DOWNLOAD PDF REVIEWING SCIENTIFIC WORKS IN PSYCHOLOGY

Chapter 1 : Color and psychological functioning: a review of theoretical and empirical work

This book brings together highly experienced reviewers who explain what a good scholarly review should do, share their experiences, and take the reader step-by-step through the review process.

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Chapter 2 : Library Resource Finder: Table of Contents for: Reviewing scientific works in psychology

*Reviewing Scientific Works In Psychology [Dr Robert J Sternberg PhD PhD] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. As one of the contributors to this volume points out, great peer reviewers are among the unsung heroes of academia.*

Peer review is at the heart of the processes of not just medical journals but of all of science. It is the method by which grants are allocated, papers published, academics promoted, and Nobel prizes won. Yet it is hard to define. It has until recently been unstudied. And its defects are easier to identify than its attributes. Yet it shows no sign of going away. Famously, it is compared with democracy: When something is peer reviewed it is in some sense blessed. Even journalists recognize this. The implication was that if it had been it was good enough for the front page and if it had not been it was not. Well, had it been? I had read it much more carefully than I read many papers and had asked the author, who happened to be a journalist, to revise the paper and produce more evidence. But this was not peer review, even though I was a peer of the author and had reviewed the paper. I told my friend that it had not been peer reviewed, but it was too late to pull the story from the front page. My point is that peer review is impossible to define in operational terms an operational definition is one whereby if 50 of us looked at the same process we could all agree most of the time whether or not it was peer review. Peer review is thus like poetry, love, or justice. But it is something to do with a grant application or a paper being scrutinized by a third partyâ€”who is neither the author nor the person making a judgement on whether a grant should be given or a paper published. But who is a peer? Somebody doing exactly the same kind of research in which case he or she is probably a direct competitor? Somebody in the same discipline? Somebody who is an expert on methodology? And what is review? Or somebody pouring all over the paper, asking for raw data, repeating analyses, checking all the references, and making detailed suggestions for improvement? Such a review is vanishingly rare. What is clear is that the forms of peer review are protean. Probably the systems of every journal and every grant giving body are different in at least some detail; and some systems are very different. There may even be some journals using the following classic system. The editor looks at the title of the paper and sends it to two friends whom the editor thinks know something about the subject. If both advise publication the editor sends it to the printers. If both advise against publication the editor rejects the paper. If the reviewers disagree the editor sends it to a third reviewer and does whatever he or she advises. He also joked that the Lancet had a system of throwing a pile of papers down the stairs and publishing those that reached the bottom. When I was editor of the BMJ I was challenged by two of the cleverest researchers in Britain to publish an issue of the journal comprised only of papers that had failed peer review and see if anybody noticed. One answer is that it is a method to select the best grant applications for funding and the best papers to publish in a journal. It is hard to test this aim because there is no agreed definition of what constitutes a good paper or a good research proposal. Plus what is peer review to be tested against? Or a much simpler process? Stephen Lock when editor of the BMJ conducted a study in which he alone decided which of a consecutive series of papers submitted to the journal he would publish. He then let the papers go through the usual process. There was little difference between the papers he chose and those selected after the full process of peer review. Maybe a lone editor, thoroughly familiar with what the journal wants and knowledgeable about research methods, would be enough. But it would be a bold journal that stepped aside from the sacred path of peer review. Another answer to the question of what is peer review for is that it is to improve the quality of papers published or research proposals that are funded. The systematic review found little evidence to support this, but again such studies are hampered by the lack of an agreed definition of a good study or a good research proposal. Peer review might also be useful for detecting errors or fraud. At the BMJ we did several studies where we inserted major errors into papers that we then sent to many reviewers. Some reviewers did not spot any, and most reviewers spotted only about a quarter. Peer review sometimes picks up fraud by chance, but generally it is not a reliable method for detecting fraud because it works on trust. A major question, which I will return to, is whether peer review and journals should cease to work on trust. In addition to being poor at detecting gross defects and almost useless for detecting fraud it is

