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Course Title

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The title

Table 1
Overview of the Included Papers for Hypothesis 1

Citation	Study Design	Population	Research Questions	Variables	Methods of Data Analysis	Results	Hypothesis confirmed
Beilock et al. (2007)	Experimental	100 college students, mixed gender	Behavioral tasks, fMRI	Stereotype threat impairs working memory efficiency	Prefrontal cortex, phonological loop	Reduced performance on cognitive tasks under threat	yes

Note. Note: Some column headers span multiple lines for better readability.

Methods

We report how we determined our sample size, all data exclusions (if any), all manipulations, and all measures in the study.

Participants

Material

HELLO WORLD

This is the anova result: $F(2, 27) = 4.85$, $MSE = 0.39$, $p = .016$.

Procedure

Data analysis

We used R (Version 4.4.1; R Core Team, 2024) and the R-packages *citr* (Version 0.3.2; Aust, 2019), *kableExtra* (Version 1.4.0; Zhu, 2024), *papaja* (Version 0.1.2.9000; Aust & Barth, 2023), *RefManageR* (Version 1.4.0; McLean, 2017), *rmarkdown* (Version 2.27; Xie et al., 2018, 2020), and *tinylabels* (Version 0.2.4; Barth, 2023) for all our analyses.

Results

Discussion

Here, a sample of thirty-three ($N = 33$) women performed, both, vertical and horizontal MA tasks. Similar to Experiment 1 they were introduced to the subject with a practice block, followed by a baseline block and a posttest block. This time, all participants received the stereotype threat manipulation in between the last two blocks but were randomly assigned to either the vertical or horizontal problem condition. Afterwards, they were given questionnaires to assess their thought during the stereotype threat manipulation, their perceived importance of task performance, and their state anxiety following stereotype threat. The independent variables consisted of Block (baseline vs. stereotype threat), Problem working memory demand (low vs. high), and Problem orientation (horizontal vs. vertical), while the dependent variables were maths problem accuracy, reaction times, and self-reported thoughts/worries. Neither the perceived importance of performing well (vertical: $M = 4.67$, $SE = 0.35$; horizontal: $M = 5.27$, $SE = 0.37$) nor state anxiety differed between the groups (vertical: $M = 33.22$,

⁴² $SE = 1.6$; horizontal: $M = 37.00$, $SE = 2.7$, $F(1,31) = 1.53$, $p = .220$.

References

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- Zhu, H. (2024). *kableExtra: Construct complex table with 'kable' and pipe syntax*.
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Table 2

Hypothesis	Query
Hypothesis 1	SELECT * FROM papers WHERE hypothesis = 1