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The Psychologist's Companion

A Guide to Scientific Writing for Students and Researchers

Third Edition

Robert J. Sternberg

"...[students] will find this book helpful because it contains good advice...[it] can be read with profit by those in fields other than psychology where research is reported in the same format or in a similar one...lively, informative, and concise."

–Contemporary Psychology

"An extremely useful book for undergraduates that provides the basics for writing psychology papers."

–Choice

Sternberg reviews rules for effective prose in a variety of formats, debunks common misconceptions about writing, highlights commonly misused words, gives instruction on the preparation of tables, figures, and bibliographies, and explains the American Psychological Association guidelines for psychology papers. He has also updated the volume's references.

Contents:

- ◆ Eight common misconceptions about psychology papers
- ◆ Steps in writing the library research paper
- ◆ Steps in writing the experimental research paper
- ◆ Rules for writing the psychology paper
- ◆ Commonly misused words
- ◆ American Psychological Association guidelines for psychology papers
- ◆ Guidelines for data presentation
- ◆ References for the psychology paper
- ◆ Standards for evaluating the psychology paper
- ◆ Submitting a paper to a journal
- ◆ How to win acceptances from psychology journals: Twenty-one tips for better writing
- ◆ Writing a grant proposal
- ◆ Finding a publisher
- ◆ Writing a lecture

THE PSYCHOLOGIST'S COMPANION

EDITION
III

A guide to scientific writing
for students and researchers

ROBERT J. STERNBERG

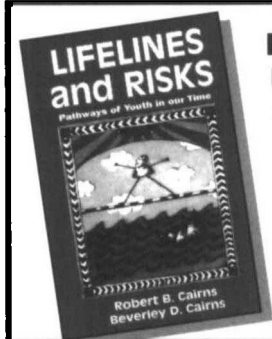
	1993	233 pp.	
45123-X		Hardback	\$49.95
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Cambridge—Advancing the Study of Behavioral and Brain Science



Lifelines and Risks

Pathways of Youth in Our Time

Robert B. Cairns and Beverley D. Cairns

Follows the pathways of 695 young people growing up in the 1980s and 1990s by focusing on the primary risks of youth in our time, and lifelines—the avenues by which redirection and help may be provided. The authors consider specific risks such as violence, school dropout, teenage parenthood, suicide, threats to self-esteem, and substance abuse.

1995	325 pp.	48112-0	Hardback	\$54.95
		48570-3	Paperback	\$19.95

Coercion and Punishment in Long-term Perspectives

Joan McCord, Editor

Contributors examine the benefits and costs of coercion and punishment, considering such issues as mental health, antisocial and criminal behavior, substance abuse, and issues related to measurement and prediction.

1995	c.400 pp.	45069-1	Hardback	\$59.95
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Brain Control of Responses to Trauma

Nancy J. Rothwell and Frank Berkenbosch, Editors

Looks in depth at the way the brain responds to trauma and subsequently integrates and influences behavioral, metabolic, neurohumoral, cardiovascular, and immune functions.

1994	352 pp.	41939-5	Hardback	\$79.95
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Psychosocial Disturbances in Young People

Challenges for Prevention

Michael Rutter, Editor

Provides an overview of important areas in adolescence, ranging from delinquency to depression. Addresses key questions as to whether or not problems have multiple causes and what the influences of individual, family and societal factors are in the rise of problems.

1995	400 pp.	46187-1	Hardback	\$44.95
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Behaviour and Evolution

P.J.B. Slater and T.R. Halliday, Editors

Illustrates how the profound changes in our understanding of evolution have influenced behavioral research. Chapters span both studies of how behavior itself has evolved and also the adaptiveness that this evolution has brought about.

1994	358 pp.	41858-5	Hardback	\$59.95
		42923-4	Paperback	\$24.95

Psychosocial Processes and Health

A Reader

Andrew Steptoe and Jane Wardle, Editors

Assembles the most important articles regarding psychosocial processes and health of the past thirty years. The thirty-one articles are grouped around themes such as "Life stress, social support and health," "Psychophysiological processes in diseases," and "Behavioral interventions in medicine."

