Design & Print Studio

University of Reading

Successful PowerPoint conference posters

How to make the most of our templates and achieve the best results

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Our aim is to produce templates that are easy to use, but still produce a finished poster that looks professional and is easy for an audience to understand.

DPS can also print your posters for you. Normally, we will print any poster based on the template, but this guide helps you ensure that your poster meets a good standard of legibility and credibility. In very rare circumstances where posters fall well below these standards, we may not be able to print it without a few changes first. In these cases, we will always offer advice and support to help you improve the poster and get it off to print as soon as possible.

If you have any queries about the templates, please do get in touch with **dps@reading.ac.uk**.

This guide contains ...

Quick disclaimer: in order to illustrate various design concepts, the examples shown in this presentation have been amended by DPS and are not actual examples of our colleagues' work.

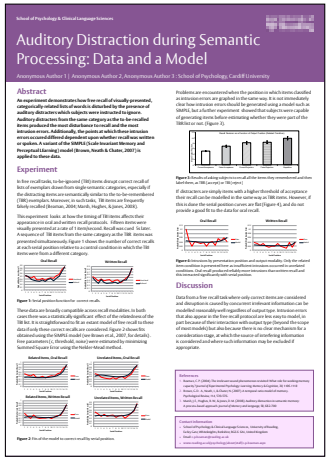
When to use the templates

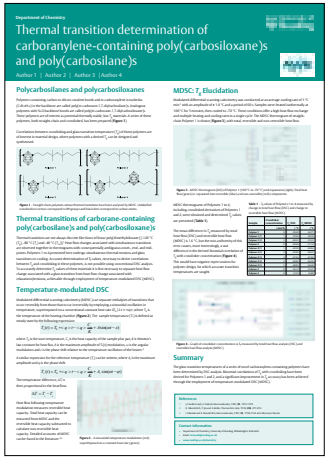
This section gives you advice about when you should (and shouldn't) use the University's conference poster templates:

When to use the templates:

- When the University is the sole contributor to the research.
- When collaborating with other universities: if Reading staff are doing the work and it will not cause controversy, use the University templates and add in partner institutions.
- When you are working for official University sub-brands (e.g. TSBE, CfAM). These sub-brands have their own custom University poster templates. DPS will have these on file if you need them.

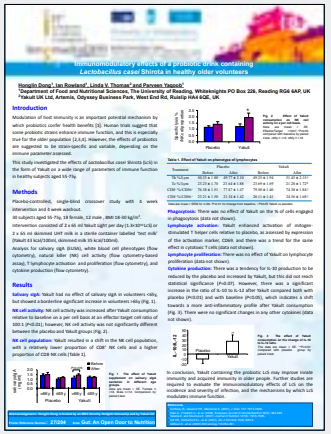
Examples of the University poster templates in use.



