Figure 2.2. Sample Two-Experiment Paper (The numbers refer to numbered sections in the *Publication Manual*. This abridged manuscript illustrates the organizational structure characteristic of multiple-experiment papers. Of course, a complete multiple-experiment paper would include a title page, an abstract page, and so forth.)

INHIBITORY INFLUENCES ON ASYCHRONY

Inhibitory Influences on Asychrony as a Cue for Auditory Segregation

Auditory grouping involves the formation of auditory objects from the sound mixture reaching the ears. The cues used to integrate or segregate these sounds and so form auditory objects have been defined by several authors (e.g., Bregman, 1990; Darwin, 1997; Darwin & Carlyon, 1995). The key acoustic cues for segregating concurrent acoustic elements are differences in onset time (e.g., Dannenbring & Bregman, 1978; Rasch, 1978) and harmonic relations (e.g., Brunstrom & Roberts, 1998; Moore, Glasberg, & Peters, 1986). In an example of the importance of onset time, Darwin (1984a, 1984b) showed that increasing the level of a harmonic near the first formant (F1) frequency by adding a synchronous pure tone changes the phonetic quality of a vowel. However, when the added tone began a few hundred milliseconds before the vowel, it was essentially removed from the vowel percept.... [section continues].

Overview

In the experiments reported here, we used a paradigm developed by Darwin to assess the perceptual integration of additional energy in the F1 region of a vowel through its effect on phonetic quality (Darwin, 1984a, 1984b; Darwin & Sutherland, 1984)....[section continues].

Stimuli

Amplitude and phase values for the vowel harmonics were obtained from the vocal-tract transfer function using cascaded formant resonators (Klatt, 1980). F1 values varied in 10-Hz steps from 360–550 Hz—except in Experiment 3, which used values from 350–540 Hz—to produce a continuum of 20 tokens....[section continues].

Listeners

Figure 2.2. Sample Two-Experiment Paper (continued)

INHIBITORY INFLUENCES ON ASYCHRONY

2

Listeners were volunteers recruited from the student population of the University of Birmingham and were paid for their participation. All listeners were native speakers of British English who reported normal hearing and had successfully completed a screening procedure Plural forms of nouns (described below). For each experiment, the data for 12 listeners are presented....[section of foreign origin, 3.19

continues]. Procedure

At the start of each session, listeners took part in a warm-up block. Depending on the number of conditions in a particular experiment, the warm-up block consisted of one block of all the experimental stimuli or every second or fourth F1 step in that block. This gave between 85 and 100 randomized trials.... [section continues].

Data Analysis

The data for each listener consisted of the number of /I/ responses out of 10 repetitions for each nominal F1 value in each condition. An estimate of the F1 frequency at the phoneme boundary was obtained by fitting a probit function (Finney, 1971) to a listener's identification data for each condition. The phoneme boundary was defined as the mean of the probit function (the 50% point)...[section continues].

Multiple Experiments, 2.09 ····· Experiment 1

In this experime pure-tone captor. Each tone captor and a center continues].

Method

INHIBITORY INFLUENCES ON ASYCHRONY

3

There were nine conditions: the three standard ones (vowel alone, incremented fourth, and leading fourth) plus three captor conditions and their controls. A lead time of 240 ms was Abbreviating units used for the added 500-Hz tone.... [section continues]. of measurement. Results and Discussion 4.27, Table 4.4

Figure 4 shows the mean phoneme boundaries for all conditions and the restoration effect for each captor type. The restoration effects are shown above the histogram bars both as a boundary shift in hertz and as a percentage of the difference in boundary position between the incremented-fourth and leading-fourth conditions.... [section continues].

Experiment 2

This experiment considers the case where the added 500-Hz tone begins at the same time as the vowel but continues after the vowel ends.... [section continues].

