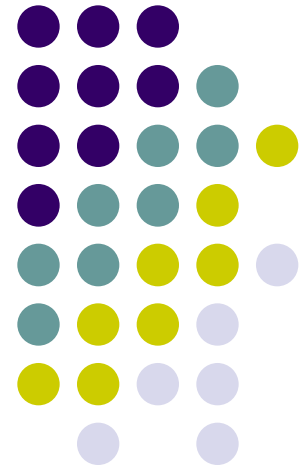
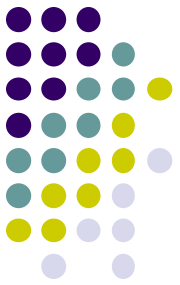


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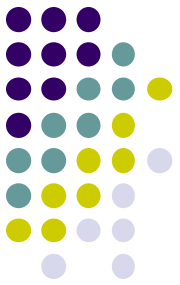
Paper Assignment





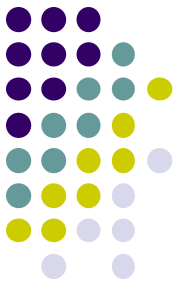
Paper assignment

- You will read and critically evaluate original research for the paper assignment



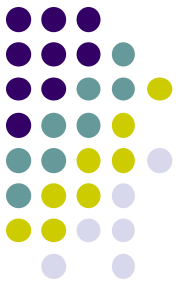
Paper organization

- Introduction (1-2 pages)
 - Review (5-8 pages)
 - Conclusion (1-2 pages)
 - References
-
- Include bold headers for each section
 - Should be about 7-12 pages
 - APA style



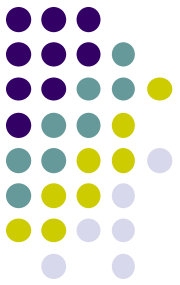
Introduction

- What is the key question being asked in the paper?
- Why is it important?



Introduction

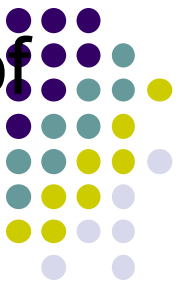
- Avoid technical jargon or details about the study in the intro
- Also avoid a personal narrative (“When I first started reading the paper...”)
- Your main goal is to briefly mention the key problem/question being addressed and why it’s important



Introduction

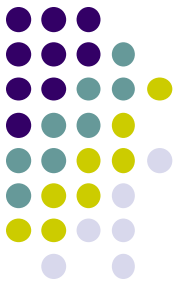
- Does consuming pornography have any discernable impact on consumers' satisfaction? And if so, is this impact negative or positive? These questions have stimulated a large number of studies, but uncertainty about their answers remains among communication scholars.
- Paul J. Wright, Robert S. Tokunaga, Ashley Kraus, Elyssa Klann, Pornography Consumption and Satisfaction: a Meta-Analysis, *Human Communication Research*, Volume 43, Issue 3, 1 July 2017, Pages 315–343, <https://doi.org/10.1111/hcre.12108>

- News, arguably the most prototypical form of mass communication, has traditionally been produced for and consumed by largely heterogeneous and disconnected mass audiences. However, ...[t]he digitization of news has not only increased individual users' control over news consumption but also enabled them to participate in computer-mediated conversations with news producers as well as other users through various feedback options (Bucy, 2004).



Eun-Ju Lee, Edson C Tandoc, When News Meets the Audience: How Audience Feedback Online Affects News Production and Consumption, *Human Communication Research*, Volume 43, Issue 4, 1 October 2017, Pages 436–449, <https://doi.org/10.1111/hcre.12123>

Paper Review : Summary



- Overview: Summarize in a sentence or two
- Theory: What is the broader theory?
- Hypotheses: What predictions are being tested?
- Design: what type of study (observational, experiment, survey, content analysis, meta-analysis)
- Measure: Indep, Dep variables
- Units: Who? How many? How selected?
- Procedure: brief chronology of study
- Analyses: What methods used?
- Results: Are hypotheses supported?

Paper Review: Critical Elements

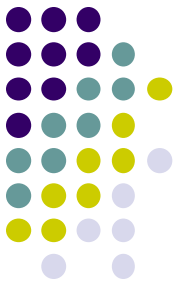


- After the summary, discuss the **2-3 most important** critical elements of the paper
- For each element, discuss what the authors did in the paper, and what that means for the results
 - “The authors interviewed a sample of people in the mall. Using a convenience sample raises some concerns about...”



