General sentence about EF… Miyake et al. (2000) noted three main components to executive functioning… list out. The current study focused on inhibition. The Stroop (1935) Task measured inhibition by comparing response times on tasks that required participants to focus on color stimuli and ignore (or inhibit) word stimuli. Researchers have found that increased noise levels while completing inhibition tasks can lead to slower reaction times. **OR**{Hartley and Adams (1974) found that prolonged exposure to noise distracted participants and contributed to slower reaction times on the Stroop Task}. A third study … A fourth study… The purpose of the current study was to investigate if noise level influenced college students reaction times on the Stroop Task… *[Research questions…]*

Paragraph on EF – with focus on inhibition.

Paragraph on Stroop (1935). Describe the task (cards etc.). Found what? Less interference people performed faster. Currently this cognitive function is referred to as inhibition. How might other types of interference influence reaction times on the Stroop Task?

Hartley & Adams, 1974 – soldiers …used Stroop. Found that duration of noise interference influenced response time on the Stroop Task. Short vs. long. H & A reported using Broad Band noise but due to the variability of this type of noise it is difficult to know what exactly the participants heard. These types of noises do not occur in regularly in everyday life, how might more typical noises influence cognition?

**Paragraph on your 3rd article and paragraph on your 4th article – something on how noise influences cognition? What are the measures or what are they measuring? How are they doing it? What’s the interference? What are the results? What are the implications?**

Keep in mind transition sentences…

Previous researchers have studied how exposure to broad band noise over extended period of time influences soldiers inhibitory functioning using the Stroop (1935) Task. The study you found on noise and cognition (then how we are adding – age – environmental factors or type noise?). It was hypothesized that …

… participants would perform

*[\*something about what you think will happen between the congruent/noncongruent tasks\*; something about what you think will happen between the noise/no noise tasks; \*something about what you think will happen with the interaction of both – with both IVs working simultaneously\*]*

**Method**

**Participants**

Who are they? How many of them? What do we know about them?

**Measures**

**Stroop Task.** The current study employed a computer based version of the Stroop Task (“cite the website”). It measures…

**Procedure**

What did we do? Where was the noise from where? How did you set up the experiment? Counterbalancing? Which type?

**Results**

There was a statistically significant difference between the test and response time as measured by a two-way ANOVA (*F* (1, 216) = 358.027, *p* < .01). There was no statistically significant difference…

**Discussion**

Restate the hypothesis and say if it was supported or not. What does this mean? How does it connect to the articles you discussed in the intro? How do your results connect to the rest of the research that has been conducted previously?

Implications…If noise influences EF then people who live noisy environments may struggle to… Bring your other studies briefly… Bring in an example from your imagination or your life…Strengths

However, there were limitations to the current study… maturation, practice effect, specific sample characteristics – such as urban college students, concerns with the levels of noise in the design, short duration….?

Concluding paragraph – summarize…

Basic outline of discussion:  
Intro paragraph: summary, implications

Strengths

Weakness

Future direction

References

Booth, R., & Sharma, D. (2009). Stress reduces attention to irrelevant information: Evidence from the Stroop task. *Motivation & Emotion*, *33*(4), 412-418.

doi:10.1007/s11031-0099141-5

Breslow, R., Grand, S., & Freedman, N. (1980). Effect of vocal feedback on Stroop Color-Word interference. *Perceptual and Motor Skills, 50*(2), 447-451. doi:10.2466/pms.1980.50.2.447

Houston, B.K., & Jones, T.M. (1967). Distraction and Stroop color-word performance. *Journal of Experimental Psychology, 74*(1), 54-56. doi:10.1037/h0024492

Thackray, R. I., Jones, K. N., Touchstone, R. M. (1972) The Color-word Interference test and its relation to performance impairment under auditory distraction. *Psychonomic Science, 28*(4).

Table 1

*This is my ANOVA table which gives what results…?*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

C:\Documents and Settings\Work Study\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\6QVUOBVI\MC900434401[1].wmf

*Figure 1.* With a description.