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EXS297 Motor Behavior  
General Format for Journal Article Summary

Top of Page – Bibliographic Information Your Name and Lab section

Author, A., Author, B.B., & Author, C.C. (Year). Title of the journal article with only the first letter of the first word capitalized. *Journal of Research is in Italics Followed by the Volume Number (also in Italics) and then Page Numbers, ##, pp-pp.* If the article is from an internet-only journal, include the following immediately after the page numbers (underlined for emphasis here only). Retrieved month day, year, from http:// If the internet article is based on a printed journal that you only viewed electronically, then include [Electronic version] just after the article title but before the period.

Introduction - Give a brief introduction (1-3 sentences) to give the necessary background to the study and state its purpose (in your own words). Why was the study conducted? What was it about?

Procedures - In your own words, describe the specifics of what this study involved.

Who were the subjects? How were they grouped? What did they have the subjects do? Under what conditions? For how long? What was measured? What was being compared?

Findings - In your own words discuss the major findings and results. How useful or significant is this (what did the author(s) say about it?) Conclusions - In your own words, summarize the researchers' conclusions. What was the major outcome of the study?

Personal comments - Give your reaction to the study? Such as: What did you learn from the study? How might you apply the results in a future teaching/coaching/clinical application?

Explain how this study might relate to the lab, lab topic, and/or your project.

Please refer to APA Format Examples handout for more bibliographic information samples, or go to: <http://web.cortland.edu/bendrick/APAexamples.pdf>

The article summary must be in this exact format with these headings (underlined in above box).

REMINDER: Any information which is word for word from the article, must be in quotation marks with the page number identified, for example: (p. 38), otherwise it is considered plagiarized. With the exception of perhaps one or two sentences, the abstract should be in your own words anyway.

Luke Wang  
October 27, 2009  
Mr. Ferguson  
Biology 9 3B

## Diffusion Lab Report

### Question

How will the temperature of the water affect the rate of diffusion?

### Hypothesis

If the water temperature is higher, then the rate of diffusion will increase, and vice versa.

### Variables

#### *Independent Variable*

Water Temperature

#### *Dependent Variable*

Rate of Diffusion

#### *Controlled Variables*

##### Amount of water

The variation of the amount of water put in to the petri dish can also affect the rate of diffusion, so it must stay the same for all tests.

##### Amount of Potassium Permanganate

Adding different amount of potassium permanganate to the water can affect the rate of diffusion, so same amount of potassium permanganate should be added to the water every time.

## FORMAL LAB REPORT FORMAT

The following is a guide for all formal lab reports in this course. You need not limit yourself to this outline. If additional information is warranted then please add it.

### Title

- The title should indicate what the lab is all about. Centered at the top of the page.

### Introduction & Background

- Include what is already known – with citations.
- Indicate what you hope to learn (purpose of the lab).
- List all components of experimental design: independent variables, dependent variables, control factors, constants.
- Clearly identify your hypothesis.
- caveat:** This introduction section will take some research. Do not "wing it" by making up information from your head!

### Materials

- List the materials used in the lab.

### Procedure

- A brief description of the procedure to show how the lab was conducted.
- Describe methods for controlling variables.
- Describe methods for collecting data.
- Note any departure from the instructions given.

### Results (present the data)

- Construct all data tables and charts to present the data collected.
- Must include titles and labels for all tables and charts.

### Analysis (process the data)

- Construct all graphs needed to show results.
  - Correct type (bar, line, pie)
  - Title
  - Appropriate units
  - Labeled Axis
  - Legend
- Labeled diagrams or photos.

### Conclusion & Discussion

- State a valid conclusion and explain **WHY** you think the results turned out the way they did.
- Explain any unexpected results and why those results may have been obtained.
- Evaluate the data to determine if it supports your hypothesis using specific reference to the data.

### Sources (each under an individual section)

- References – Works cited within your lab report in the introduction or conclusion/discussion.
- Appendix – Put any formulas used for calculating data presented or references in the lab report.

# Evidence

What evidence do you have to support your claim?  
(Always give numbers and data to support your answer in this section.)

## How to Write a Technical Paper (Formal Lab Report)

A Technical Paper is broken down into five major areas<sup>6</sup>. The first section is the introduction, followed by the materials and methods, results/discussion, conclusion, further experiments, and finally the bibliography. Below is an explanation of the various parts of the technical paper and what should be included in each. ("In a paper that is being published there is an additional section called the abstract which is written last and is a summary of the entire lab and placed before the introduction.)