slow, expensive, profligate of academic time, highly subjective, something of a lottery, prone to bias, and easily abused. Slow and expensive Many journals, even in the age of the internet, take more than a year to review and publish a paper. It is hard to get good data on the cost of peer review, particularly because reviewers are often not paid the same, come to that, is true of many editors. The cost of peer review has become important because of the open access movement, which hopes to make research freely available to everybody. One open access model is that authors will pay for peer review and the cost of posting their article on a website. So there may be substantial financial gains to be had by academics if the model for publishing science changes. There is an obvious irony in people charging for a process that is not proved to be effective, but that is how much the scientific community values its faith in peer review. Inconsistent People have a great many fantasies about peer review, and one of the most powerful is that it is a highly objective, reliable, and consistent process. I regularly received letters from authors who were upset that the BMJ rejected their paper and then published what they thought to be a much inferior paper on the same subject. Always they saw something underhand. They found it hard to accept that peer review is a subjective and, therefore, inconsistent process. But it is probably unreasonable to expect it to be objective and consistent. If I ask people to rank painters like Titian, Tintoretto, Bellini, Carpaccio, and Veronese, I would never expect them to come up with the same order. A scientific study submitted to a medical journal may not be as complex a work as a Tintoretto altarpiece, but it is complex. Inevitably people will take different views on its strengths, weaknesses, and importance. So, the evidence is that if reviewers are asked to give an opinion on whether or not a paper should be published they agree only slightly more than they would be expected to agree by chance. I am conscious that this evidence conflicts with the study of Stephen Lock showing that he alone and the whole BMJ peer review process tended to reach the same decision on which papers should be published. The explanation may be that being the editor who had designed the BMJ process and appointed the editors and reviewers it was not surprising that they were fashioned in his image and made similar decisions. Sometimes the inconsistency can be laughable. Here is an example of two reviewers commenting on the same papers. Thisâ€”perhaps inevitableâ€”inconsistency can make peer review something of a lottery. You submit a study to a journal. It enters a system that is effectively a black box, and then a more or less sensible answer comes out at the other end. The black box is like the roulette wheel, and the prizes and the losses can be big. For an academic, publication in a major journal like Nature or Cell is to win the jackpot. Bias The evidence on whether there is bias in peer review against certain sorts of authors is conflicting, but there is strong evidence of bias against women in the process of awarding grants. The papers were then resubmitted to the journals that had first published them. In only three cases did the journals realize that they had already published the paper, and eight of the remaining nine were rejectedâ€”not because of lack of originality but because of poor quality. Peters and Ceci concluded that this was evidence of bias against authors from less prestigious institutions. This is known as the Mathew effect: I remember feeling the effect strongly when as a young editor I had to consider a paper submitted to the BMJ by Karl Popper. But we could not. The power of the name was too strong. So we published, and time has shown we were right to do so. The paper argued that we should pay much more attention to error in medicine, about 20 years before many papers appeared arguing the same. It is also clear that authors often do not even bother to write up such studies. This matters because it biases the information base of medicine. It is easy to see why journals would be biased against negative studies. Journalistic values come into play. Who wants to read that a new treatment does not work? We became very conscious of this bias at the BMJ; we always tried to concentrate not on the results of a study we were considering but on the question it was asking. If the question is important and the answer valid, then it must not matter whether the answer is positive or negative. I fear, however, that bias is not so easily abolished and persists. The Lancet has tried to get round the problem by agreeing to consider the protocols plans for studies yet to be done. Such a system also has the advantage of stopping resources being spent on poor studies. The main disadvantage is that it increases the sum of peer reviewingâ€”because most protocols will need to be reviewed in order to get funding to perform the study. Abuse of peer review There are several ways to abuse the process of peer review. You can steal ideas and present them as your own, or produce an unjustly harsh review to block or at least slow down the publication of the ideas of a competitor. These have all happened. Drummond Rennie tells

the story of a paper he sent, when deputy editor of the New England Journal of Medicine, for review to Vijay Soman.

Chapter 3 : Big Deals Reviewing Scientific Works in Psychology Free Full Read Most Wanted - Video Daily

Reviewing scientific works in psychology. [Robert J Sternberg;] -- "The motivation for this book was the realization that although many academics and others are called on to do reviewing, very few of them have any formal training, or sometimes, informal training, in.

Red has been shown to influence food and beverage perception and consumption Participants ate less chocolate chips from a red relative to blue or white plate Open in a separate window The review of findings was restricted to those that have been supported by a minimum of five independent laboratories. The references are to representative articles within each area of research; articles with supportive findings area listed first, followed by articles with non-supportive findings indicated by cf. In research on color and selective attention, red stimuli have been shown to receive an attentional advantage see Folk, in press , for a review. Research on color and alertness has shown that blue light increases subjective alertness and performance on attention-based tasks see Chellappa et al. Studies on color and athletic performance have linked wearing red to better performance and perceived performance in sport competitions and tasks see Maier et al. In research on color and intellectual performance, viewing red prior to a challenging cognitive task has been shown to undermine performance see Shi et al. Empirical work on color and avoidance motivation has linked viewing red in achievement contexts to increased caution and avoidance see Elliot and Maier, , for a review. In research on color and attraction, viewing red on or near a female has been shown to enhance attraction in heterosexual males see Pazda and Greitemeyer, in press , for a review. Evaluation and Recommendations The aforementioned findings represent important contributions to the literature on color and psychological functioning, and highlight the multidisciplinary nature of research in this area. Nevertheless, much like the extant theoretical work, the extant empirical work remains at a nascent level of development, due, in part, to the following weaknesses. First, although in some research in this area color properties are controlled for at the spectral level, in most research it still is not. Color control is typically done improperly at the device rather than the spectral level, is impossible to implement e. Color control is admittedly difficult, as it requires technical equipment for color assessment and presentation, as well as the expertise to use it. Nevertheless, careful color control is essential if systematic scientific work is to be conducted in this area. Findings from uncontrolled research can be informative in initial explorations of color hypotheses, but such work is inherently fraught with interpretational ambiguity Whitfield and Wiltshire, ; Elliot and Maier, that must be subsequently addressed. In basic color science research e. These factors have been largely ignored and allowed to vary in research on color and psychological functioning, with unknown consequences. An important next step for research in this area is to move to incorporate these more rigorous standardization procedures widely utilized by basic color scientists. With regard to both this and the aforementioned weakness, it should be acknowledged that exact and complete control is not actually possible in color research, given the multitude of factors that influence color perception Committee on Colorimetry of the Optical Society of America, and our current level of knowledge about and ability to control them Fairchild, As such, the standard that must be embraced and used as a guideline in this work is to control color properties and viewing conditions to the extent possible given current technology, and to keep up with advances in the field that will increasingly afford more precise and efficient color management. Third, although in some research in this area, large, fully powered samples are used, much of the research remains underpowered. This is a problem in general, but it is particularly a problem when the initial demonstration of an effect is underpowered e. Underpowered samples commonly produce overestimated effect size estimates Ioannidis, , and basing subsequent sample sizes on such estimates simply perpetuates the problem. Small sample sizes can also lead researchers to prematurely conclude that a hypothesis is disconfirmed, overlooking a potentially important advance Murayama et al. Findings from small sampled studies should be considered preliminary; running large sampled studies with carefully controlled color stimuli is essential if a robust scientific literature is to be developed. Conclusion In both reviewing advances in and identifying weaknesses of the literature on color and psychological functioning, it is important to bear in mind that the existing

