

## Common Feedback on Writing Literature Review

1. Some of the structures of the paper(especially titles) in this class are for learning purpose or class purpose, thus, when you decide to submit your paper to a journal, you need to change a little bit., such as introduction, literature review

2. Go back to the original article and then cite.

Roberts, Schmitz, Pinto and Cain (1991) found that the cognitive behavioral treatment setting had a positive impact on the participants' cognitions, and that the results were more conclusive for the male participants than the female participants (Roberts et al., 1991) You cannot cite like this. You must go back to the original Cain's study and then read and cite the original one).

3. In order for you to be objective, you have to describe these two studies just like you did for the other studies. After that, you can evaluate these studies by comparing and contrasting the two contradictory results.

4. Make your paper concise. Reduce your paper into words between 2000 and 3000, if I asked you to make your paper concise.

5. Only one space after each period

For the entire paper, you should be consistent when you are using some terms, e.g., sometimes you used "youth diagnosed with CD" other times you used "CD youth," or "adolescents diagnosed with CD," etc., patients, clients, etc. nontraditional (older) this is okay here, but other than this part, you have to be consistent throughout the entire paper. Thus, you have to choose to use either older or nontraditional. I would use non-traditional. In addition, you have to decide either nontraditional or non-traditional. Individuals, Clients, patients, etc are okay---but be consistent

6. Why some of the descriptions are in past tense and others are in present tense?? They should be consistent all the way through.

7. When several different studies have similar results?
8. *Media's Influence on Adolescents' Self Esteem*—try to make your title a little bit more descriptive;*Permissive Parenting's Impact on Adolescents*
9. *Italicize subtitles*
10. You have too many questions (purposes) to answer by this short literature review paper. You should focus on only one or two most important questions. More importantly, when you are looking for answers for these questions using your literature review, you MUST indicate all of the answers for these questions briefly in your CONCLUSION section. The conclusion section is your main finding section from your synthesis of the literature that you have reviewed.
11. Think about your subtitle here again. This section should be only focused on The Impact of Substance Abuse on Children. However, you wrote a lot of things that are not directly related to the sub-title. Thus, you should try to stay only on Impact of Substance Abuse on Children.
12. This part is the most relevant part for your sub-title, "Attachment", But, you talk about it only a little bit. You have to focus more on what is important For your main conclusions and describe it more in detail The parts that are not directly related to main conclusion should be removed or should be very brief.
13. Re-organize this section using several different sub-titles so that the readers can tell easily
14. For your main literature review section here, you should divide the discussion into sub-categories. According to your abstract, you are supposed to discuss motivation, academic performance, and social connectedness. Then you can use these words as your sub-titles and organize each section accordingly be each section. Or, you can organize the discussion using different sub-titles, but then, you should change the abstract accordingly

15. Are all of these from VanDeMark et al. (2005)? If so, you have to make it very concise; you should simplify this section. Otherwise, this literature review might look like a summary of Conners et al. (2004), after that another summary of VanDeMark et al. (2005), etc. Then, it is not really a literature review paper. Rather, it becomes summaries of some studies. You should organize what you have read in a way to support your conclusions. In addition, when all of them are from one study, they should be all in ONE paragraph.
16. Simplify this sentence or make it into more than one sentence. .
17. You can use “while” only when two things are happening at the same time.
18. You must have conclusions based on your main findings from your literature review.
19. Your implications sound more like “Suggestions for Future Studies
20. Conclusion, you have to talk about what the findings or results mean and what you want to suggest to parents, teachers, counselors, and/or people who are working with an adolescents. Do not talk about some contents that you have already talked about in the main literature review section earlier. Here, you only focus on what your findings mean and what you want to suggest.
21. I have changed the order of your paper here.