1995	537 pp.	41610-8	Hardback	\$94.95
		42618-9	Paperback	\$39.95

Behavioral Expressions and Biosocial Bases of Sensation Seeking

Marvin Zuckerman

Describes the modes of assessment, behavioral expressions, and genetic and psychobiological bases that accompany the tendency to seek novel, varied, complex, and intense sensations and experiences and the willingness to take these risks for the sake of such experience.

1994	477 pp.	43200-6	Hardback	\$64.95
		43770-9	Paperback	\$32.95

Now in paperback...

Tools, Language and Cognition in Human Evolution

Kathleen R. Gibson and Tim Ingold, Editors

"...its subject matter is compelling, its presentation cogent, and its message important. For anyone with even a passing interest in the topic, the reward is worth the effort."

—Roger Lewin, *New Scientist*

1992	496 pp.	48541-X	Paperback	\$29.95
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Behavioral and Brain Sciences

Instructions for Authors and Commentators

Behavioral and Brain Sciences (BBS) is a unique scientific communication medium, providing the service of Open Peer Commentary for reports of significant current work in psychology, neuroscience, behavioral biology or cognitive science. If a manuscript is judged by BBS referees and editors to be appropriate for Commentary (see Criteria below), it is then circulated to a large number of commentators selected (with the aid of systematic bibliographic searches) from the BBS Associateship* and the worldwide biobehavioral science community, including individuals recommended by the author.

Once the Commentary stage of the process has begun, the author can no longer alter the article, but can respond formally to all commentaries accepted for publication. The target article, commentaries, and authors' response then co-appear in BBS. Continuing Commentary and replies can appear in later issues.

Criteria for acceptance To be eligible for publication, a paper should not only meet the standards of a journal such as *Psychological Review* or the *International Review of Neurobiology* in terms of conceptual rigor, empirical grounding, and clarity of style, but it should also offer a **clear rationale for soliciting Commentary**. That rationale should be provided in the author's covering letter, together with a list of suggested commentators.

A paper for BBS can be (i) the report and discussion of empirical research that the author judges to have broader scope and implications than might be more appropriately reported in a specialty journal; (ii) an unusually significant theoretical article that formally models or systematizes a body of research; or (iii) a novel interpretation, synthesis, or critique of existing experimental or theoretical work. Occasionally, articles dealing with social or philosophical aspects of the behavioral and brain sciences will be considered.

The service of Open Peer Commentary will be primarily devoted to original unpublished manuscripts. However, a recently published book whose contents meet the standards outlined above may also be eligible for Commentary. In such a BBS Multiple Book Review, a comprehensive, article-length précis by the author is published together with the commentaries and the author's response. In special cases, Commentary will also be extended to a position paper or an already published article dealing with particularly influential or controversial research. Submission of an article implies that it has not been published or is not being considered for publication elsewhere. Multiple book reviews and previously published articles appear by invitation only. **The Associateship and professional readership of BBS are encouraged to nominate current topics and authors for Commentary.**

In all the categories described, the decisive consideration for eligibility will be the desirability of Commentary for the submitted material. Controversiality *simpliciter* is not a sufficient criterion for soliciting Commentary: a paper may be controversial simply because it is wrong or weak. Nor is the mere presence of interdisciplinary aspects sufficient: general cybernetic and "organismic" disquisitions are not appropriate for BBS. Some appropriate rationales for seeking Open Peer Commentary would be that: (1) the material bears in a significant way on some current controversial issues in behavioral and brain sciences; (2) its findings substantively contradict some well-established aspects of current research and theory; (3) it criticizes the findings, practices, or principles of an accepted or influential line of work; (4) it unifies a substantial amount of disparate research; (5) it has important cross-disciplinary ramifications; (6) it introduces an innovative methodology or formalism for consideration by proponents of the established forms; (7) it meaningfully integrates a body of brain and behavioral data; (8) it places a hitherto dissociated area of research into an evolutionary or ecological perspective; etc. In order to assure communication with potential commentators (and readers) from other BBS specialty areas, **all technical terminology must be clearly defined or simplified, and specialized concepts must be fully described.**

Note to commentators The purpose of the Open Peer Commentary service is to provide a concentrated constructive interaction between author and commentators on a topic judged to be of broad significance to the biobehavioral science community. Commentators should provide substantive criticism, interpretation, and elaboration as well as any pertinent complementary or supplementary material, such as illustrations; all original data will be refereed in order to assure the archival validity of BBS commentaries. Commentaries and articles should be free of hyperbole and remarks *ad hominem*.