theoretical and empirical work is at an early stage of development. It is premature to offer any bold theoretical statements, definitive empirical pronouncements, or impassioned calls for application; rather, it is best to be patient and to humbly acknowledge that color psychology is a uniquely complex area of inquiry Kuehni, ; Fairchild, that is only beginning to come into its own. Findings from color research can be provocative and media friendly, and the public and the field as well can be tempted to reach conclusions before the science is fully in place. There is considerable promise in research on color and psychological functioning, but considerably more theoretical and empirical work needs to be done before the full extent of this promise can be discerned and, hopefully, fulfilled. Conflict of Interest Statement The author declares that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest. Seeing red, feeling red: Visual color perception in green exercise: Motor Skill â€" Color priming in pop-out search depends on the relative color of the target. Ego depletion in color priming research: The effect of the color red on consuming food does not depend on achromatic Michelson contrast and extends to rubbing cream on the skin. Appetite 71 â€" Seeing gray when feeling blue? Depression can be measures in the eye of the diseased. Emotion expression and color: Red â€" take a closer look. Alerting effects of light. Evening exposure to a light-emitting diodes LED -backlit computer screen affects circadian physiology and cognitive performance. High sensitivity of human melatonin, alertness, thermoregulation, and heart rate to short wavelength light. Bare skin, blood and the evolution of primate colour vision. Non-visual effects of light on melatonin, alertness, and cognitive performance: The Science of Color. Optical Society of America. The two dimensional impact of color on shopping. Color bands, dominance, and body mass regulation in male zebra finches Taeniopygia guttata. The effect of expressing anger on cardiovascular reactivity and facial blood flow in Chinese and Caucasians. Psychophysiology 38 â€" Color and psychological functioning: System 42 â€" Seeing, adapting to, and reproducing the appearance of nature. Optics 54 Bâ€"B The influence of red on perceptions of dominance and threat in a competitive context. Extending color psychology to the personality realm: Visible skin color distribution plays a role in the perception of age, attractiveness, and health in female faces. The effects of skin colour distribution and topography cues on the perception of female age and health. Best research practices in psychology: Illustrating epistemological and pragmatic considerations with the case of relationship science. The dark side of self and social perception: Nonverbal behavior in soccer: Practice and Meaning from Antiquity to Abstraction. University of California Press. Does a red shirt improve sporting performance? Evidence from Spanish football. The color red reduces snack food and soft Drink intake. Appetite 58 â€" Color red in web-based knowledge testing. Some experimental observations concerning the influence of colors on the function of the organism. Color and women attractiveness: When the referee sees red. Red enhances human performance in contests. Nature Better to be red than blue in virtual competition. Why most discovered true associations are inflated. Epidemiology 19 â€" Judgment is not color blind: The impact of uniform color on judging tackles in association football. Exciting red and competent blue: Philosophy in the Flesh: Origins of human color preference for food. Color and store choice in electronic commerce: Blue light improves cognitive performance. Blood, sweat, and fears: Red-colored products enhance the attractiveness of women. Displays 35 â€" Color channels, not color appearance of color categories, guide visual search for desaturated color targets. Attribution to red suggests special role in dominance signaling. Short-wavelength sensitivity for the direct effects of light on alertness, vigilance, and the waking electroencephalogram in humans. Clothing color and tipping: The persistence of underpowered studies in psychological research: Methods 9 â€"

Chapter 4 : Library Resource Finder: Staff View for: Reviewing scientific works in psychology

Stanford Libraries' official online search tool for books, media, journals, databases, government documents and more.

