**Introduction: should “tell a story” going from general to specific information**

1. Introduce the variables (personality traits and learning and studying behaviors) in a few sentences and then discuss information or characteristics about them relevant to the topic. You should be able to tie this into the literature that you’ve read and that you will summarize next.
2. Spend the next few paragraphs summarizing the articles you read. Pick out the concepts from those articles that best relate to your study. Use at least three primary sources (McCrae & Costa, (1997) and Komarraju et al. (2011) or Bidjerano & Dai (2007)).
3. Present your research question(s) and hypotheses. You should lead the reader to find your hypotheses obvious. You need to make the connections between the articles you cite and our paper topic.
	1. Have at least three hypotheses.

**Method: should be detailed enough for someone to replicate what we did**

1. Participants
	1. Who? How many (*N*)? Gender? Age?
2. Measures
	1. What measures did we use to carry out research (i.e. Big Five questionnaire and our survey)? Explain each, cite. Operational definitions of variables.
	2. You can give sample questions from each but do not list all the questions.
	3. You should put our class survey in the Appendix and reference that the survey is in the Appendix here.
	4. If we used other materials – pencil? computer?
3. Procedures
	1. Explain exactly what you did (as a group). Detailed enough so someone could replicate our study exactly.

**Results: should include correlational statistics that address each hypothesis**

1. Remind the reader what you set out to find.
2. Correlation results, with *r* and *p* values.
	1. There should be a statistical equation for each of your hypotheses.

**Discussion: should summarize and interpret your results, discuss problems with the study, and propose future directions**

1. Restate your results in words – that is, summarize what the results section said without using numbers.
2. Restate your hypotheses and discuss whether they were supported. What do your findings mean? How do your results compare with the results of other studies? Do they clarify or complicate things? Why do you think they are the same or different from previous studies?
3. Discuss the limitations of the study. This doesn’t mean to say why the study is bad, but go over some of the obvious limitations and how they can be overcome.
4. Propose future research possibilities. What are the implications of your study? Propose future research ideas to follow up on your study – what is the next step? This should go beyond things discussed in the limitations. What are future research ideas that could move personality and learning knowledge further? End with a brief summary of your effects – what is the “take-home” message?

**References**

1. On a separate page, list all cited works. Everything in the references must appear in the paper, and vice versa.

**Table**

1. On a separate page, include a table with the *r, N,* and *p* for each of your correlations.

**Figure**

1. On a separate page, include a scatterplot of one of your correlations

**Appendix**

1. On a separate page, include the survey we created as a class

**Overall requirements**

1. Paper should aim to be 10 pages long, not including your references, table, figure, and Appendix.
2. Double spaced in Times New Roman font size 12 with 1 inch margins
3. Follow all other APA requirements (formatting, citations, table). Should also have a cover page and an abstract.