Sample Literature Matrix Hyperlinked to Annotations

Literature Matrix

1. First you would set up a matrix that addresses the following:

Authors	Purpose of Study	Major Findings	Minor Findings	Target Audience	Methodology	Instrument
Amrhein, Bond, & Hamilton Email address if possible or contact information	Assess the relationship between locus of control (LOC) and age with regard to accuracy and organization of free recall from episodic memory.	Overall, the older adults recalled a significantly lower proportion of words and exhibited more recall errors in the form of intrusions and uncorrected repetitions than the younger participants. Older adults with less internal LOC recalled a significantly smaller proportion of the study list than older adults with greater internal LOC.	Younger participants exhibited no differences in recall related to LOC.	Older adults 66-84 years and younger adults 18-28 years	Quantitative study using a 2 X 2 factorial design with age group (older or younger) and LOC group (less internal or more internal) as between-subjects variables. Eighteen older and eighteen younger adults studied a list of 24 word pairs. Written recall of the study list was the primary dependent measure.	Internal Control Index (ICI)
Then add the next author purpose, major and						

Authors	Purpose of Study	Major Findings	Minor Findings	Target Audience	Methodology	Instrument
minor findings and so on and so forth						

2. The items in the first matrix would be hyperlinked to the items in the annotated bibliography section that would look like the following:

Annotated Bibliography

Amrhein, P. C., Bond, J. K., & Hamilton, D. A. (1999). Locus of control and the age difference in free recall from episodic memory.

The Journal of General Psychology, *126*(2), 149-164.

The purpose of the study was to assess the relationship between locus of control (LOC) and age with regard to accuracy and organization of free recall from episodic memory. Because older persons appear to function under conditions of greater internally generated "noise," it was predicted that the older adults would demonstrate a pattern of LOC effects in their free recall similar to the pattern reported for younger persons processing stimuli under conditions of external noise. Specifically, older persons with less internal LOC would exhibit poorer recall than older persons with more internal LOC. In contrast, it was predicted that the younger participants would exhibit no such differences in recall related to LOC because of the absence of external noise. Eighteen older participants (66-84 years) and 18 younger participants (18-28 years) were given the Internal Control Index, a measure of internal LOC. For the memory task, all participants studied a list of 24 word pairs. The results supported the hypotheses. Overall, the older adults recalled a significantly lower proportion of words and exhibited more recall errors in the form of intrusions and uncorrected repetitions than the younger participants. Moreover, the older adults with less internal LOC recalled a smaller proportion of the study list than did their more internal peers. The younger participants exhibited no LOC effects. The study used a 2 X 2 factorial design

with age group (older or younger) and LOC group (less internal or more internal) as between-subjects variables. Written recall of the study list was the primary dependent measure.