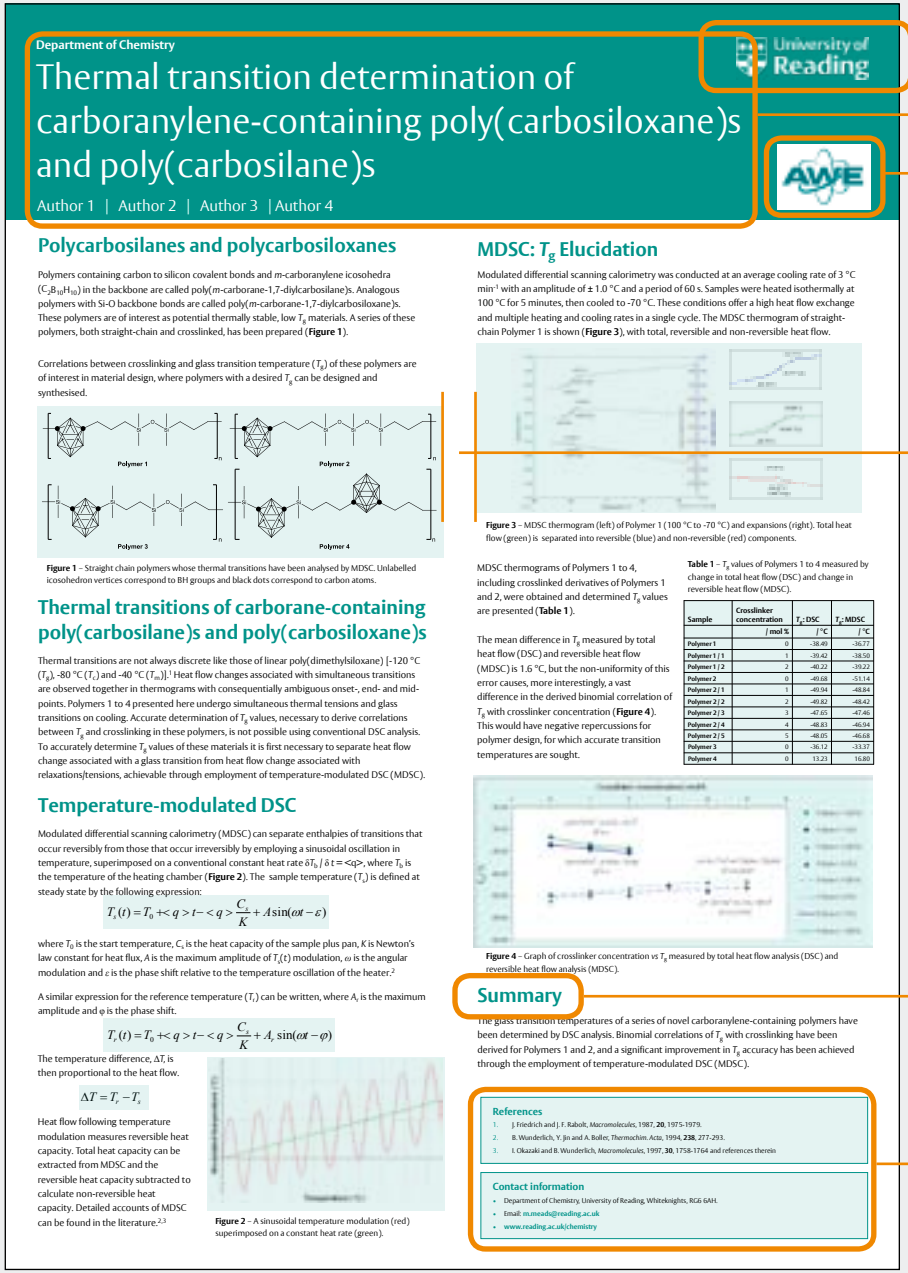


Don't use the templates:

- If your poster is not led by the University of Reading.
- If the conference organiser has issued a specific poster template (not just simple instructions or sizes) and thus the design is conference-led, not author-led.



Example of a conference-led poster template.



Department of Chemistry

Thermal transition determination of carboranylene-containing poly(carbosiloxane)s and poly(carbosilane)s

Author 1 | Author 2 | Author 3 | Author 4

University of Reading

AWE

Polycarbosilanes and polycarbosiloxanes

Polymers containing carbon to silicon covalent bonds and *m*-carboranylene icosohedra ($C_2B_{10}H_{10}$) in the backbone are called poly(*m*-carborane-1,7-diylcarbosilane)s. Analogous polymers with Si-O backbone bonds are called poly(*m*-carborane-1,7-diylcarbosiloxane)s. These polymers are of interest as potential thermally stable, low T_g materials. A series of these polymers, both straight-chain and crosslinked, has been prepared (**Figure 1**).

Correlations between crosslinking and glass transition temperature (T_g) of these polymers are of interest in material design, where polymers with a desired T_g can be designed and synthesised.

Polymer 1 Polymer 2 Polymer 3 Polymer 4

Figure 1 – Straight chain polymers whose thermal transitions have been analysed by MDSC. Unlabelled icosohedron vertices correspond to BH groups and black dots correspond to carbon atoms.