Style and format for articles and commentaries Target articles must not exceed 14,000 words (and should ordinarily be considerably shorter); commentaries should not exceed 1,000 words, including references. Spelling, capitalization, and punctuation should

be consistent within each article and commentary and should follow the style recommended in the latest edition of *A Manual of Style*, The University of Chicago Press. It may be helpful to examine a recent issue of BBS.

All submissions must include an indexable title, followed by the authors' names in the form preferred for publication, full institutional addresses, and electronic mail addresses. Target article authors must also provide numbered subheads to facilitate cross-reference by commentators. **Two abstracts**, one of 100 and one of 250 words, should be submitted with every target article. The shorter abstract will appear one issue in advance of the article; the longer one will be circulated to potential commentators and will appear with the printed article. A list of 5–10 keywords should precede all target article texts. Notes, acknowledgments, appendices, and references should be grouped at the end of the target article or commentary.

Illustrations: Tables and figures (i.e., photographs, graphs, charts, or other artwork) should be numbered consecutively. Every table should have a title; every figure, a caption. At least one reference in the text must indicate the appropriate locations. (For sizes, see below.)

References: Bibliographic citations in the text must include the author's last name and the date of publication and may include page references. Complete bibliographic information for each citation should be included in the list of references. Examples of correct style are: Brown (1973); (Brown 1973); (Brown 1973; 1978); (Brown 1973; Jones 1976); (Brown & Jones 1978); (Brown et al. 1979). References should be typed on a separate sheet in alphabetical order in the style of the following examples. **Do not abbreviate journal titles.**

Kupfermann, I. & Weiss, K. (1978) The command neuron concept.

Behavioral and Brain Sciences 1:3–39.

Dunn, J. (1976) How far do early differences in mother-child relations affect later developments? In: *Growing points in ethology*, ed. P. P. G. Bateson & R. A. Hinde. Cambridge University Press.

Bateson, P. P. G. & Hinde, R. A., eds. (1976) *Growing points in ethology*. Cambridge University Press.

Preparation of the manuscript The original, **double-spaced** target article plus **eight single-spaced, double-sided** copies must be submitted. The entire manuscript, **including notes and references**, must be typed **double-spaced** (1/4-inch space between lines) on 8 1/2 by 11 inch paper, with margins set to 70 characters per line (not "justified") and 25 lines per page, and should not exceed 50 pages. Pages should be numbered consecutively. Commentators should send their original plus two copies. It will be necessary to return manuscripts for retyping if they do not conform to this standard.

Each table and figure should be submitted on a separate page, not interspersed with the text. Tables should be typed to conform to BBS style. Figures should be ready for photographic reproduction; they cannot be redrawn by the printer. Charts, graphs, or other artwork should be done in black ink on white paper and should be drawn to occupy a standard area of 8 1/2 by 11 or 8 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches before reduction. Photographs should be glossy black-and-white prints; 8 by 10 inch enlargements are preferred. All labels and details on figures should be clearly printed and large enough to remain legible even after a reduction to half size. It is recommended that labels be done in transfer type of a sans-serif face such as Helvetica.

