

Figure 2.1. Sample One-Experiment Paper (continued)

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research examines relatively automatic processing. First, in their previous work, Ohman et al. (2001) compared RTs with both 2 × 2 and 3 × 3 arrays. No significant RT differences based on the number of images presented in the arrays were found. Second, in both Ohman et al.'s (2001) study and the present study, analyses were performed to examine the influence of target location on RT. Across both studies, and across both age groups in the current work, emotional targets were detected more quickly than were neutral targets, regardless of their location. Together, these findings suggest that task performance is dependent on relatively automatic detection processes rather than on controlled search processes.

Although further work is required to gain a more complete understanding of the age-related changes in the early processing of emotional information, our findings indicate that

young and older adults study provides further of emotional images are (Fleischman et al., 200 although there is evidence information (e.g., Cars present results suggest tasks require relatively

Use of parallel construction with coordinating conjunctions used in pairs, 3.23

Discussion section ending with comments on importance of findings, 2.08

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Construction of an accurate and complete reference list, 6.22; General description of references, 2.11