

PSYC 332/3.0 [Health Psychology] Dr Dean A. Tripp

Please note that the following is presented for informational purposes and is subject to change.

The Fall term: September 9 – November 29

Students will be excused from an Exam for documented medical or compassionate reasons. These would include situations such as major illnesses, accident, or a death in the family. You must contact both the professor and the teaching assistant as soon as you become aware you will miss an Exam and you must provide your documentation

exempted or allowed to re-write an Exam. Students who are exempted from an Exam for an approved reason may have their remaining Exams re-weighted. Students who are not able to meet the criteria of written documentation, timely provision of documentation, or alerting the professor and teaching assistant will receive a grade of zero for a missed Exam.

The final Exam will take place in the 3-hour final examination period, as specified in the University regulations governing examinations (see the Faculty of Arts & Science Calendar). No reference or supplementary material will be allowed, and the exam will be proctored. Note that yo

Written Assignment: # _____ # _____ k

Due: November 4, 2013 at start of class (2:30pm) – Please submit an electronic version to Moodle.

You are able to select any one chapter in the text that is of interest to you. You are to provide a paper that has three components for that chapter. You need to include a cover page that will have your name, student number, class, and date of completion.

) write a two-page (single spaced) concise summary of the chapter content (there is a set of guidelines below for how to complete this summary).

) you are required to complete a literature review of the most recent pertinent research that applies to your chapter or chapter topic. Here you should select at least two peer-reviewed articles from database searches you can conduct online (use

details. If you are summarizing an article, you want to identify the author's thesis statement (overall main idea or point) of the article.

The next important thing you need to be able to do is restate the major points in your own words. This means you shouldn't copy sentences from the article or story. Try to restate everything in your own words.

Finally, when you summarize, you should not put in your own thoughts about the article or essay, nor should you add any opinions. Think about the news broadcasters you watch on TV. They report the news objectively, meaning they don't give their opinion of an event. In reporting, they summarize news stories for the viewer. This is what you want to do for your reader. (When you write what is called a response, you give your own opinions.)

Remember, when writing a summary you must tell the reader IN YOUR OWN WORDS what the article is about. Any time you use someone else's words or ideas without giving them credit for those words and ideas you are plagiarizing, which is a serious offense. If you want to include a small part of the article into your summary, always put quotation marks (" ") around what you are copying directly. (Avoid copying too much directly from the article. One short quote in a summary is enough.)

How to write a Summary?

Read, Reread, and Annotate the Material - Carefully read the material, paying particular attention to the content and structure of the piece. Reread and annotate the material. Identify the thesis, the primary assertions, arguments, or findings, and the primary means of support for each point.

Write One-Sentence Summaries of Each Section of the Material - Identify the major sections of the reading, where the writer develops one idea before moving on to the next. In your own words, restate the main point developed in each section of the text and the primary means of support the author provides.

Write the First Draft of Your Summary - Introduce (in the first paragraph -- the introduction) the full title of the piece, the author's full name, and the topic of the reading. In the body of your summary, elaborate on the one-sentence summaries, clearly explaining the important content of the reading.

Check the Rough Draft of Your Summary against the Source Text - As you review your work, make sure your summary is: Comprehensive: all of the author's important ideas, assertions, or findings are included in the summary. Accurate: choose words and select material for your summary that does not misrepresent the author's positions or findings. Neutral: choose words and select material for your summary that are objective and fair. Independent: the summary makes its own points and does not

Sources: Wilhoit, Stephen W. A Brief Guide to Writing from Readings. Boston: Allyn and Bacon. 1997.
Glazier, Teresa F. The Least You Should Know about English. 4th ed. New York: Holt, Rhinehart and
Winston. 1994

Queen's Email: