

Research Articles and abstracts – Introduction Method Results and Discussion

1. Decide what section of a RA each of the sentences belongs to. I M R D ?

<p>The data, analyzed by multivariate analysis of variance, <u>resulted</u> in significant effects for stimulus, $F(26, 314) = 1.93, p < .005$, and for modifier, $F(13, 156) = 3.124, p < .001$. a</p>	<p>The students <u>were divided</u> into groups of three and were exposed to one of three types of stimulus material. They were questioned and debriefed individually. b</p>
<p>Other research by Loftus, Miller, and Burns (1978) <u>has revealed</u> that a further variable affecting the reliability of eyewitness accounts is the time lapse between the event and the introduction of postevent information. c</p>	<p>The use of longer delay intervals--days or weeks--<u>might produce</u> different results. Second, a more definitive test of whether effects of the manner in which a question <u>is phrased are</u> due to alteration in memory or <u>are</u> simply the result of response bias <u>would be</u> to include conditions in which no stimulus was present. d</p>
<p>Phrasing of questions by officers of the court <u>may</u> significantly affect various aspects of witnesses' verbal reports. The issue of whether this effect <u>is</u> the result of an alteration of the memory of the event, or due to a response bias operating independent of memory alteration <u>remains</u> unsolved. e</p>	<p>Similarly, estimates of the extent of damage, skidding, noise, and harm to occupants <u>were</u> all significantly greater when the relevant questions <u>were phrased</u> with unmarked as opposed to marked adverbs (see Table 1.6). f</p>
<p>A final issue relevant to the present study <u>is</u> the nature of the stimulus material itself. Although voluminous studies of memory <u>document</u> the importance of this variable, little <u>has been</u> done to determine how the nature of stimulus material <u>might</u> affect eyewitness reports. g</p>	<p>We <u>recruited</u> 180 students (90 males, 90 females) from introductory psychology classes. h</p>
<p>Estimations of the speed of both cars <u>were</u> significantly greater when the unmarked adverb <u>fast was employed</u> as compared to the marked adverb <i>slow</i> (see Table 1.6) i</p>	
	<p>In recent years, there <u>has been</u> a dramatic proliferation of research concerned with the accuracy and reliability of eyewitness reports. This research <u>has documented</u> the importance of a number of variables of which one of the most interesting and powerful <u>is</u> exposure to <i>postevent information</i>, which <u>includes</u> all additional related information to which a person <u>is exposed</u> after witnessing an event. j</p>
<p>The phrasing of the question <u>varied</u> with the experimental condition ; half <u>were questioned</u> using a marked adverb (<i>slow</i>) and half with an unmarked adverb (<i>fast</i>). k</p>	<p>The speed of car 1 <u>was estimated</u> to have been significantly greater by students who <u>were questioned</u> immediately following exposure. l</p>

2. Observe the verb forms underlined and fill in the following table. Conclusions ?

	Verb form ?	Tense ?	Meaning ?
INTRODUCTION			
MATERIALS and METHODS			
RESULTS			
DISCUSSION			

3. What tense would you use in the following sections ?

- Background information ?
- Purpose of the study and its scope ?
- Methodology used in the study ?
- Results ?
- Conclusion or recommendations ?

4. Use the right TENSE/FORM for each verb of this abstract.

One of the three representations of a staged automobile collision _____ (show) to 180 students from introductory psychology classes. We then _____ (question) the students about details of the accident, using either marked or unmarked modifiers. Half the students _____ (question) immediately after viewing the stimulus material and half after a 20-min delay. The results _____ (indicate) that estimates of the magnitude of a number of aspects of the collision _____ (be) significantly greater when unmarked modifiers _____ (use) in phrasing the relevant questions. Students who _____ (question) after the 20-min delay gave significantly greater estimates of monetary damage than the students who _____ (answer) immediately after viewing the representation. The nature of the stimulus material _____ (have) inconsistent but significant effects.