### Introduction:

The introduction is broken down into three areas, the "What", "Why", and "How". All three areas should be addressed in the introduction. The "What" is background information on the topic of your lab report. You can get this information from your text, other books, or magazines that you might have. The "Why" is the purpose of your lab and can include your hypotheses. This section can be a few sentences in length. The "How" is a one to two sentence overview of the lab. In the introduction, parenthetical citations should be used. In your discussion of background information you should cite all facts given. Example: The pH that enzymes generally function at is around 6.0 (Campbell 2002 pg 292) The page number is not always present. If not placed there it will definitely be in the bibliographic citation.

### Materials/Methods:

This is a sequential explanation, in paragraph form, of how the lab was carried out. Include a diagram of the lab set up as needed. Label the diagram of the setup and refer to it in the procedure. Include the materials with the explanation and not in a separate category. This should be in a **narrative paragraph, not a list**.

### Data/Results:

This is a sequential accounting of what happened in the lab. This is **not why it happened**. There should **always be a written narrative of the lab results**. As well as a written description of the events in the laboratory, other methods of displaying data should be used. Data tables are probably the best way to display the data. Each data table must be labeled with a title and include proper units. Use a ruler to draw your data table if drawn by hand. The use of a computer is valuable and highly recommended. Graphs are very important. They allow for rapid interpretation of data and should be used if possible. Axes of the graph should be labeled, and the graph should have a title. Plate drawings could also be part of your results if appropriate. **The correct labels (ie Table A: Time vs. Protein Concentration) should be given to all tables and figures. Each should have a label and caption.**

### Conclusions:

In the conclusion, the purpose should be discussed and analyzed as compared to the results obtained in the lab. Using the data, explain how the data supported or did not support the hypotheses explored. Explain what the results show, using the data to support individual conclusions. In summarizing, one must consider any sources of error that may have occurred in the experiment and then how one could eliminate them next time. What can be concluded from the experiment and what can be related to other more general concepts?

### Further Experiments:

This section can be included in the conclusion or separated into a new section and discussed further. What new directions could be taken in answering the research question being explored?

### Bibliography:

Campbell, Neil *Biology* 5<sup>th</sup> Ed. Benjamin Cummings 1997

How to write a conclusion of a report example. How to write a conclusion in scientific report. What is a conclusion in a scientific report.