Bibliography Definition A literature review surveys books, scholarly articles, and any other sources relevant to a particular issue, area of research, or theory, and by so doing, provides a description, summary, and critical evaluation of these works in relation to the research problem being investigated. Literature reviews are designed to provide an overview of sources you have explored while researching a particular topic and to demonstrate to your readers how your research fits within a larger field of study. Conducting Research Literature Reviews: From the Internet to Paper. Importance of a Good Literature Review A literature review may consist of simply a summary of key sources, but in the social sciences, a literature review usually has an organizational pattern and combines both summary and synthesis, often within specific conceptual categories. A summary is a recap of the important information of the source, but a synthesis is a re-organization, or a reshuffling, of that information in a way that informs how you are planning to investigate a research problem. The analytical features of a literature review might: Give a new interpretation of old material or combine new with old interpretations, Trace the intellectual progression of the field, including major debates, Depending on the situation, evaluate the sources and advise the reader on the most pertinent or relevant research, or Usually in the conclusion of a literature review, identify where gaps exist in how a problem has been researched to date. The purpose of a literature review is to: Place each work in the context of its contribution to understanding the research problem being studied. Describe the relationship of each work to the others under consideration. Identify new ways to interpret prior research. Reveal any gaps that exist in the literature. Resolve conflicts amongst seemingly contradictory previous studies. Identify areas of prior scholarship to prevent duplication of effort. Point the way in fulfilling a need for additional research. Locate your own research within the context of existing literature [very important]. Sage, ; Hart, Chris. Doing a Literature Review: Releasing the Social Science Research Imagination. Sage Publications, ; Jesson, Jill. Doing Your Literature Review: Traditional and Systematic Techniques. Political Science and Politics 39 January A Step-by-Step Guide for Students. Types of Literature Reviews It is important to think of knowledge in a given field as consisting of three layers. First, there are the primary studies that researchers conduct and publish. Second are the reviews of those studies that summarize and offer new interpretations built from and often extending beyond the primary studies. Third, there are the perceptions, conclusions, opinion, and interpretations that are shared informally that become part of the lore of field. In composing a literature review, it is important to note that it is often this third layer of knowledge that is cited as "true" even though it often has only a loose relationship to the primary studies and secondary literature reviews. Given this, while literature reviews are designed to provide an overview and synthesis of pertinent sources you have explored, there are a number of approaches you could adopt depending upon the type of analysis underpinning your study. Types of Literature Reviews Argumentative Review This form examines literature selectively in order to support or refute an argument, deeply imbedded assumption, or philosophical problem already established in the literature. The purpose is to develop a body of literature that establishes a contrarian viewpoint. Given the value-laden nature of some social science research [e. However, note that they can also introduce problems of bias when they are used to make summary claims of the sort found in systematic reviews [see below]. Integrative Review Considered a form of research that reviews, critiques, and synthesizes representative literature on a topic in an integrated way such that new frameworks and perspectives on the topic are generated. The body of literature includes all studies that address related or identical hypotheses or research problems. A well-done integrative review meets the same standards as primary research in regard to clarity, rigor, and replication. This is the most common form of review in the social sciences. Historical Review Few things rest in isolation from historical precedent. Historical literature reviews focus on examining research throughout a period of time, often starting with the first time an issue, concept, theory, phenomena emerged in the literature, then tracing its evolution within the scholarship of a discipline. The purpose is to place research in a historical context to show familiarity with state-of-the-art developments and to identify the likely

directions for future research. Methodological Review A review does not always focus on what someone said [findings], but how they came about saying what they say [method of analysis]. Reviewing methods of analysis provides a framework of understanding at different levels [i. This approach helps highlight ethical issues which you should be aware of and consider as you go through your own study. Systematic Review This form consists of an overview of existing evidence pertinent to a clearly formulated research question, which uses pre-specified and standardized methods to identify and critically appraise relevant research, and to collect, report, and analyze data from the studies that are included in the review. The goal is to deliberately document, critically evaluate, and summarize scientifically all of the research about a clearly defined research problem. Typically it focuses on a very specific empirical question, often posed in a cause-and-effect form, such as "To what extent does A contribute to B? Theoretical Review The purpose of this form is to examine the corpus of theory that has accumulated in regard to an issue, concept, theory, phenomena. The theoretical literature review helps to establish what theories already exist, the relationships between them, to what degree the existing theories have been investigated, and to develop new hypotheses to be tested. Often this form is used to help establish a lack of appropriate theories or reveal that current theories are inadequate for explaining new or emerging research problems. The unit of analysis can focus on a theoretical concept or a whole theory or framework. Sage Publications, ; Kennedy, Mary M. Systematic Reviews in the Social Sciences: Blackwell Publishers, ; Torracro, Richard. Terms, Functions, and Distinctions. Systematic Approaches to a Successful Literature Review. Structure and Writing Style I. Thinking About Your Literature Review The structure of a literature review should include the following: An overview of the subject, issue, or theory under consideration, along with the objectives of the literature review, Division of works under review into themes or categories [e. The critical evaluation of each work should consider: Methodology -- were the techniques used to identify, gather, and analyze the data appropriate to addressing the research problem? Was the sample size appropriate? Were the results effectively interpreted and reported? Does the work ultimately contribute in any significant way to an understanding of the subject? Development of the Literature Review Four Stages 1. Problem formulation -- which topic or field is being examined and what are its component issues? Literature search -- finding materials relevant to the subject being explored. Data evaluation -- determining which literature makes a significant contribution to the understanding of the topic. Analysis and interpretation -- discussing the findings and conclusions of pertinent literature. Consider the following issues before writing the literature review: Clarify If your assignment is not very specific about what form your literature review should take, seek clarification from your professor by asking these questions: Roughly how many sources should I include? What types of sources should I review books, journal articles, websites; scholarly versus popular sources? Should I summarize, synthesize, or critique sources by discussing a common theme or issue? Should I evaluate the sources? Find Models Use the exercise of reviewing the literature to examine how authors in your discipline or area of interest have composed their literature review sections. Read them to get a sense of the types of themes you might want to look for in your own research or to identify ways to organize your final review. Narrow the Topic The narrower your topic, the easier it will be to limit the number of sources you need to read in order to obtain a good survey of relevant resources. A good strategy is to begin by searching the HOMER catalog for books about the topic and review the table of contents for chapters that focuses on specific issues. You can also review the indexes of books to find references to specific issues that can serve as the focus of your research. For example, a book surveying the history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict may include a chapter on the role Egypt has played in mediating the conflict, or look in the index for the pages where Egypt is mentioned in the text. Consider Whether Your Sources are Current Some disciplines require that you use information that is as current as possible. This is particularly true in disciplines in medicine and the sciences where research conducted becomes obsolete very quickly as new discoveries are made. However, when writing a review in the social sciences, a survey of the history of the literature may be required. In other words, a complete understanding the research problem requires you to deliberately examine how knowledge and perspectives have changed over time. Sort through other current bibliographies or literature reviews in the field to get a sense of what your discipline expects. You can also use this method to explore what is considered by scholars to be a "hot topic" and what is not.