Method

There were five conditions: two of the standard ones (vowel alone and incremented

Style for metric units, 4.40

Policy on metrication, 4.39; fourth), a lagging-fourth condition (analogous to the leading-fourth condition used elsewhere),

and a captor condition and its control. A lag time of 240 ms was used for the added 500-Hz

tone.... [section continues]

Results and Discussion

Figure 2.2. Sample Two-Experiment Paper (continued)

INHIBITORY INFLUENCES ON ASYCHRONY

4

1984; Roberts & Holmes, 2006). This experiment used a gap between captor offset and vowel onset to measure the decay time of the captor effect ...[section continues].

Method

There were 17 conditions: the three standard ones (vowel alone, incremented fourth, and leading fourth), five captor conditions and their controls, and four additional conditions (described separately below). A lead time of 320 ms was used for the added 500-Hz tone. The captor conditions were created by adding a 1.1-kHz pure-tone captor, of various durations, to each member of the leading-fourth continuum....[section continues].

Results

Use of statistical term rather

Figure 6 shows the mean phoneme boundaries for all conditions. There was a highly than symbol in text, 4.45 significant effect of condition on the phoneme boundary values, F(16, 176) = 39.10, p < .001.

Incrementing the level of the fourth harmonic lowered the phoneme boundary relative to the vowel-alone condition (by 58 Hz, p < .001), which indicates that the extra energy was integrated into the vowel percept...[section continues].

Discussion

The results of this experiment show that the effect of the captor disappears somewhere between 80 and 160 ms after captor offset. This indicates that the captor effect takes quite a long time to decay away relative to the time constants typically found for cells in the CN using physiological measures (e.g., Needham & Paolini, 2003)...[section continues].

Summary and Concluding Discussion

Darwin and Sutherland (1984) first demonstrated that accompanying the leading portion of additional energy in the F1 region of a vowel with a captor tone partly reversed the effect of the onset asynchrony on perceived vowel quality. This finding was attributed to the formation of

5

a perceptual group between the leading portion and the captor tone, on the basis of their common onset time and harmonic relationship, leaving the remainder of the extra energy to integrate into the vowel percept....[section continues].

[Follow the form of the one-experiment sample paper to type references, the author note, footnotes, tables, and figure captions.]

Figure 2.3. Sample Meta-Analysis (The numbers refer to numbered sections in the *Publication Manual*. This abridged manuscript illustrates the organizational structure characteristic of reports of meta-analyses. Of course, a complete meta-analysis would include a title page, an abstract page, and so forth.)

THE SLEEPER EFFECT IN PERSUASION

1

The Sleeper Effect in Persuasion:

A Meta-Analytic Review

Persuasive messages are often accompanied by information that induces suspicions of invalidity. For instance, recipients of communications about a political candidate may discount a message coming from a representative of the opponent party because they do not perceive the source of the message as credible (e.g., Lariscy & Tinkham, 1999). Because the source of the political message serves as a discounting cue and temporarily decreases the impact of the message, recipients may not be persuaded by the advocacy immediately after they receive the communication. Over time, however, recipients of an otherwise influential message may recall the message but not the noncredible source and thus become more persuaded by the message at that time than they were immediately following the communication. The term sleeper effect was

.... Italicize key terms, 4.21

used to denote such a d noncredible source) becomemory of the message

Sample of Studies

means of multiple proc

(1887-2003), Dissertati

Social-Science-Citation

credibility, source cred

persistence, attitude ma

We retrieved re

THE SLEEPER EFFECT IN PERSUASION

2

Guidelines for reporting meta-analysis,

2.10; see also Appendix

retention, attitude and decay, and persuasion and decay. Because researchers often use the terms opinion and belief, instead of attitude, we conducted searches using these substitute terms as well.

Description of meta-analysis, 1.02;

Second, ... [section continues].

Selection Criteria

We used the following criteria to select studies for inclusion in the meta-analysis.

1. We only included studies that involved the presentation of a communication containing persuasive arguments. Thus, we excluded studies in which the participants played a role or were asked to make a speech that contradicted their opinions. We also excluded developmental studies involving delayed effects of an early event (e.g., child abuse), which sometimes are also referred to as sleeper effects[section continues].