New York: Editores is worth it. Indicate the corresponding author and his contact data. The Executive Summary will explain the proper report. Successful laboratory reports: a manual for science students; Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, 1992. The review of literature will reflect the research that supports and deny the hypothesis. In this section, they should not discuss or explain the results. Tyulus of the magazine in italic, number of volume in italic, number of number, página range. Recommendations If the report is of a investigative nature, the final section (after the conclusion) will be any recommendation to be made on the basis of the scientific results. The American Psychological Association (APA) provides guidelines for the correct format that researchers should use when writing psychology research reports. Cognitive function, P3A/P3B cerebral potentials and cortical thickness in aging. In this section, investigated hypothesis must be informed. Doi if available. Example: Fjell, A. A scientific report is a document that describes the process, progress and // // the results of the technical or scientific research or the state of a technical or scientific research problem. S.; Scheffer, M. asks what are the potential subtitles that we can find in the section of all of a scientific report? The title of the title will include the following: Report Tyulus: Generally 4-12 words of length. The introduction must consist of a third of the psychology research report. The world consists of multiple subsections to ensure that the report covers enough details to replicate the investigation. Respond to, you must inform all the data, whether significant or not. Ask what is a scientific report? B. Fischl, B. and Reinvang, I. Question do you have to insignificant dates? Sin embargo, los reportados dates in the seccti'n of results in the Deben repeat Aquaa. Question what a structure of Deberaa Does the scientific report not? The materials and all, sometimes called experimental, are a description of the materials and procedures used: what was done and how. Ask, should the following book by APA guidelines be informed? Answer This section must describe what the investigators did in the investigation in the order they did. They must include details about standardized instructions, informed consent and the report. When the psychologists carry out an investigation, an essential part of the process implies informing what involved the research and the results and conclusions of the study. For example, systematic review uses a systematic approach (clearly defining variables and creating extensive inclusive criteria and exclusion to find research in databases) to collect empirical data to answer a research question. The structure of scientific reports in psychology suggests several headers for use in psychology reports. R.; Niedziela, R. On the other hand, they should write it under the discussion header. Ask what is a secondary scientific report? Answer A scientific report consists of details about the scientists who report what their research involved and reported the results and conclusions strange from the study. However, a general framework is used as a template for research. For an average drain device, Energizer maintained its voltage for approximately 10% more than Duracell. This section provides a brief description of the entire study, which is technically 150-200 words. Example: Eating, R. included author addresses. Editor. Now we will explain this frame with more detail. The research of abstract psychology must always begin with a summary. Executive summary This would be at the beginning of the report (before Ask what type of details should be added in the discussion section? Researchers can obtain information used in psychology research through various sources, but the two common common ones through books or magazines. The researchers list this section in alphabetic order based on the author's last name; the references that appear on the list must be informed according to the APA format. The structure and details of the scientific report included in the report will vary according to the researcher's experiment. New York: Worth Publishers. Journal: Author, initial (AA ± o). However, secondary scientific reports such as pairs magazines, meta-elisis and systematic reviews are a type of scientific report that scientists produce when the researcher answers their proposed research question using previously published findings. This is the summary of your argument or experiment/research, and must be related to the introduction. The conclusion must only consist of a few sentences and must reiterate the results of your experiment/research. If appropriate, suggest how to improve the procedure, and what additional experiments or investigations would be ostile. Describe all used in research. Reflect on your real data and observations. Explain or rationalize wandering data or describe possible sources of error and how they may have affected the result. The discussion must answer the question "What do the results mean?" It is an argument based on the results. When writing about each image, graphic or table, consult it in paragraphs, p. (Figure 1). If possible, give a section of related results and then comment on them instead of presenting many unrelated results and then discussing them at the end. According to my experiments, the Energizer maintained its voltage (dependent variable) for approximately a time permit 3% more long (independent variable) that Duracell on a low current drainage device. Ask what is the proper summary? Indicate your interpretation of findings, perhaps sharing them with literature. Identification of the person authorizing the report and the authorization date. A %! You must begin with the descriptive data followed by inferential statistics (the type of statistical test used to identify whether a hypothesis must be accepted or rejected). For a high drain device, Energizer maintained its voltage for approximately 29% more than Duracell. Tyulus of the book in italic. Dentzner, M. When psychogues carry out an investigation, an essential part of the process implies informing what involved research and results and conclusions strange from the study. If the hypothesis is not compatible, the discussion must explain from the investigation why this may be. Ask how should a summary be? This section only establishes what you have found and does not discuss it or explain it. It is important to replicate research to identify if it is reliable. Abnormal psychology. You may also include recommendations and conclusion of research. Human brain mapping, 28 (11), 1098-1116. This section establishes what it found. The following will be included in their results: images and spectra. Tables and graphics whenever it is practical. Declarations of the results in the text (without repeating the data in the graphics and tables). There is a primary scientific report when researchers conduct research themselves. Next, we will explain the correct way to format these regulations by APA and provide an example: Book: Author, initial (publication year). Key results. Response In the results section, the researcher must insert the inferential data analyzed, which could take the form of numatic, graphic and figures. Ask what is the scientific research by APA in psychology reported? These statistics must include the size of the effect and the level of meaning (P). In discussion, researchers should not add statistical values. The proposal of Reference section is to give a great time to all the investigations used when writing the report. F. CONCLUSIONS My hypothesis was that Energizer would last more time in of proven devices. Describe the sample preparation process, the specifications of the instruments used and the techniques used. Include thorough details (for example, if you followed a set of written instructions, you may not need to write the complete procedure; briefly indicate what the manual was done and cited), there must be enough details so that someone can repeat the work. Do not continue using the word "then": the reader will understand that the steps were carried out in the order in which they are written. The ma © should be written in the past tense and passive voice. Authority: Always publish under the same name. ELEMENTS OF THE LABORATORY REPORT WRITING.HTTP://CHEMISTRY.CHE.DEPAUL.EDU/LABREPORT/ (accessed in August 2004). emerson, L.; Hampton, J. can present the data found through numerical values, tables and figures. This section aims to allow readers to read the summary and decide whether the investigation is relevant to them. Introduction