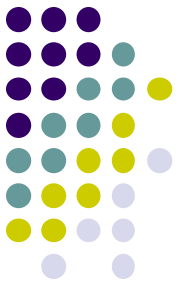
Paper Review

- Critically evaluate
 - Your critical components do not have to be exactly the ones from the list, but that is a good guide
- You should not discuss all 5 components, but think about which ones are important for evaluating the research
 - For example, if funding source is not an important issue, do not discuss in the paper



Conclusion

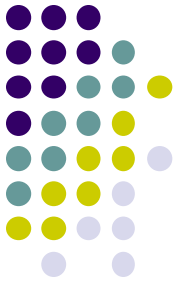
- After you critically evaluate, what is your overall conclusion based on your analysis of the paper? Summarize briefly.
- Include
 - caveats
 - (e.g. the results likely generalize to college students, but not necessarily older adults)
 - additional questions we would like to answer in future research

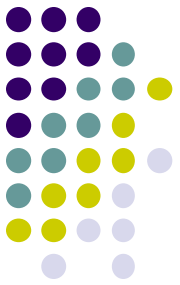


References

- APA Style for references and in-text cite
- Reference list will probably only include the paper you are reviewing, but you could use class text, other readings if necessary

APA Format Review



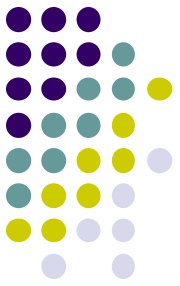


Citing sources

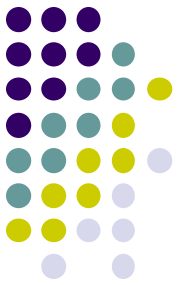
- As you write the paper, you will have to provide information about the papers you have included in your lit review (probably just one paper)
- You will include:
 - A **list of references** at the end of the paper, and
 - In-text **citations** whenever you state something that comes from the lit you are reviewing

APA List of References:

Journal articles

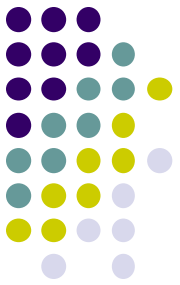


- Last, F. I., Last, F.I., & Last, F.I. (YEAR). Title of article. *Journal Name*, Vol., page #.
- Boyd, D. T. (2010). How to use APA. *American Psychology*, 4, 312-456.
- Boyd, D. T., & John, S. T. (2010). How to use APA. *American Psychology*, 4, 312-456.
- Boyd, D. T., John, S. T., & Kileen. G. H. (2010). How to use APA. *American Psychology*, 4, 312- 456.
- (Don't worry about doi's)



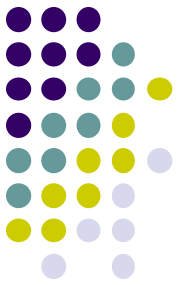
APA References Tips

- Put in alphabetical order
- An organization can be an author
- Use (n.d.) if no date is provided
- Consult other APA sources for other types of works (multiple articles by the same author, chapter in an edited volume, etc)
 - www.owl.english.purdue.edu



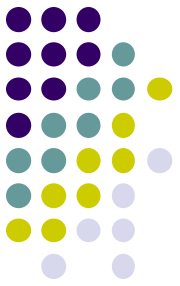
In-text APA citations

- Whenever you state something from lit you are reviewing in your paper, you should cite the relevant work
 - Smith (2010) suggests that friends prefer to stay in contact via Facebook.
- Use in text citations to briefly refer to paper rather than writing “John Smith, a researcher at Penn State University, found that...”



In-text APA Citations

- Citing studies with a single author:
 - Smith (2010) suggests that friends prefer to stay in contact via Facebook.
 - Friends prefer to stay in contact via Facebook (Smith, 2010).
- Citing studies with more than one author:
 - Smith and Boyd (2010) suggests that friends prefer to stay in contact via Facebook
 - Friends prefer to stay in contact via Facebook (Smith & Boyd, 2010).

