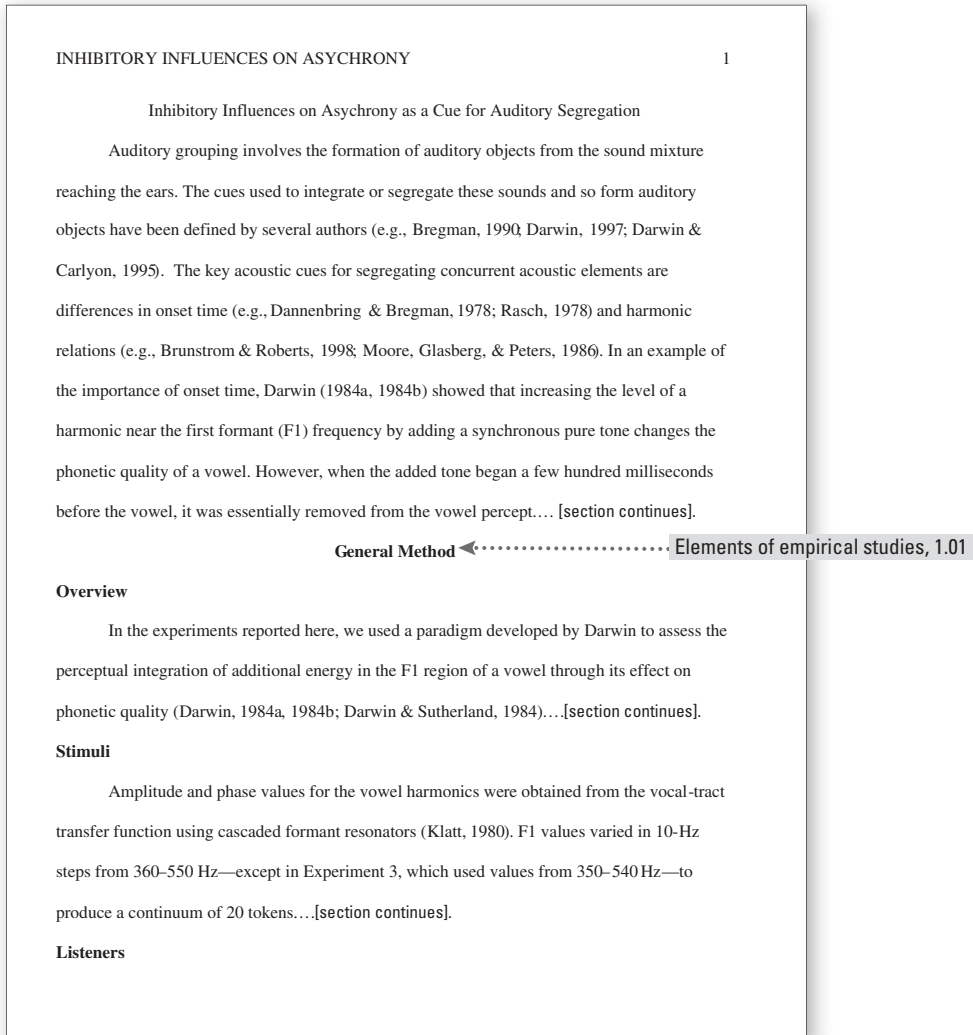


Figure 2.2. Sample Two-Experiment Paper (The numbers refer to numbered sections in the *Publication Manual*. This abridged manuscript illustrates the organizational structure characteristic of multiple-experiment papers. Of course, a complete multiple-experiment paper would include a title page, an abstract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



Paper adapted from “Inhibitory Influences on Asynchrony as a Cue for Auditory Segregation,” by S. D. Holmes and B. Roberts, 2006, *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 32, pp. 1231–1242. Copyright 2006 by the American Psychological Association.

Figure 2.2. Sample Two-Experiment Paper (continued)

<p>INHIBITORY INFLUENCES ON ASYCHRONY 2</p> <p>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 (described below). For each experiment, the data for 12 listeners are presented....[section continues].</p> <p>Procedure</p> <p>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].</p> <p>Data Analysis</p> <p>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].</p> <p>Multiple Experiments, 2.09► Experiment 1</p>	<p>Plural forms of nouns of foreign origin, 3.19</p>
<p>In this experiment pure-tone captor. Each tone captor and a center continues].</p> <p>Method</p>	<p>INHIBITORY INFLUENCES ON ASYCHRONY 3</p> <p>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 used for the added 500-Hz tone.... [section continues].</p> <p>Results and Discussion</p> <p>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].</p> <p>Experiment 2</p> <p>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].</p> <p>Method</p> <p>There were five conditions: two of the standard ones (vowel alone and incremented 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]</p> <p>Results and Discussion</p>

Policy on metrication, 4.39;
Style for metric units, 4.40

Abbreviating units of measurement, 4.27, Table 4.4

Figure 2.2. Sample Two-Experiment Paper (continued)

INHIBITORY INFLUENCES ON ASYNCHRONY

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

Figure 6 shows the mean phoneme boundaries for all conditions. There was a highly 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

Use of statistical term rather than symbol in text, 4.45

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 used to denote such a d

Italicize key terms, 4.21

THE SLEEPER EFFECT IN PERSUASION
2

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.

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].

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.