The proper of the introduction is to justify why the investigation is carried out. An interesting future study could involve trying the batteries at different temperatures to simulate real use in very cold or very hot conditions. Ronald J Eating wrote the book, the publication year is missing. If they do, the findings with the findings previously published in the introduction that also found the same results. It makes the report more easier to read and find relevant information and guarantees that the original investigation authors are recognized and accredited. The structure of the scientific report must use the following subtitles: summary, Everything (design, participants, materials, procedures and technical), results, discussion, references and occasionally apigice, in this order. A main scientific report occurs when researchers carry out research themselves. However, secondary scientific reports such as pairs magazines, meta -lanes and systematic reviews are a type of scientific report that scientists produce when the researcher answers their proposed research question using previously published findings. Answer ensures that scientists report enough information. Makes the report more easy to read and find the relevant information. Ensures that the original research authors are recognized and accredited. Article of the article. DOI: 10.1002/HBM.20335 â? This research produces different types of scientific reports, such as: primary research data collected from the researcher who conducts an experiment. Use statistical means to combine and analyze data from multiple studies that are similar. Subtages can be used to divide this section to make it easier to understand. The amounts of data of data or unprocessed data (not refined statistically) can be presented in the Apages. It includes only its own results observed in this section. The following should not be included in their results: what I expected to find or what was supposed to have observed. References to other works (published data or theory statements). Use the discussion section of the report for these. The section section must be written in the last tense and passive voice, avoiding the use of "I" and "we". The important details that the summary must provide a general description includes the hypothesis, the sample, the procedure, the results, the details about the analysis of data and the the Extra. The structure of a scientific report must use the following subtitles: Subtages: Introduction, all (designed, participants, materials, procedures and technical), results, discussion, references and occasionally apigice, in this order. The study. Scientific reports can be primary or secondary. You must add very little new investigation to the discussion section. My results support my hypothesis. The summary is an autonomous synopsis of the report, an informative summary of what he did and what he discovered. The summary must include the following: Objectives (as described in the introduction) and the scope of research. A brief reference to materials and all. A summary of the results and conclusions: a brief but exhaustive declaration of the results of the experiment. If there is a hypothesis, it can indicate that it is and if it was supported or refuted. The following should not be included in the summary: quotes of literature. Formulas and abbreviations, references to tables. Although the summary is the first in a report, it is better to write it for last, after having the results and conclusions. Answer A primary scientific report occurs when researchers conduct research themselves. Answer the structure of a scientific report you must use the following subtitles: â abstract.intropion.method.results.discusion.references.CCASSIONALLY APPEE. Question What information should be provided in the section of procedures of a scientific report? Here, adding a new investigation to present the findings is acceptable (perhaps another theory explains it better). Non -alkaline batteries of heavy duty do not maintain their voltage provided that the alkaline batterous at any level of current drainage. Only a table of content for length reports (generally 6 pages or more) is required. This is generally done writing a relevant literature review to the phenomenon and show that their study will fill an emptiness in research. The information described in the literature review must show how much was applied to form the question/hypothesis of research. Ask what is a main scientific report? Give the main conclusions and recommendations (if applicable). It is essential to criticize this research, such as strengths and weaknesses, how much contributed to the field of psychology and its next direction. M., Walhovd, K. The own introduction is to put the reader in the image and place research/experiment in a context. The following may be included in the introduction: Background on the analysis that will be made. Review of previous investigations (relevant literature) to give background; paraphrasing relevant facts of scientific literature, citing the sources to support each declaration. proven by experimentation) if there is one. An explanation of the different techniques and why they are used. A declaration of the objective/s - what he hopes to achieve. The introduction is what and why of the experiment, and must answer the following questions: What was the proper or objective of the experiment/research? Why did the experiment/investigation be carried out in a particular way? Why was it important in a broader context? The introduction should not include any result or conclusions. J. Ask, where can readers find the hypothesis of research? Answer in the Astrato and Introduction. This is generally done by writing a revision of the relevant information literature to the phenomenon and demonstrating that their study will fill an empty in the investigation. The information described in the literature review must show how much was applied to form the question/hypothesis of research. The answer question is the following reference reported according to the The Apa "Fjell, A. A. Any reference you have used, ensuring that each element in the references list has an appointment in the text, and each appointment in the text has a complete reference in the list of references at the end of its document. in the style required by the Journal (or his teacher/supervisor), and be careful with the spell Scientist for an employer