Identification of elements in a series within a sentence, 3.04

Moderators

For descriptive purposes, we recorded (a) the year and (b) source (i.e., journal article, unpublished dissertations and theses, or other unpublished document) of each report as well as (c) the sample composition (i.e., high-school students, university students, or other) and (d) the country in which the study was conducted.

We also coded each experiment in terms of[section continues].

Studies were coded independently by the first author and another graduate student.

Paper adapted from "The Sleeper Effect in Persuasion: A Meta-Analytic Review," by G. Kumkale and D. Albarracin, 2004, *Psychological Bulletin*, 130, pp. 143–172. Copyright 2004 by the American Psychological Association.

Figure 2.3. Sample Meta-Analysis (continued)

THE SLEEPER EFFECT IN PERSUASION

was satisfactory (Orwin, 1994). We resolved disagreements by discussion and consultation with colleagues. Characteristics of the individual studies included in this review are presented in Table 1. The studies often contained several independent datasets such as different messages and different experiments. The characteristics that distinguish different datasets within a report appear on the second column of the table.

Dependent Measures and Computation of Effect Sizes

We calculated effect sizes for (a) persuasion and (b) recall-recognition of the message content. Calculations were based on the data described in the primary reports as well as available responses of the authors to requests of further information...[section continues].

Analyses of Effect Sizes

There are two n effects....[section contin To benefit from the str conduct analyses using

estimation of overall ef Sample of Studies and Descriptive cha Table 2....[section conf

The data analys

Overview of the Avera A thorough und condition differences at

THE SLEEPER EFFECT IN PERSUASION

place over time....[section continues].

two subheadings In light of these requirements, we first examined whether discounting cues ied to a decrease in agreement with the communication (boomerang effect). Next,....[section continues]....*******

Use at least

Ruling out a nonpersisting boomerang effect. To determine whether or not a delayed increase in persuasion represents an absolute sleeper effect, one needs to rule out a nonpersisting boomerang effect, which takes place when a message initially backfires but later loses this reverse effect (see panel A of Figure 1) ... section continues].

Average sleeper effect. Relevant statistics corresponding to average changes in persuasion from the immediate to the delayed posttest appear in Table 4, organized by the different conditions we considered (i.e., acceptance-cue, discounting-cue, no-message control, and message-only control). In Table 4, positive effect sizes indicate increases in persuasion over time, negative effect sizes indicate decay in persuasion, and zero effects denote stability in persuasion. Confidence intervals that do not include zero indicate significant changes over time. The first row of Table 4 shows that recipients of acceptance cues agreed with the message less as time went by (fixed-effects, $d_+ = -0.21$; random-effects, $d_+ = -0.23$). In contrast to the decay in persuasion for recipients of acceptance cues, there was a slight increase in persuasion for recipients of discounting cues over time ($d_{+} = 0.08$). It is important to note that change in discounting-cue conditions significantly differed from change in acceptance-cue conditions, (fixed-effects; B = -0.29, SE = 0.04), $Q_B(1) = 58.15$, p < .0001; $Q_E(123) = 193.82$, p < .0001.0001....[section continues].

Summary and variability of the overall effect. The overall analyses identified a relative sleeper effect in persuasion, but no absolute sleeper effect. The latter was not surprising, because the sleeper effect was expected to emerge under specific conditions....[section continues].

THE SLEEPER EFFECT IN PERSUASION

5

Moderator Analyses

Although overall effects have descriptive value, the variability in the change observed in discounting-cue conditions makes it unlikely that the same effect was present under all conditions. Therefore, we tested the hypotheses that the sleeper effect would be more likely (e.g., more consistent with the absolute pattern in Panel B1 of Figure 1) when...[section continues].

Format for references included in a meta-analysis with less than 50 references, 6.26

THE SLEEPER EFFECT IN PERSUASION

6

References

References marked with an asterisk indicate studies included in the meta-analysis.

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 - . . . [references continue]

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