

## Research Paper

How to write a research paper.

Step 1 – Choose topic

Step 2 – Identify source materials – You must have a minimum of 3 different types of resources as part of your paper  
ie. Book, encyclopedia, journal, interview, internet...

Step 3 – Using ~~Note cards~~ or a note card program, take notes and organize them for future reference. Please refer to “How to make note cards” handout.

Step 4 – Create an outline for the paper. This basically lays out how the information will flow through your paper. I recommend keeping the intro paragraph till the end as it is a reflection of your outline.

Step 5 – Create first draft. Have somebody else read it.

Step 6 – Edit and refine your paper.

Step 7 – Ensure that you have used in text citations(MLA or APA) and that you have a separate Bibliography page

Step 8 – Title page will have your topic in the center of the page. In the bottom right hand corner you will have your name, teacher’s name and the due date.

Your paper will be single spaced. You will use Times New Roman as your font at size 12. It is to be a minimum of 2 pages and up to a maximum of 6 pages. Pictures and diagrams may be included on separate pages. They will not count as far as number of pages is concerned. This paper will be due at the end of April.

# Citations

APA Style uses brief citations within the text of a paper when referring to a source. The brief citation gives the author(s) and year of the source in parentheses, allowing readers to locate the full citation in your reference list at the end of your paper.

*Examples:*

Early onset results in a more persistent and severe course (Kessler, 2003)  
Kessler (2003) found that early onset results in a more persistent and severe course

When reproducing a direct quote, include the specific page number(s). You are encouraged to include page numbers when paraphrasing.

*Examples:*

Svanum and Aigner (2011) found "students who did well were prone to view the course more positively" (p. 676).  
"students who did well were prone to view the course more positively" (Svanum & Aigner, 2011, p.676)

**No page numbers?** Many online sources do not have page numbers. For direct quotes, use a paragraph number, or cite the heading and the number of paragraphs following it.

*Examples:*

(Basu & Jones, 2007, para. 4)  
(Verbunt, Pernot, & Smeets, 2008, Discussion Section, para. 1)

**No author?** Use the first few words of the title instead. Within parentheses, use quotation marks around the title of an article, a chapter, or a web page; Italicize the name of a journal, newspaper, magazine, or book.

*Examples:*

("Study Finds", 2007)  
(*College Bound Seniors*, 2008, pp. 42-3)

For more information on citing sources within your paper, see pp. 174-79 of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 6th edition.

## Reference List (Bibliography)

Articles | Books | Websites | Other

The following are examples of the most commonly used sources. For examples not given here, refer to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*.

**Capitalization:** In your reference list, only capitalize the first letter of all words in periodical titles. For other titles (i.e. books, articles, or Web pages) capitalize only the first letter of the first word of the title and subtitle, and proper nouns.

[Click here for a sample APA style reference list.](#)

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Sullivan, D. D. (2000, November 15). Teens say they're battling depression, peer pressure: 'You kind of drift apart from your parents,' one high school student says. *The Telegram*, p. 17.

**Newspaper Article (online):**

Author, A. A. (Year, Month day). Title of article. Title of Newspaper, page number(s). Retrieved from <http://newspaper homepage address>

Hurley, C. (2009, October 24). Suzuki encourages Newfoundlanders to join the world in demonstration on climate change. *The Western Star*, p. 4. Retrieved from <http://www.thewesternstar.com/>

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**BOOKS**

Author, A. A. (Year). *Title of book*. Location: Publisher.

Grenfell, W. T. (1919). *A Labrador doctor: The autobiography of Wilfred Thomason Grenfell*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

**E-Books**

*Provide the doi number (Digital Object Identifier) or a URL. Only use a URL if the doi is not available.*

Author, A. A. (Year). *Title of book*. doi:xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Moorcroft, W. H. (2005). *Understanding sleep and dreaming*. doi:10.1007/0-387-28698-5

Author, A. A. (Year). *Title of book*. Retrieved from <http://URL>

Holland, N. N. (1982). *Laughing: A psychology of humor*. Retrieved from <http://www.uflib.ufl.edu/ufdc/UFDC.aspx?n=palmm&c=psal&m=hd2j&i=45367>

**Edited Book**

*State the editor(s) instead of author, followed by (Ed.) or, for multiple editors (Eds.).*

Wright, M. J., & Myers, C. R. (Eds.). (1983). *History of academic psychology in Canada*. Toronto: Hogrefe and Huber.

**Article in an Edited Book**

Article Author. (Year). Title of article. In Editor's name (Ed.), *Title of book* (pp. page numbers). Location: Publisher.