Ways to Organize Your Literature Review Chronology of Events If your review follows the chronological method, you could write about the materials according to when they were published. This approach should only be followed if a clear path of research building on previous research can be identified and that these trends follow a clear chronological order of development. For example, a literature review that focuses on continuing research about the emergence of German economic power after the fall of the Soviet Union. By Publication Order your sources by publication chronology, then, only if the order demonstrates a more important trend. However, progression of time may still be an important factor in a thematic review. The only difference here between a "chronological" and a "thematic" approach is what is emphasized the most: Note however that more authentic thematic reviews tend to break away from chronological order. A review organized in this manner would shift between time periods within each section according to the point made. Methodological A methodological approach focuses on the methods utilized by the researcher. For the Internet in American presidential politics project, one methodological approach would be to look at cultural differences between the portrayal of American presidents on American, British, and French websites. Or the review might focus on the fundraising impact of the Internet on a particular political party.

Chapter 5 : Steps in the Peer Review Process | HowStuffWorks

Reviewing Scientific Works in Psychology has 4 ratings and 0 reviews. As one of the contributors to this volume points out, great peer reviewers are amon.

Search Share A good peer review requires disciplinary expertise, a keen and critical eye, and a diplomatic and constructive approach. Writing a good review requires expertise in the field, an intimate knowledge of research methods, a critical mind, the ability to give fair and constructive feedback, and sensitivity to the feelings of authors on the receiving end. As a range of institutions and organizations around the world celebrate the essential role of peer review in upholding the quality of published research this week, Science Careers shares collected insights and advice about how to review papers from researchers across the spectrum. The responses have been edited for clarity and brevity. What do you consider when deciding whether to accept an invitation to review a paper? I consider four factors: I see it as a tit-for-tat duty: Since I am an active researcher and I submit papers, hoping for really helpful, constructive comments, it just makes sense that I do the same for others. The only other factor I pay attention to is the scientific integrity of the journal. I would not want to review for a journal that does not offer an unbiased review process. For every manuscript of my own that I submit to a journal, I review at least a few papers, so I give back to the system plenty. Finally, I am more inclined to review for journals with double-blind reviewing practices and journals that are run by academic societies, because those are both things that I want to support and encourage. I will turn down requests if the paper is too far removed from my own research areas, since I may not be able to provide an informed review. Having said that, I tend to define my expertise fairly broadly for reviewing purposes. I also consider the journal. I am more willing to review for journals that I read or publish in. Before I became an editor, I used to be fairly eclectic in the journals I reviewed for, but now I tend to be more discerning, since my editing duties take up much of my reviewing time. Some journals have structured review criteria; others just ask for general and specific comments. Knowing this in advance helps save time later. I almost never print out papers for review; I prefer to work with the electronic version. I always read the paper sequentially, from start to finish, making comments on the PDF as I go along. I look for specific indicators of research quality, asking myself questions such as: Are the background literature and study rationale clearly articulated? Do the hypotheses follow logically from previous work? Are the methods robust and well controlled? Are the reported analyses appropriate? I usually pay close attention to the useâ€”and misuseâ€”of frequentist statistics. Is the presentation of results clear and accessible? To what extent does the Discussion place the findings in a wider context and achieve a balance between interpretation and useful speculation versus tedious waffling? First, is it well written? That usually becomes apparent by the Methods section. Then, throughout, if what I am reading is only partly comprehensible, I do not spend a lot of energy trying to make sense of it, but in my review I will relay the ambiguities to the author. I should also have a good idea of the hypothesis and context within the first few pages, and it matters whether the hypothesis makes sense or is interesting. Then I read the Methods section very carefully. Mostly I am concerned with credibility: Could this methodology have answered their question? Then I look at how convincing the results are and how careful the description is. Sloppiness anywhere makes me worry. The parts of the Discussion I focus on most are context and whether the authors make claims that overreach the data. This is done all the time, to varying degrees. I want statements of fact, not opinion or speculation, backed up by data. There are a few aspects that I make sure to address, though I cover a lot more ground as well. First, I consider how the question being addressed fits into the current status of our knowledge. Second, I ponder how well the work that was conducted actually addresses the central question posed in the paper. Third, I make sure that the design of the methods and analyses are appropriate. What is the paper about? How is it structured? I also pay attention to the schemes and figures; if they are well designed and organized, then in most cases the entire paper has also been carefully thought out. When diving in deeper, first I try to assess whether all the important papers are cited in the references, as that also often correlates with the quality of the manuscript itself. Then, right in the Introduction, you can often recognize whether the authors considered the full context of their topic. It is also very important that the authors guide