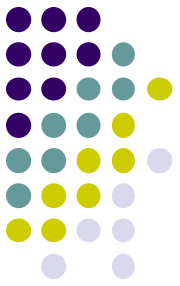


Two ethical issues

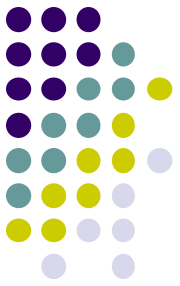
- Authorship credit
- Plagiarism

Both have to do with attributing credit to people who contributed to the field

Authorship credit



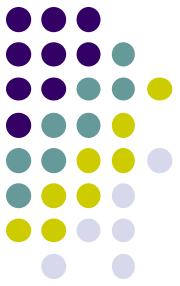
- Only take credit for research you have conducted
- Give credit to all who have contributed



Attributing information

If you use someone else's work, you should give credit by:

- including an in-text cite
- including the work in your list of references
- putting direct quotes in quotation marks



Plagiarism

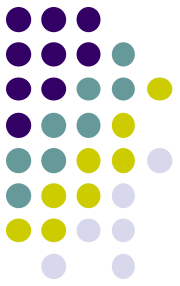
- **Plagiarism:** not properly citing or giving credit to a source of information
 - Source not cited
 - Source cited



Plagiarism: Source not cited

Source not cited plagiarism includes:

- Use someone else's words as your own without giving credit
- Changing only a few words of someone else's work and not giving credit
- Re-Using your own prior published work without citing

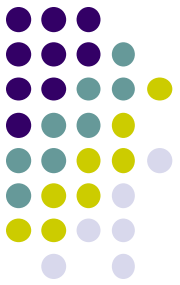


Plagiarism: Source cited

Source cited plagiarism includes:

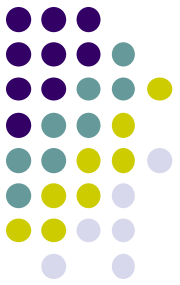
- Cite work in text, but don't include in references
- Attribute quote, but don't put in quotation marks
- Paper appropriately gives credit to prior work...but doesn't include anything original

Stephen Ambrose



- **Ambrose, pg. 40:** “Suddenly, he gave a whoop and raced forward, the squad following, yelling like wild men. As they tossed grenades into the windows, Cota and another man kicked in the front door, tossed a couple of grenades inside, waited for the explosions, then dashed into the house. The surviving Germans inside were streaming out the back door, running for their lives.”
- **Balkoski, pg. 155:** “Suddenly, the general and his group raced forward, screaming like wild men, hurling grenades in the windows. Cota and another man kicked in the front door, tossed a few more grenades inside, waited for the explosions, and then disappeared into the house. As the rest of Cota’s team followed him inside, the Germans streamed out the back and ran for their lives.”

Jonah Lehrer



- “The newly minted *New Yorker* staff writer’s June 12 blog post “[Why Smart People Are Stupid](#)” copied, at times word for word, three paragraphs from Lehrer’s 2011 *Wall Street Journal* story “[The Science of Irrationality](#).” A few hours later, [New York’s Joe Coscarelli](#)’s Joe Coscarelli and [writer Jacob Silverman](#)’s Joe Coscarelli and writer Jacob Silverman [discovered](#) a bunch more instances in which Lehrer reheated his



Avoiding plagiarism

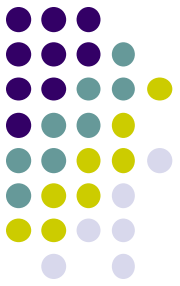
You want to avoid tons of quotes; this is not good writing

On the other hand, you don't want to plagiarize by only making minor changes to prior work (even if you do cite that source)



A way to avoid plagiarism

- Read & internalize the argument
- Put it in your own words
- Cite, cite, cite



Notes

- Plagiarism and the cumulative nature of science
- Plagiarism and grades

Steps in writing the paper

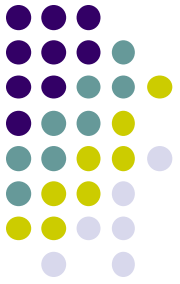


- 1. Read & understand paper (In a future mini-assignment, you will be asked to provide a brief summary in outline form)
- 2. Give another close read and jot down any critical elements
- 3. Decide which critical elements to include in your paper
- 4. Write the paper; probably best to start with review and add intro & conclusion later
- 5. Set aside and revisit later to edit
- 6. Upload to D2L on exam week

Paper grades



- Introduction (1-2 pages) What is the problem? (5 points) Why is it important? (5 points)
- Review (5-8 pages) Summarize research design (20 points) Select 2-3 elements to critically evaluate (20 points)
- Conclusion (1-2 pages) Brief summary (10 points) Caveats and ideas for future research (10 points)
- References/APA Style/Organization (20 points)
- Clarity (10 points)



Any questions?