Einar, V. K. (2007). Screening of eating disorders in the general population. In P.M. Goldfarb (Ed.), *Psychological tests and testing research trends* (pp. 141-50). New York: Nova Science.

**Edition of a Book, other than the 1st**

Author, A. A. (Year). *Title of book* (x ed.). Location: Publisher.

Buckle, J. (2011, October 7). *Bereavement*. Class lecture for PSYC 3040: Contemporary issues in death and dying,  
Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Corner Brook, NL.

**Class Notes on Course Website (D2L or My Grenfell):**

*Provide the file format in brackets after the title (e.g. PDF, PowerPoint slides, Word document).*

Instructor, I. I. (Year, Month day). Title [File type]. Retrieved from: URL

Fowler, K. (2010, September 20). Memory and cognition [PDF]. Retrieved from  
<http://online.mun.ca/psyc2520%20kfowler/Sept%2020%202010.pdf>

Dwyer, S. C. (2011, February 4). PSYC 1001: Introduction to psychology [PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved from  
<https://my.swgc.ca/psyc1001/Feb%204%202011.pptx>

**Coursepack:**

Instructor, I. I. (Year). *Title of coursepack*. Coursepack, University, Location.

Warren, K. (2012). *PSYC 2025: Survey of developmental psychology*. Coursepack, Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Corner Brook, NL.

**Dictionary/Encyclopedia (Print):**

Author, A. A. (if available). (Year). Title of entry. In Editor, B. B. (Ed.), *Title of dictionary/encyclopedia* (p. page number).  
Location: Publisher.

Facial expression. (2007). In VandenBos, G. R. (Ed.), *APA dictionary of psychology* (pp. 362-3). Washington, D.C:  
American Psychological Association.

**Dictionary/Encyclopedia (Online):**

*Provide the doi number (Digital Object Identifier) or a URL. Only use a URL if the doi is not available. If there are no page numbers, the entry title is sufficient.*

Author, A. A. (if available). (Year). Title of entry. In Editor, B. B. (Ed.), *Title of dictionary/encyclopedia*. (p. page number).  
doi:xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx OR Retrieved from <http://URL>

Roesch, S. (2006). Coping mechanisms. In Jackson, Y. K. (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of multicultural psychology*. Retrieved from  
[http://www.sage-ereference.com.qe2a-proxy.mun.ca/multiculturalpsychology/Article\\_n53.html](http://www.sage-ereference.com.qe2a-proxy.mun.ca/multiculturalpsychology/Article_n53.html)

**Dissertation or Thesis (Print):**

Author, A. A. (Year). *Title of dissertation/thesis* (Doctoral dissertation OR master's thesis). University, Location.

Broderick, E. M. (2007). *Assessment of grief and loss services in western Newfoundland* (Honours dissertation).  
Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Corner Brook, NL.

## Useful Guides

Didn't find the example you needed? Check out the following guides for more specific information or for citing other types of sources:

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.).

Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.

**(Available at the library in Reference and on Reserve: Call # BF 76.7 A46 2010)**

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Concise rules of APA style*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.

**(Available at the library in Reference and on Reserve: Call # BF 76.7 C66 2010)**

[Purdue University's OWL \(Online Writing Lab\)](#)

[American Psychological Association's APA Style Help](#)

## Lyme Disease Research Paper

**Lyme disease** is a tick-borne systemic infection caused by a spiral organism, *Borrelia burgdorferi*, characterized by neurologic, joint, and cardiac manifestations. Lyme disease is carried by a tiny tick. It begins with a bite and a rash that can be so slight, you may not even notice. However the consequences can be serious, sometimes even fatal. Lyme disease can create symptoms that mimic a wide variety of other diseases, ranging from juvenile arthritis to multiple sclerosis to Alzheimer's disease.

The birth of Lyme disease started in Lyme, Connecticut. The disease was found in the 1960's. Polly Murray moved to Lyme, Connecticut in 1959 with her four children. Within a few years of living in Lyme she began having periodic flu-like illnesses, headaches, and odd rashes. When she first went to the doctor they thought she had rheumatic fever and the doctors gave her penicillin. This helped for a little while but the symptoms returned in the spring and summer. In the early 1970's Murray asked her doctor if this illness could be a delayed reaction to a tick bite, because she knew she had been bitten by ticks over the years. The doctor said no because she had no symptoms of Rocky Mountain spotted fever and in those days that was the only disease people thought was caused by ticks. Soon kids all over her neighborhood were coming down with the same symptoms. Murray kept at it and told everyone about the problems she had and had no answers for them. Later research found that her problems came from a tick called a *Ixodes dammini* tick.