you through the whole article and explain every table, every figure, and every scheme. As I go along, I use a highlighter and other pens, so the manuscript is usually colorful after I read it. Besides that, I make notes on an extra sheet. Then I scrutinize it section by section, noting if there are any missing links in the story and if certain points are under- or overrepresented. At this first stage, I try to be as open-minded as I can. Does the theoretical argument make sense? Does it contribute to our knowledge, or is it old wine in new bottles? Is there an angle the authors have overlooked? This often requires doing some background reading, sometimes including some of the cited literature, about the theory presented in the manuscript. I then delve into the Methods and Results sections. Are the methods suitable to investigate the research question and test the hypotheses? Would there have been a better way to test these hypotheses or to analyze these results? Is the statistical analysis sound and justified? Could I replicate the results using the information in the Methods and the description of the analysis? I even selectively check individual numbers to see whether they are statistically plausible. I also carefully look at the explanation of the results and whether the conclusions the authors draw are justified and connected with the broader argument made in the paper. If there are any aspects of the manuscript that I am not familiar with, I try to read up on those topics or consult other colleagues. In addition to considering their overall quality, sometimes figures raise questions about the methods used to collect or analyze the data, or they fail to support a finding reported in the paper and warrant further clarification. Conclusions that are overstated or out of sync with the findings will adversely impact my review and recommendations. Then I read the paper as a whole, thoroughly and from beginning to end, taking notes as I read. For me, the first question is this: Is the research sound? And secondly, how can it be improved? Basically, I am looking to see if the research question is well motivated; if the data are sound; if the analyses are technically correct; and, most importantly, if the findings support the claims made in the paper. I always ask myself what makes this paper relevant and what new advance or contribution the paper represents. Then I follow a routine that will help me evaluate this. I also consider whether the article contains a good Introduction and description of the state of the art, as that indirectly shows whether the authors have a good knowledge of the field. Second, I pay attention to the results and whether they have been compared with other similar published studies. Third, I consider whether the results or the proposed methodology have some potential broader applicability or relevance, because in my opinion this is important. Finally, I evaluate whether the methodology used is appropriate. If the authors have presented a new tool or software, I will test it in detail. Do you sign it? Using a copy of the manuscript that I first marked up with any questions that I had, I write a brief summary of what the paper is about and what I feel about its solidity. Then I run through the specific points I raised in my summary in more detail, in the order they appeared in the paper, providing page and paragraph numbers for most. Finally comes a list of really minor stuff, which I try to keep to a minimum. If I feel there is some good material in the paper but it needs a lot of work, I will write a pretty long and specific review pointing out what the authors need to do. If the paper has horrendous difficulties or a confused concept, I will specify that but will not do a lot of work to try to suggest fixes for every flaw. I never use value judgments or value-laden adjectives. Hopefully, this will be used to make the manuscript better rather than to shame anyone. I also try to cite a specific factual reason or some evidence for any major criticisms or suggestions that I make. After all, even though you were selected as an expert, for each review the editor has to decide how much they believe in your assessment. Unless the journal uses a structured review format, I usually begin my review with a general statement of my understanding of the paper and what it claims, followed by a paragraph offering an overall assessment. Then I make specific comments on each section, listing the major questions or concerns. Depending on how much time I have, I sometimes also end with a section of minor comments. I try to be as constructive as possible. A review is primarily for the benefit of the editor, to help them reach a decision about whether to publish or not, but I try to make my reviews useful for the authors as well. I always write my reviews as though I am talking to the scientists in person. I try hard to avoid rude or disparaging remarks. The review process is brutal enough scientifically without reviewers making it worse.

Chapter 6 : Reviewing scientific works in psychology in SearchWorks catalog

Reviewing scientific works in psychology / edited by Robert J. Sternberg. BF R48 A student's guide to research report writing in psychology / Paul R. Solomon.

