

Paraphrase and Quote Practice

Purpose: After completing this assignment, students should be able to paraphrase, quote, and cite an article.

In-class time: as needed to answer questions about activity's instructions and requirements; assignment follows library assignment in which students selected an interesting topic and found relevant articles.

Out-of-class time: 10 minutes per paper for assessment

Activity: This assignment requires that you review one of the articles that you found during your library assignment. Your article review is to be typed (*title page, review, references*) double spaced, using Times New Roman, with a font size of 12. The margins for the paper are to be 1" for top, bottom, and sides. You are to turn in both your article review, and the actual article (stapled to the back of your article review).

Components of your Article Review

- I. Title Page. The following information is to be centered, mid-page, in the following order:
 - a. Title (should be the topic reviewed in your article)
 - b. Your name
 - c. The name of the course (e.g., General Psychology)
 - d. The date

- II. Manuscript Page Headers

At the top right of every page (including the title page and reference page), you will need a manuscript page header. A manuscript page header is a shortened version of your title (from your title page), followed by five spaces and the page number (e.g., Learning 1).

- III. Article Review Page
 - a. In the first paragraph, share with me what you find interesting about the psychology topic that you selected. Before you even looked at the article that you selected, what interested you in this topic? Your first paragraph should only talk about why the topic is interesting – there should be no references to the article itself.

 - b. In the second paragraph, tell me what you found to be the most interesting information that you learned from the article. This is the paraphrase/summary portion of the assignment – so no quotes are to be used in the second paragraph. Simply state in your own words what you found to be interesting. Then, remember to include an in-line citation at the end of your paragraph. This will let your reader know the source of the information.

 - c. For the third paragraph, tell me something that you learned from the article that surprised you. In this paragraph, include a direct quotation from the article. Your quotation should be forty words or less, and include a citation. The quotes will let the reader know that you are using the exact words of the author(s), and the citation will let the reader know the source of the information.

If you are quoting a source that your source quoted or paraphrased, you will indicate that author as your secondary source (not the source that you read) by citing the name as follows: "This is an example quote" (Jones & Hoskins as cited in Jacobson, 2001, p. 43).

IV. Reference Section

- a. The reference section is the last page of your paper. This page is titled Reference (centered at the top of the page – but below the manuscript page header).
- b. List the article that you cited, using APA format.

Manuscript page header

Learning 1

Learning and Remembering Names
John Davis
General Psychology
12/01/04

One inch margins all around the page, double spaced, and use Times New Roman, size 12.

Learning 2

The ability to learn and remember information is critical to functioning in society. Some people learn and remember information better than others. I am interested in what accounts for differences in memory performance for names. I notice that many people have difficulty learning names. I am interested in what people can do to improve their memory for names.

When learning names, it appears that while imagery is helpful, the raw ability to associate words together is the best predictor of

Remember to indent every line (after the first line) by 5 spaces, and to italicize the journal's name and volume number.

Learning 3

performance (Neils-Strunjas, Krikorian, Shidler, & Likoy, 2001). That is to say, people who are better at learning random word pairs (e.g., desk – flower) tend to likewise do well at connecting faces with names.

Learning names gets more difficult with age. “Indeed, the ability to recall names was singled out by elderly people responding to the survey as the most noticeable and frustrating change in cognitive ability” (Cohen & Faulkner as cited in Neils-Strunjas, Krikorian, Shidler, & Likoy, 2001, p. 433).

Learning 4

References

Neils-Strunjas, J., Krikorian, R., Shidler, M., & Likoy, S. (2001). The influence of learning style and cognitive ability on recall of names and faces in an older population. *The Journal of General Psychology*, 128, 433-435.

Assessment: The following criteria will be used for grading:

- Completeness, Clarity, & Depth of Thought
- Followed Directions (Title Page, Running Head, Article Review, & References)
- Paraphrase/Summary Citation
- Quote & Citation
- APA Reference

* You must turn in the original article with the paraphrased and quoted material highlighted – otherwise your assignment will not be graded.