or client, the following additional elements can be included: presentation letter or memorandum organization) that accompanies the report will include the following: Identification of the topic of the report. The introduction must consist of a third of the psychology research report. (2007). Acknowledgments If other people or organizations somehow helped the experiments/research (for example, financing, facilities, orientation, etc.), they should be thankful at the end of the document (after the conclusion and recommendations). This provides a summary of the analysis that will be made. Answer the first thing that researchers should write in discussion is whether the results support the proposed hypothesis or not. Then they must discuss and explain the results that research found. Then they must compare the findings with the previously published findings that investigated the phenomenon. It is essential to criticize this research, such as strengths and weaknesses, how much contributed to the field of psychology and its next direction. Question What is the difference between the information that must be put in the section of results and discussion? Recognition of any assistance received. Respond to the proper summary is to provide a vision of the investigation so that the reader can identify rapidly if the investigation is relevant or inter -s for them. The American Psychological Association (APA) provides guidelines for the correct format that researchers in psychology should use in their scientific report. You must follow APA recommendations to write a psychological scientific research is that: ensures that the researcher adds enough information to replicate and review the study. It makes it easier to read and find the relevant information. Ensures that the report is written to a good stand. Ensures that any secondary investigation uses and creates the original author. What are the types of scientific reports? Research can be identified as primary or secondary research; If the researcher collects the data used for animals or uses previously published findings. Researchers must inform data regardless of whether it is significant or not. Date: the date on which the document was presented. It must be short, specific and descriptive, which contains the keywords of the report. It allows the person to review it by pairs to identify whether the research is scientific, reliable, life and if it should be published in a psychological magazine. The subsections written in the section of mã © all of a scientific report are: Design State the experimental design. of the variables (operational) investigated. If there are multiple conditions investigated, for example, people treated for one, two and four weeks, researchers must inform it. It is also important to take into account how researchers assigned participants to groups and if they used any all counterpoint. The research design used, for example, correlational research. The sampling should be taken into account, for example, the opportunity. Researchers must indicate the number of participants, together with the number of men and women that in the study. study. Indicate the demography of the participants used in research, for example, age (including average and standard deviation), the technical origin, nationality and any other relevant detail for research. This section must indicate all the relevant equipment used in the study, that is, equipment/materials used to measure the variables, for example, questionnaires (researchers must include a copy of this in the Apã© ndex). Some investigations do not use this subscription if they did not use any specialized material, for example, researchers do not need to indicate whether participants used pen or chronometer. This section must describe what the investigators did in the investigation in the order they did. They must include details about standardized instructions, informed consent and the report. This section must be concise but provide enough details so that it is replicable. This section establishes what the research reviewed and granted the investigation. You must establish any unique problem that may have occurred in the investigation and how the researchers treated them. The section section is where it declares its findings. Responding secondary scientific reports such as pairs magazines, meta -elisis and systematic reviews are a type of scientific report that scientists produce when the researcher answers their proposed research question using previously published findings. The book is called abnormal psychology, Worth Publishers publicized it in New York in 2007. They must inform the value of three decimals, but everything demonstrates. An example of a figure inserted in the section of results of a published magazine of a published magazine of below shows a plot of dispersion that shows the correlation between the level of education and income (Gregorio and Lee, The discussion this section must discuss and draw conclusions from the results found by the investigation. I think the evidence I did were without problems and I had no problems, except for the fact that the batterians recover part of their voltage if they Do not run into something. Writing guidelines for students of Applied Sciences and Sciences, 2ã Ed.; Thomson/Dunmore Press: SouthBank, Vic., 2005.Lobban, C. The first thing researchers should write in discussion is whether the findings support the proposed hypothesis or not. Because the readers of the report will not necessarily be scientific, the executive summary must be in a simple language, avoiding the use of technical jargon. However, there are specific guidelines on report data by APA guidelines when informing or adding them. Researchers should not use the collapsed without processing data. Therefore, I had to take the measures rose. Instead, you will use the analyzed data. In addition, the details included in this section are important to review the peers of research quality. Condition Report - The key report of TakeAwaysa Scientific consists of details about the scientists who report what their research implies and informs the results and conclusions of the study. Researchers must write scientific psychology reports in the APA format the APA format to ensure that scientists report sufficient information. Doi if available (digital object identifier), identifier.

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