Scientific Journals represent the collaborative efforts of many scientists and scholars from various disciplines. Science literatures have evolved from time to time in terms of specialization and target audience. Reports of new research findings are important to fuel novel assumptions and discoveries that can only be in existence through the publication of Science journals. Although some Science Journals are multidisciplinary, most journals are highly specialized and they publish articles related to specific scientific fields. In an attempt to maintain quality and ensure validity of the research being published, Science Journals subject the articles through a rigorous peer-review process, honoring copyrights. Science Journals may include various types of articles such as, letters, short communications, review articles, research articles, case reports, editorials, and other supplementary articles. The rules and guidelines of article writing as well as formatting may vary with the type of the journal and the publisher. Majority scholarly journals are science journals as they follow systematic way of writing, away from the subjective references and bias. Since Sciences can be defined as systematic body of knowledge that remains neutral universally and can be proved with evidences in the laboratories. They withstand the test of the time and accept challenges. Science journals hence, consider articles that are written based on certain empirical evidences that are obtained as a result of laboratory testing or clinical investigations. All Science Journals need to be very specific in terms of publishing original, peer-reviewed , and high quality research works. In order to gain new insights into the field of science and benefit from the ongoing research activities, it is absolutely imperative that all research publications in Science must be made available online, preferably through Open Access system. This will allow the science community to be more updated with new developments in the field of science and consequently, expedite the process of resolving both existing and newly emerging issues. Availability of paid online scientific journals is out of the reach of young and intellectual scientists who cannot afford to access the data they require, thereby impeding the improvement of research. Open Access Science Journals provide an unlimited, free access to the researched, scientific information to scholars, researchers, students and professionals, which enable them to copy, print, circulate innumerable number of copies at no cost. Scholarly Open Access Journals are boon to the promotion of scientific research of any discipline. Science Journals, also called scholarly Academic Journals, are a forum for the scientists, researchers and academicians where they can take their original research work and discuss it critically. All the scholarly publications follow peer review process in selecting research publications where the scholars and experts in the field evaluate the research work presented and certify whether it is written as per the research norms. Researchers, academicians and experts of a particular discipline contribute their works for the Scholarly Journals. All the articles published in the academic science journals are scholarly journals articles written following a specific style. They are written following a well established research methodology and research framework. Academic journals also encourage original work. They are obviously highly analytical and descriptive with certain documental evidences like charts, figures, graphs and diagrams. It expects authors to duly acknowledge the sources of information and safeguard the copyrights.

Chapter 7 : What is a Literature Review?

Reviewing scientific works in psychology. [Robert J Sternberg;] -- AnnotationBrings together highly experienced reviewers who explain what a good scholarly review should do, share their experiences, and take the reader step-by-step through the review process.

When a team of reviewers gives a green light to a particular paper, they are saying the science described in the paper is valid and trustworthy. This is similar to what quality-control inspectors do at a manufacturing plant. They check products by sight, sound, feel, smell or even taste to locate imperfections that might cause harm or dissatisfaction in the end-user audience. Peer review does the same thing by setting a scientific standard. For authors, peer review provides a patina of respectability on their work. He may get called for more interviews and may have future research viewed more favorably by funding bodies. For journal editors, peer review informs their decision-making process. An editor can publish a paper with much greater confidence if he knows that paper has been thoroughly vetted by a team of qualified referees. If he consistently selects papers of the highest quality, he will enhance the reputation of his journal. For other scientists, peer review acts as a mechanism to help prioritize what they read. Considering there are 21, scholarly peer-reviewed journals available, this is a significant benefit for the average overworked scientist [source: Sense About Science]. For nonscientists, peer review acts like a quality standard that helps make sense of scientific claims. Those claims -- about everything from health care remedies to vacuum cleaners -- fill news stories, TV ads and Web sites. Ethical and conscientious writers and producers will indicate whether research cited in an article or ad has been published and provide the name of the journal. By making sure scientific claims are based on research published in a respected, peer-reviewed journal, consumers can feel a measure of protection against hucksters trying to use "science" to sell their products. According to this group, the negative aspects of peer review far outweigh its benefits. Taming a Claim How can you tell if a scientific claim is based on validated research? Such references follow a very specific style and always give the name of the journal. A typical reference is shown below: Effects of rofecoxib or naproxen vs.

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researchgate reviewing scientific works in psychology the motivation for this book was the realization that although many academics and Sony kv 27fv15,kv 29fv10,kv 29fv15 trinitron color tv service manual download.

In fact, a medical journal published in the s alerted contributors that all submissions would be "distributed according to the subject matter to those members who are most versed in these matters" [source: Getting research published in a peer-reviewed journal can be time-consuming and difficult. It all starts with a scientist and his research. When the research is completed, the scientist writes a paper describing the experimental procedure and the results. He then submits it to a journal that publishes papers in his field. A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, a widely circulated oncology journal. Starting with a prestigious journal in a topic area is common practice. Only a small percentage of papers survive this initial evaluation. Those that do enter the formal peer review system. Generally, the process of peer review involves an exchange between a journal editor and a team of reviewers, also known as referees. After the referees receive a paper from the editor, they read it closely and provide individual critiques, usually within two to four weeks. In their critiques, they: Comment on the validity of the science, identifying scientific errors and evaluating the design and methodology used Judge the significance by evaluating the importance of the findings Determine the originality of the work based on how much it advances the field. Reviewers also identify missing or inaccurate references. Recommend that the paper be published or rejected. These activities are common to all types of peer review. What varies is whose identities are known and whose are concealed. Blinding the identity of reviewers enables them to comment freely and not worry about disgruntled authors seeking retribution for negative reviews. Another approach is double-blind review, in which the identities of the author and referees are both hidden, making it easier for reviewers to focus on the paper itself without being swayed by any preconceived ideas about the author or his institution. Finally, many journals have adopted open peer review. Regardless of the approach, peer review has several benefits. As a result, the quality of its content is thought to be unparalleled among all scientific journals. And getting work published in Nature can be quite difficult: Nature receives about 10, papers every year. Editors reject 60 percent of them in the first round of the review process. The rest are sent to handpicked referees. Ultimately, Nature publishes about 7 percent of its submissions.

Chapter 9 : Peer review: a flawed process at the heart of science and journals

Read Reviewing Scientific Works In Psychology Cambridge UP,) reduces sent the Perkins Prize from the International Society for the read Reviewing Scientific of Narrative.