### **Abstract**

22. Abstract should describe main ideas of the paper; what it is about; first you talk about this and then talk about that, etc.. Even after I read your abstract, I cannot tell what is about and what will be in the main paper. I will explain this in class.
23. This part is more likely introduction. Abstract should describe main idea of the paper. I will explain this in class.
24. Running head should be all capital
25. I avoid first person statement

26. Abstract a7 References must be in a separate page; Use the page break.

27. Abstract should be centered and should not be italicized

28. No indentation for Abstract

29. This study/this paper

## **References**

30. You do not need issue numbers since one volume has these many page numbers. There is little possibility for the journal to start with a page number one for each different issue of each volume of the journal. But, check the consistency within the same references.

Frensch, K.M., & Cameron, G. (2004). Treatment of choice or a last resort? A Review of Residential Mental Health Placements for Children and Youth. *Child and Youth Care Forum*, 31(5), 307-339.

31. Please follow the rule for referencing a “Book chapter ” of the APA style.

32. *What is your own or original conclusion that other people have not done? Your conclusion must be original. AND your conclusion must be based on the results of your synthesis of the literature review.*

33. After a volume number with a issue number, you need a comma.

34. You write like this only when the source is electronic only. However, I think that *Media Psychology* is available as a paper journal. Please check. Even when you got it from online, as long as the articles exist in hard copy form, you have to follow the APA journal article format, not the APA electric source format.

35. When there is more than one reference by the same author, reference the earlier one first.

36. (Hyun et. al., 2007; Poyrazli et. al, 2004).
37. Need to cite, or make it concise and combine sentences together if this sentences is from the same source as the one right before or after this sentence.
38. Moore and Constantine (2006) You do not have this in your reference list
39. using APA style," (Jones, 1998, p. 199),
40. Do not capitalize titles of articles
41. Patterson, C. J. (1994a). Children
42. Indent the second and third lines of each reference using the HANGING on the word menu by 0.5".
43. Volume numbers should be italicized, but issue numbers should not be.
44. You are using traumatic experiences in childhood , childhood trauma, traumatic childhood experiences, etc, but you should use one phrase consistently through the entire paper
45. When you directly quote anything, you need the page number
46. Is this a direct quotation? If so, you need the page number and quotation mark.
47. (Jacob you do not need initial here because the other reference is by more than one researcher, which means that it has other names besides Jacob), 2001
48. Yau, Sue, and Hayden's study (1992) attempted to address this hole in the research by measuring the responses of international and domestic student clients to both directive and nondirective styles. The study found, interestingly, that students appreciated aspects of both directive and nondirective styles, and felt they complemented one another (Yau, Sue, & Hayden, 1992). This study contained a very limited sample size, however, and makes it difficult to generalize results to all nationalities.

**Thus, Yau, Sue, and Hayden (1992) attempted to measure the responses of international and domestic student clients to both directive and nondirective styles and found that students appreciated aspects of both directive and nondirective styles and felt they complemented one another.**

49. Fink (2003) conducted extensive research with Holocaust survivors of varying experiences and concluded that “it depends on the magnitude and length of the trauma whether childhood experiences play a role in post-traumatic pathology.” However, “traumatic childhood experiences may impede the normal developmental process” (Trippany et al., 2006).

After studying the varying experiences of Holocaust survivors, Fink (2003) concluded that developing post-traumatic pathology depends on the magnitude and length of the childhood trauma. However?? I cannot decide whether “however” is good for here, the developmental process may be hindered by the childhood trauma (Trippany et al., 2006) I tried to rephrase these sentences here so that you do not need quotation marks and a page numbers. (Allen & Lauterback, 2007).

According to your syllabus, it says, “Do not use exact quote unless you cannot find any other ways to say something. You need to be able to summarize and paraphrase research results, which is an important skill to develop.” Now, I just see that you used a lot of quotation marks through the entire paper. You should rephrase all of the sentences that with quotation mark and then make all of them concise. I cannot change everything here for you and cannot give feedback for each sentence either because you will change most of the parts anyways. Thus, you should change the rest of the paper just like what I did so far.