All submissions should include a diskette in Word™ or WordPerfect™ for Macintosh or IBM-compatible computers and containing the full manuscript. Target articles should be sent to: Stevan Harnad, Editor, *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, Department of Psychology, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton, SO17 1BJ, United Kingdom. **Phone:** +44 (0)1703-594-583. **Electronic mail:** bbs@ecs.soton.ac.uk. Commentaries should be sent to: *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, Cambridge University Press, Journals Department, 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211. **Phone:** 212 924-3900 (ext. 369). **Electronic mail:** bbs@cup.org. *In case of doubt as to appropriateness for BBS commentary, authors should write to the editor before submitting eight copies.*

Editing The publishers reserve the right to edit and proof all articles and commentaries accepted for publication. Authors of articles will be given the opportunity to review the copyedited manuscript and page proofs. Commentators will be asked to review copyediting only when changes have been substantial; commentators will not see proofs. Both authors and commentators should notify the editorial office of all corrections within 48 hours or approval will be assumed.

Authors of target articles receive 50 offprints of the entire treatment, and can purchase additional copies. Commentators will also be given an opportunity to purchase offprints of the entire treatment.

*Individuals interested in serving as BBS Associates are asked to write to the editor.

To appear in Volume 18, Number 2 (1995)

Offprints of the following forthcoming BBS treatments can be purchased for educational purposes if they are ordered well in advance. For ordering information, please write to Journals Department, Cambridge University Press, 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011.

On a confusion about a function of consciousness

Ned Block, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Blindsight patients are not conscious of stimuli in the blind field. According to some interpretations, they cannot act on visual information that in some sense they possess, as shown by their correct "guesses." It is tempting to conclude that a function of consciousness must be somehow to enable information represented in the brain to be used in guiding action, but this argument is fallacious because of equivocation: an obvious function of consciousness in one sense of the term is illicitly transferred to consciousness in the other sense.

With Commentary from DM Armstrong; B Baars; J Church; D Dennett; NF Dixon; M Farah; G Graham; G Harman; N Humphrey; P Kitcher; T Natsoulas; D Navon; RN Shepard; J van Brakel; AW Young; and others.

Preparedness and phobias: Specific evolved associations or a generalized expectancy bias?

Graham C.L. Davey, The City University, London

Most phobias are focussed on a small number of fear-inducing stimuli (e.g., snakes, spiders). The evidence supporting biological and cognitive explanations of this uneven distribution of phobias suggests that the readiness with which such stimuli become associated with aversive outcomes arises from biases in the processing of information about threatening stimuli rather than from phylogenetically based associative predispositions or "biological preparedness." This cognitive bias, consisting of a heightened expectation of aversive outcomes following fear-relevant stimuli, generates and maintains robust learned associations between them.

With Commentary from DJ Delprato; AJ Figuerdo; DF Klein; PF Lovibond; L Mealey; RG Menzies; S Mineka; M Cook; A Ohman; EN Sokolov; AJ Tomarken; D Vaitl; and others.

Multiple book review of *Images of mind*

Michael I. Posner, University of Oregon, and Marcus E. Raichle, Washington University School of Medicine

This volume explores how brain imaging techniques like positron emission tomography can be used to study the anatomy and time course of brain activity during cognitive tasks. Bottom up and top down influences on visual perception of motion and color, visual search, imagery, attention and semantic analysis of words are discussed in relation to a general framework relating cognition and neuroscience. Discussed also are the history of ideas relating brain and mind, how imaging technology has influenced studies of adults, infants and pathological conditions, and possible future developments in cognitive neuroscience.

With Commentary from G Dalenoort; U Fidelman; PT Fox; D Freides; J Grafman; B Horwitz; A Jacobs & TH Carr; KA Paller; AL Perrone & G Basti; D Poeppel; DL Robinson; and others.

Among the articles to appear in forthcoming issues of BBS:

"Controversies in Neuroscience III" (Signal transduction in the retina and brain)

"Controversies in Neuroscience IV" (Motor learning and synaptic plasticity in the cerebellum)

AG Feldman & MF Levin, "Positional frames of reference in motor control. The origin and use."

L Mealey, "The sociobiology of sociopathy: An integrated evolutionary model"

D Amit, "The Hebbian paradigm reintegrated: Local reverberations as internal representations"

J Gray, "The contents of consciousness: A neuropsychological conjecture."

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