Psychotherapy offers solutions to the individuals suffering from psychological disorders. Psychology Journal is a peer reviewed journal that publishes articles in all areas of Analytical Psychology, Clinical psychology, Criminal Psychology, Cultural psychology, Developmental Psychology, Educational Psychology, Evolutionary psychology, Experimental psychology, Humanistic psychology, Medical psychology, Music psychology, Neuro psychology, Positive psychology, Spritual psychology. Psychotherapy Journal with highest impact factor offers Open Access option to meet the needs of authors and maximize article visibility. This scholarly publishing is using Editorial Manager System for quality in review process. Editorial Manager is an online manuscript submission, review and the progress of the article. Authors may submit manuscripts and track their progress through the system, hopefully to publication. Reviewers can download manuscripts and submit their opinions to the editor. Spritual Psychology Spirituality means something different to everyone. Spiritual psychology often proposes alternative spiritual perspectives as a way of delving deeper and getting to the source of problematic issues. These different views include a wide number of spiritual concepts and experiences that take us out of our normal way of perceiving. Positive Psychology Positive Psychology is the scientific study of strengths happiness , that enable individuals and communities to expand. The field is founded on the belief that people want to lead meaningful and satisfied lives, to acquire what is best within themselves, and to increase their observations of work, love and play. Reverse Pyschology Reverse psychology is a formal method which involves the championing of a belief or behavior that is opposite to the one want. A common form of reverse psychology is to forbid an action. In this method the person being maneuver is usually have no knowledge of the situation. Reverse psychology is more likely to be successful with people who really have a high need for control. Evolutionary psychology The main research goal in Evolutionary psychology is to find and understand the design and function of the human mind. Evolutionary psychology is focused on how evolution has shaped the mind and behavior. Evolutionary psychology has roots in cognitive psychology and evolutionary biology. Evolutionary psychology is an approach to psychology , in which knowledge and principles from evolutionary biology are put to use in research on the structure of the human mind. It is a study of way of thinking about psychology that can be applied to any topic within it. Humanistic psychology Humanistic psychology is an approach to psychology in which the whole person and the solitary of each individual studies done. Criminal Psychology Criminal psychology is the study of the thoughts, wills, reactions and intentions of criminals, all that characterized in the criminal behavior. The study goes deeply into how and what makes someone commit a crime and also the reactions after the crime. Music psychology Music is a vocal or instrumental sound which combined to produce harmony, beauty of form, and expression of emotion. Music psychology examines the psychological processes underlying activities such as playing, listening to, and composing music. Research in the Psychology of Music uses psychological theories and methods to explain and understand musical behaviours , musical sounds, and the effects of music. Social psychology Social psychology is the scientific field that seeks to understand the nature and causes of individual behavior in social situations. Social psychology looks at a wide range of social matters, including social perception , group behavior , leadership, conformity, aggression, nonverbal behavior, and prejudice. Cultural psychology All social and emotional development occurs in a cultural context. Culture involves shared beliefs and practices which unite communities and differentiate them from other communities. The aim of the cultural psychology is to understand the way people behave in social set of circumstances, as well as the way they think about and feel about the broader social world. Clinical Psychology Clinical psychology focuses on diagnosing and treatment of mental , emotional, and behavioral disorders. Clinical psychology involves the psychological assessment and psychotherapy. Clinical psychology became strongly influenced by the treatment principles of psychoanalysis which place a large emphasis on unconscious functioning. Clinical psychologists provide professional services for the assessment, diagnosis, evaluation, treatment and prevention

of psychological, psychophysiological, emotional , and behavioral disorders across the lifespan. Love Psychology Love is fascinating and complex. Brain imaging studies of love suggest that 12 different areas of the brain are involved. These areas release a variety of neurotransmitters across the brain, including dopamine, oxytocin , vasopressin and adrenaline when looking or thinking about a loved one. The simplest act of expressing appreciation towards people whom you love will generate an immediate happiness. Yoga psychotherapy Yoga is an primitive system for spiritual, physical and mental wellness. It consists practices to strengthen focus the mind, body and steady the emotions. It combines togeather with the best of contemporary Western psychology with the ancient practices of Hatha yoga, Ayurveda, meditation and the examination of our fundamental place within the universe. Educational Psychology Educational psychology is the psychology of learning and teaching. Most of the Educational psychologists spend their time studying ways to describe and improve learning and teaching. Educational psychology is the appication of psychology and psychological methods to the study of motivation , development, learning, assessment, instruction and related matters that infuence the interaction of teaching and learning. Medical psychology Medical psychology explore the psychology of health, illness, and recovery. Medical psychology covers abnormal and social psychology, learning, therapy, research methods, the effects of drugs on mental states. Medical psychologists apply scientific psychological findings, psychological theories, and techniques of psychotherapy , cognitive, behavior modification, interpersonal , family, and life-style therapy to improve the psychological and physical health of the patient. Neuro psychology As brain related to the specific psychological processes and behaviours , Neuropsychology studies the structure and function of the brain. Neuropsychology aims to understand how behavior and cognition are influenced by brain functioning and is concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of behavioral and cognitive effects of neurological disorders. Neuropsychology also involves the development of models and methods for understanding normal and abnormal brain function.