5. Can you label each sentence/group of sentences in the above abstract according to the sections it belongs to ? I M R D ?

6. **Now, label each sentence/sentence group below with their corresponding part: Topic, RQ, Method, Results, Discussion?**

- A. "Telehealth" interventions represent a strategy for addressing access to care problems.
- B. Both urban and rural patients were receptive to receiving medical and psychiatric services via telehealth. There were few meaningful differences across variables between urban and rural patients, and there were no meaningful differences by PTSD status.
- C. Adequate health care services are often not available in rural and remote areas, and this problem is expected to grow worse in the near future.
- D. These findings support the feasibility of telehealth applications, particularly for rural patients who may not otherwise receive needed services.
- E. We examined and compared attitudes toward medical and mental health care delivered via telehealth applications among adult rural (n = 112) and urban (n = 78) primary care patients. We also examined attitudes toward telehealth applications among a subset of patients with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)- a group likely in need of specialized services.

Examples of effective abstracts:

- The confidentiality of the client–therapist relationship has been seriously challenged by managed care oversight and reporting requirements. The impact of such requirements on psychotherapy clients' willingness to disclose was explored. Three descriptions of confidentiality limits were presented: standard limits of therapeutic confidentiality, a rationale for client acceptance of limited confidentiality, and the typical informational requirements of managed care. Clients and potential clients showed less willingness to self-disclose under managed care conditions than standard confidentiality limits. Psychologists must increase awareness of confidentiality issues and advocate strongly for changes in managed care requirements that inhibit disclosure and interfere with psychotherapy.
- Professional psychologists often have a need for information on the patterns of service accessing and service use by ethnic groups. Demographic characteristics and psychotherapy use of 229 Chinese American clients, seen in a Southern California private practice between 1989 and 1996, are described. Diagnostic evaluations of 27 assessment requests, 77 consultations, and 125 psychotherapy cases indicated that depressive disorders, adjustment disorders, anxiety disorders, and relational problems were the most frequently presented problems. For the 125 treated cases, length of treatment ranged from 1-38 sessions with a median of 4 and mean of 5.98 sessions.
- Therapist accessibility by pagers raises many questions regarding between-session and within-session calls. What are the main purposes of pagers in clinical settings, and what are the rationales for their use? The authors explored the parameters established by clinicians regarding pagers and how these expectations were communicated to patients. The degree of interference the clinician allows in the therapy session when paged is pivotal because of the potentially distancing, distracting, and enervating effect this may have on the relationship. The implications for the therapist's private life and his or her significance in the patient's life are considered.

- If you are a psychologist who conducts child custody or personal injury evaluations, how confident are you that the traditional Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory—2nd ed. (MMPI–2) validity scales and other potential MMPI–2 validity indicators are in fact useful for addressing the issue of response bias? This investigation contributes to the scientific database on the use of MMPI–2 validity indicators to detect response distortion. As the investigation represents empirical rather than analog data, it is of particular value to psychologists who engage in forensic assessment.
- If a patient adheres to religious values and practices, should the treating psychologist get input from a clergyperson? How frequent is clergy–psychologist collaboration? What obstacles impede such collaboration? An exploratory survey questionnaire was sent to 200 clergy, 200 psychologists interested in religious issues, and 200 psychologists selected without regard to religious interests or values. Four themes were assessed: types of collaborative activities, frequency of collaboration, obstacles to collaboration, and ways to enhance collaboration. Strategies for promoting clergy–psychologist collaboration include challenging unidirectional referral assumptions, building trust through proximity and familiarity, and considering the importance of shared values and beliefs.

ABSTRACT TOOLKIT Use the abstracts we have seen today + FM corpus to complete your table.

Section	Useful sentences
BACKGROUND/TOPIC	
OBJECTIVE/RQ	
METHOD	
RESULTS	
CONTRIBUTION/DISCUSSION	

