**Writing the Introduction**

You must communicate a clear reason (rationale) for carrying out the study, which is seeking to replicate previously reported findings. This is the purpose of the Introduction. You should set your rationale within the wider context of the replication crisis. The references provided here and during Week 5 on Open Science will help you to begin to make arguments with respect to these issues, but you are expected to also do further reading (see the ‘Criteria used for marking in 2nd year’ on the class MyPlace). Note: While we are aiming to replicate two of Satici’s correlation findings, relating to life satisfaction and affect the Introduction must focus on issues pertaining to the replication crisis and it should not focus on the topic (life satisfaction and affect) which is involved in the study that you are setting out to replicate. It will be sufficient that you address Satici’s (2019) paper in 2 or 3 sentences towards the end of the Introduction. You must, however, make specific hypotheses about the relationships you could observe based on Satici’s findings. For example, the likely direction of the correlations (i.e. positive or negative). These hypotheses should be easy to make as they will simply reflect the correlations that you are aiming to replicate. The two correlations you are seeking to replicate are reported on Table 1 of Satici (2019) and are: • The correlation between Life Satisfaction and Positive Affect. • The correlation between Life Satisfaction and Negative Affect.

**Writing the Method** The purpose of the Method is to inform a reader of what has been done in the study. This needs to be sufficiently detailed to allow another researcher to replicate your study. One reason for failed replication efforts could be an inability to replicate exactly the original study due to a lack of information available about what was done. The Method is quite a prescriptive section, in the sense that a reader/marker will expect to find certain information under specific sub-headings. These are: Participants, Design, Materials, and Procedure.

Guidance on how to write the Method and what information should be included under each sub-heading is provided in the Report writing guide.

**Participant section** In order to maintain the anonymity of study participants/non-participants no demographic data will be requested during the data collection activity. However, in order to write the Participant section of the Method, it is necessary to describe your sample in terms of relevant demographics. Consequently, hypothetical data corresponding to age and gender identity will be generated and added to the data set, to allow you to write the Particiapnt section Framing of the Method While you are not conducting the study, the Method should be written as if you are the researchers. So, you should refrain from using “we were required to…” and instead write “participants were required to…”. Participating in the study Participants in this study are members of C8203 Introduction to Research Design and Analysis class (i.e. you!). You are invited to complete an online survey which asks you to complete two questionnaires: (1) the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS: Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988) to assess both positive affect and negative affect; and (2) the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS: Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985) to assess participants’ life satisfaction. The link to the Data col

You will, however, have to use G\*Power to calculate your a-priori sample size. Report this information in your Participants section: Say what you set the key values to in G\*Power (i.e. effect size, Power, etc), and report G\*Power’s sample size estimate (see the Report Writing Guide for more support and advice). For this activity you are NOT just using a ‘default’ guess about effect size – you are seeking to replicate two significant correlations so you should power your study to find the smallest significant effect that you are looking for (i.e. the smaller of the two correlations)