Symptoms of Lyme disease can be highly variable from one person to another and also can vary dramatically over time in one person. Although there is a classic pattern of illnesses in Lyme disease, it is not expressed in nearly half of all patients. This can make spotting the disease extraordinary difficult and living with it frustrating and painful. The disease progresses in three stages. In the first stage the symptom most commonly experienced by people with Lyme disease is a distinctive rash. This symptom is only experienced with about 60% of patients with Lyme disease. This rash is called EMC, which means a "red, chronic, migrating rash." It is most likely to appear a week after the tick bite but may occur from two to thirty days after such a bite. If not treated the rash will disappear on its own, usually within about three weeks. Along with the rash, or often in its absence, the patient often experiences a flu-like illness. About 60 to 80 percent of those who have the rash will experience such flu-like symptoms simultaneously. The symptoms may include: headache, fever, chills, aching muscles, stiff neck, loss of appetite, sore throat, nausea, and vomiting. Months later the second stage will kick in which includes various neurologic, cardiac, and joint manifestations. The third stage which eventually occurs in some untreated patients, is characterized by chronic arthritis and various neurologic problems. Some patients do not experience any of these symptoms. In these cases doctors wonder if the patients will ever experience any symptoms of Lyme disease.

One of the greatest problems surrounding medical care for Lyme disease is the

problem of diagnosis. Diagnostic tests are not likely to be done unless the physician has what is known as high index of suspicion of the disease, which means that he or she is ever on the lookout for it. Even when Lyme disease is suspected, currently available diagnostic tests often yield false negative results and are believed to identify correctly only about half of all confirmed cases, especially early in the disease. If not diagnosed and treated promptly, the disease may seem to disappear only to resurface months or years later. The diagnostic blood test currently available commercially for Lyme disease does not actually look for *Borrelia burgdorferi* but the spirochete that causes the disease.

The two general blood tests used: an immunofluorescence test and an ELISA. Two other tests are used in research laboratories. One is the cell test and the other actually seeks the spirochete. Many physicians are pinning their hopes on a new test for Lyme disease now under development. It looks neither for the spirochete itself nor for the antibodies. Rather, it seeks out spirochete antigens in blood or urine and would therefore allow the disease to be diagnosed even before antibodies formed.

Depending on the individual patient, and one of several drugs antibiotics may be used, usually starting with oral drugs, pills, given for at least ten to fourteen days. When the patient has Lyme disease there are many medications available. In adults: Tetracycline, 500 milligrams by mouth four times a day or Phenoxymethyl penicillin, 500 milligrams by mouth four times a day. In children age eight and older: Tetracycline, 12.5 milligrams per kilogram of body weight, by mouth every six hours (up to two grams per day) or Phenoxymethyl penicillin, 12.5 milligrams per kilogram of body weight, by mouth every six hours (up to two grams per day). In children under eight years of age: Erythromycin, 12.5 milligrams per kilogram of body weight, by mouth every six hours (up to two grams per day).

If you have Lyme disease once in your life you should never forget it. Whenever you have new symptoms in the future, even symptoms that seem totally unrelated, and you see a physician, be sure to give the doctor a complete medical history, including your bout with Lyme disease. Our experience with Lyme disease is too short of duration to know for sure what lies ahead. Once cured you may never have new symptoms, but then again, you may. Only the collective experience of patients and physicians working together with full knowledge will eventually yield all the answers.

Example taken from Journal of Zoology

### **Social competition and its consequences in female mammals**

Although competition between females is one of the cornerstones of the theory of natural selection, detailed studies of breeding competition have focussed largely on males (Darwin, 1871; Andersson, 1994). Compared to competition between males,

Cheney, D.L., Silk, J.B. & Seyfarth, R.M. (2012). Evidence for intrasexual selection in wild female baboons. *Anim. Behav.* **84**, 21–27.

Clutton-Brock, T. (2009a). Cooperation between non-kin in animal societies. *Nature* **462**, 51–57.

Clutton-Brock, T. (2009b). Structure and function in mammalian societies. *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. B Biol. Sci.* **364**, 3229–3242.

Clutton-Brock, T. (2010). We do not need a Sexual Selection 2.0-nor a theory of Genial Selection. *Anim. Behav.* **176**, 664–673.

Clutton-Brock, T. & Isvaran, K. (2007). Sex differences in ageing in natural populations of vertebrates. *Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond. Ser. B.* **274**, 3097–3104.