**A closer look at the intellectual curiosity facet of openness to experience and how it relates to emoji use**

**Due April 13 by 9 pm 30% Final grade**

Your take-home exam is a research paper on the topic listed above and then work backwards and write a research paper. Since you will be working backwards to describe how you think the psychologist carried out the study, you will use the past-tense when writing your paper.

**Title page**

**Introduction:** This time you are given the research question upfront rather than having to propose your own question. You will need to work backwards this time, by explaining how earlier studies led to the research question at hand. The Introduction should include the seven peer-reviewed empirical journal articles. To help you get a head start I posted three relevant articles for the topic on Moodle. After you read the seven relevant papers, please integrate the research from them effectively and frame the literature review to set up your research question. Be sure to explain criticisms of past studies that you will address in your study. At the end of your Introduction, you should have a section on the current study where you explain how your study will add to the field. At the end of this section, you will clearly state the research question.

Methodology: Explain who your participants are and how you would recruit them. Use measures and procedures that are appropriate for the research question at hand and explain them thoroughly. You will need to consult the literature carefully before you choose your measures, and you may want to create new measures or modify old ones. A strong method section will contain details about the stimuli and provide many examples. This information can go in an appendix. Keep in mind that you will have an independent variable and a dependent variable, and each one will have its own measure. When you consult the literature, you will notice that not all papers you read will measure the intellectual curiosity facet of openness to new experience and emoji use in the same way. You should gain a solid understanding of what has been done well and any changes that could be made to improve methodology before you decide what measure you will use. [ JASP: The fictional data that was collected to measure the number of emojis used is entered in the take-home exam database posted to moodle.] When writing your method, it is up to you to make an informed decision on how the number of emojis was collected. You will also need to consult the literature to find a reliable way to measure intellectual curiosity and explain how you will sort people into high and low groups based on this measure. The fictional data only contains data for an IV and DV and this is the only data you will use to write up your results section and table of results. The methodology begins directly after the Introduction; do not begin a new page.

[ Results – You will use JASP and analyze the data and interpret the results before writing them up.

31. First, you want to download the excel csv file from Moodle that is called “JASP data take-home exam”. Save the file on your computer. Next, open JASP and open the database file you saved. Next you should read the description of the fictional study below and re-read the practice files on examples 1-4. Decide what type of design the take-home fictional study is (i.e. between-subjects or within subjects). Next decide which t-test is appropriate to analyze the data. It will either be an independent t-test or a dependent/paired t-test, but not both). Then, analyze the data with the correct t-test in JASP, just like you did with the practice examples 1-4. You should get tables of results on the right-hand side of your computer. You will need to either save this as a JASP file or copy and paste it into a word document. You will use this information to interpret the results of the t-test so you can write up the results section and create an APA style table. After you interpret the results from JASP, write up the results section. Please refer to the appropriate examples (1 through 4 from the JASP workshops) for how to write up the results section properly. Follow the same format and APA rules and make sure you have all the same type of information. The variable names and numbers will be different, but the structure should be the same as the examples. You will need to know how interpret the JASP t-test results to indicate whether the group difference is significant. As in the four examples posted on Moodle, the results section will be a single paragraph which takes up roughly one quarter of a page. The results section begins directly after the methodology; do not begin a new page. You can begin writing the discussion section directly below the results.]

**Discussion** –This is the section that you will write last. This is your chance to interpret your results and put them in perspective by contacting any relevant theories and previous studies. You should begin by restating your research question and summarizing your results. Next, you should carefully interpret your results. Think carefully about the interpretation of significant versus non-significant results. If your t-test is significant, what does this mean? Why are there differences between groups (or repeated measurements) and why is this interesting? How do your results comply with results obtained from other studies? Discuss any similarities and any differences. When differences occur between your study’s results and results from other studies, provide some thought on some potential explanations. You will need to contact the previous literature in this section and engage in thoughtful theoretical discussion. Were there any weaknesses in the methodology that may place some limitation on the interpretations that can be made? It is also important to discuss future directions, or ideas for related designs or research questions that should be addressed through empirical research. In the discussion, you will need to show that you have thought deeply and critically about the study. While it is important to explain any relevant limitations of the study, you should also think of the discussion as a chance to defend your study. You will need to explain what it adds to the literature and why it is valuable. Like the Introduction, the Discussion should also be well organized and have a nice flow. One paragraph should lead well into the next one. Each paragraph should serve a major point. Paragraphs should be at least four-five sentences, and no longer than one page. The discussion section begins directly after the results section; do not begin a new page. I expect the discussion section to be five pages long.

References - This section is very straightforward. Follow the guidelines discussed throughout the term and provide references for all papers and tests you have cited in the paper. You should have seven peer reviewed empirical journal articles (including the three articles I posted and the four you found. Any measures or tests that have been developed by others should be cited as well and these are not counted as part of the seven empirical articles; they are additional sources to cite.

Appendices – These describe your measures in more detail. If you are using an intellectual curiosity measure that was created by authors, cite it and provide as much information as you can. If the entire test or scale is available free, include it in the appendix. If not, provide as many example questions as you can. If you are creating your own new measure of intellectual curiosity, provide example questions and how participants will provide a numeric response to each question. You can decide if you want to also include an appendix for how you measure emoji use and one for any extraneous variables you wish to measure and control. In the body of your methodology, make a note under each measure indicating that the items can be found in the Appendix. The first measure you write will be given the title of Appendix A and the second one will be Appendix B. Each Appendix will begin on a new page.

***You will be graded on the quality of the following:***

*Introduction* – 25%  
-refer to the same guidelines from your Introduction proposal paper

*Method and relevant appendices* – 25%  
-refer to the same guidelines from your Method proposal paper

*Results and APA style table* – 10%  
-refer to Take-home exam preparation workshops on what to include and how to

report *Discussion* – 20%

-*APA* format, including references, title page and rules throughout the body of the paper– 10%

-refer to guidelines posted and presented in class throughout the term *Spelling, Grammar, Paragraph Formation, Writing style* – 10%.

-refer to guidelines posted and presented in class throughout the term

You must write up this paper independently. Plagiarism is a serious offense and will result in a grade of zero on this exam.

**Context of the fictional study**

There is an ongoing interest in how the big five personality traits relate to emoji use during communication (e.g., Kennison et al., 2024; Marengo et al., 2017). The effect of openness to experience on emjoi use is unclear. One study found no significant relationship between openness to experience, and emoji use (Marengo et al., 2017) but another one found a significant negative relationship between the two, such that high scores on openness were associated with low scores on the number of emojis used (Kennison et al., 2024). As noted by Kennison et al. (2024) openness to experience includes multiple facets that should be examined more closely in future studies. The current study will focus on the intellectual curiosity facet to examine if it is significantly related to emoji use. The data can be found in the excel csv database file called “JASP data takehome exam”. The scores are the number of emojis participants used. Participants’ intellectual curiosity scores were measured with an appropriate test and the psychologist put people into one of two groups based on their scores: the high intellectual curiosity group (n = 25) or the low intellectual curiosity group (n = 25). She examined whether there were significant differences across these groups on the number of emojis that were used.

Think like a scientist and describe how you think she would have set up the study. Open up the excel csv database in JASP. After you determine what design this study followed, decide which of the two t-tests we covered are appropriate to analyze the data in JASP. Then, analyze the data with the correct t-test. Save the results in a word document. You will need to interpret the JASP results to write up the results section and create a table. Write a research paper that includes the subsections indicated on page one of the Take-Home