Description of meta-analysis, 1.02; Guidelines for reporting meta-analysis, 2.10; see also Appendix

Identification of elements in a series within a sentence, 3.04

Sample of Studies

We retrieved re
means of multiple proc
(1887–2003), Dissertati
Social-Science-Citation
*credibility, source cred
persistence, attitude ma*

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)

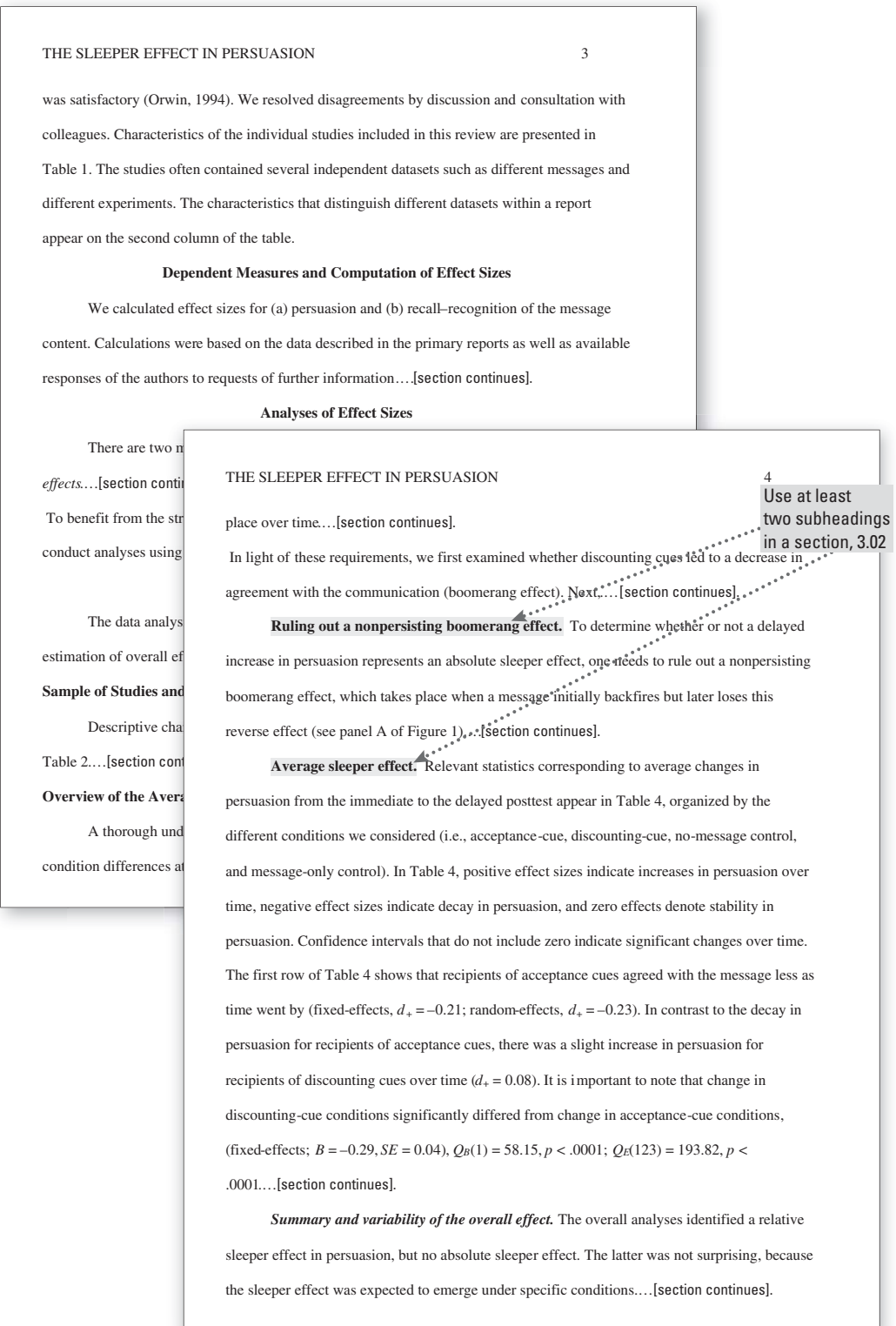


Figure 2.3. Sample Meta-Analysis (continued)

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

References

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

Albarracín, D. (2002). Cognition in persuasion: An analysis of information processing in response to persuasive communications. In M. P. Zanna (Ed.), *Advances in experimental social psychology* (Vol. 34, pp. 61–130). doi:10.1016/S0065-2601(02)80004-1
... [references continue]

Johnson, B. T., & Eagly, A. H. (1989). Effects of involvement in persuasion: A meta-analysis. *Psychological Bulletin*, 106, 290–314. doi:10.1037/0033-2909.106.2.290

*Johnson, H. H., Torcivia, J. M., & Poprick, M. A. (1968). Effects of source credibility on the relationship between authoritarianism and attitude change. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 9, 179–183. doi:10.1037/h0021250

*Johnson, H. H., & Watkins, T. A. (1971). The effects of message repetitions on immediate and delayed attitude change. *Psychonomic Science*, 22, 101–103.

Jonas, K., Diehl, M., & Bromer, P. (1997). Effects of attitudinal ambivalence on information processing and attitude-intention consistency. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 33, 190–210. doi:10.1006/jesp.1996.1317
... [references continue]

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