is a controversial topic (Smith, 2015) or exercise has been found to improve mood (Taylor, 2010). Your introductory paragraph needs to end with a thesis statement. This thesis statement should give a preview of what you will discuss in the body of your literature review such as Peanut butter and jelly sandwiches are the best type of sandwich because they are versatile, easy to make, and taste good.

Versatility

The first paragraph will discuss your first claim from your thesis statement and will support your claim with evidence from multiple references. You will support this claim by citing evidence from the research studies you have reviewed. For example, if two of your studies discussed different ways in which to make a peanut butter and jelly sandwich, then explain one way and cite your source (Peanut Butter, 2015) and then explain the other way and cite your other source (Jelly, 2010) and compare how effective or ineffective these are. Each paragraph is not its own study. Each paragraph it's it's own theme. Don't forget to include a transition to bring out a logical relationship between your first paragraph discussing the sandwich's *versatility* and your next paragraph discussing how *easy it is to make*. You can briefly summarize the point of the current paragraph and use words such as and, in addition to, furthermore, moreover, besides, than, too, also, another, equally important, first, second, etc., again, further, last, finally, not only-but also, as well as, in the second place, next, likewise, similarly, in fact, as a result, consequently and make the sentence as a whole connects the two points.

Ease of Production

The second paragraph will discuss your second claim from your thesis statement and will also support your claim with evidence from multiple references. Continue tying your discussion back to the main topic or your main claim you made in your thesis statement. Remember to not discuss one study at a time but to compare, contrast, synthesize results from the studies you reviewed and continue to cite these sources every time your make a claim that is not know by the average person (Smith, 2015). Be sure to give enough information about each study such as an abbreviated procedure or result o the study and how it compares to another, similar study. Don't forget your transition to connect your 2nd theme to your last theme.

Great Taste

Your third paragraph will discuss your third claim from your thesis statement and will also support your claim with evidence from multiple references. Don't forget that every citation you have in-text supporting your claims needs to be listed in full, APA format at the end of your paper in the reference page. Continue to discuss, compare, contrast, synthesize the research literature and how it supports your thesis. If possible, use sub-headings like the ones listed which help you stay on topic and help your reader anticipate what the next paragraph will cover. Don't forget your transitions and move on to your conclusion.

Conclusion

Your conclusion will summarize and tie together everything you wrote in the body of your paper. Your conclusion will begin with a statement that re-states your thesis and shows how you provided support for your different claims. Your conclusion will justify why it's important to conduct a Music and Memory experiment testing two different genres of music (classical and rock) on memory recall. Your final statement will be a hypothesis/prediction that states (in future tense) what results you expect to find when testing music and memory in

this way. Be sure to review your prior assignments on synthesizing research and writing experimental questions and hypotheses as these have provided practice for this section.

References

Last Name, F. M. (Year). Full title of empirical research study in sentence case. Journal Source, 3(1), 44-49.