Thermal transitions of carborane-containing poly(carbosilane)s and poly(carbosiloxane)s

Thermal transitions are not always discrete like those of linear poly(dimethylsiloxane) [-120 °C (T_g), -80 °C (T_c) and -40 °C (T_m)].[1] Heat flow changes associated with simultaneous transitions are observed together in thermograms with consequentially ambiguous onset-, end- and mid-points. Polymers 1 to 4 presented here undergo simultaneous thermal tensions and glass transitions on cooling. Accurate determination of T_g values, necessary to derive correlations between T_g and crosslinking in these polymers, is not possible using conventional DSC analysis. To accurately determine T_g values of these materials it is first necessary to separate heat flow change associated with a glass transition from heat flow change associated with relaxations/tensions, achievable through employment of temperature-modulated DSC (MDSC).

Temperature-modulated DSC

Modulated differential scanning calorimetry (MDSC) can separate enthalpies of transitions that occur reversibly from those that occur irreversibly by employing a sinusoidal oscillation in temperature, superimposed on a conventional constant heat rate $\delta T_h / \delta t = <q>$, where T_h is the temperature of the heating chamber (**Figure 2**). The sample temperature (T_s) is defined at steady state by the following expression:

$$T_s(t) = T_0 + <q>t - <q>\frac{C_s}{K} + A\sin(\omega t - \varepsilon)$$

where T_0 is the start temperature, C_s is the heat capacity of the sample plus pan, K is Newton's law constant for heat flux, A is the maximum amplitude of $T_s(t)$ modulation, ω is the angular modulation and ε is the phase shift relative to the temperature oscillation of the heater.[2]

A similar expression for the reference temperature (T_r) can be written, where A_r is the maximum amplitude and φ is the phase shift.

$$T_r(t) = T_0 + <q>t - <q>\frac{C_s}{K} + A_r\sin(\omega t - \varphi)$$

The temperature difference, ΔT, is then proportional to the heat flow.

$$\Delta T = T_r - T_s$$

Heat flow following temperature modulation measures reversible heat capacity. Total heat capacity can be extracted from MDSC and the reversible heat capacity subtracted to calculate non-reversible heat capacity. Detailed accounts of MDSC can be found in the literature.[2,3]

Figure 2 – A sinusoidal temperature modulation (red) superimposed on a constant heat rate (green).

MDSC: T_g Elucidation

Modulated differential scanning calorimetry was conducted at an average cooling rate of 3 °C min^{-1} with an amplitude of ± 1.0 °C and a period of 60 s. Samples were heated isothermally at 100 °C for 5 minutes, then cooled to -70 °C. These conditions offer a high heat flow exchange and multiple heating and cooling rates in a single cycle. The MDSC thermogram of straight-chain Polymer 1 is shown (**Figure 3**), with total, reversible and non-reversible heat flow.

Figure 3 – MDSC thermogram (left) of Polymer 1 (100 °C to -70 °C) and expansions (right). Total heat flow (green) is separated into reversible (blue) and non-reversible (red) components.

MDSC thermograms of Polymers 1 to 4, including crosslinked derivatives of Polymers 1 and 2, were obtained and determined T_g values are presented (**Table 1**).

The mean difference in T_g measured by total heat flow (DSC) and reversible heat flow (MDSC) is 1.6 °C, but the non-uniformity of this error causes, more interestingly, a vast difference in the derived binomial correlation of T_g with crosslinker concentration (**Figure 4**). This would have negative repercussions for polymer design, for which accurate transition temperatures are sought.

Table 1 – T_g values of Polymers 1 to 4 measured by change in total heat flow (DSC) and change in reversible heat flow (MDSC).

Sample	Crosslinker concentration / mol %	T_g: DSC / °C	T_g: MDSC / °C
Polymer 1	0	-38.49	-36.77
Polymer 1 / 1	1	-39.42	-38.50
Polymer 1 / 2	2	-40.22	-39.22
Polymer 2	0	-49.68	-51.14
Polymer 2 / 1	1	-49.94	-48.84
Polymer 2 / 2	2	-49.82	-48.42
Polymer 2 / 3	3	-47.65	-47.46
Polymer 2 / 4	4	-48.83	-46.94
Polymer 2 / 5	5	-48.05	-46.68
Polymer 3	0	-36.12	-33.37
Polymer 4	0	13.23	16.80

Figure 4 – Graph of crosslinker concentration *vs* T_g measured by total heat flow analysis (DSC) and reversible heat flow analysis (MDSC).

Summary

The glass transition temperatures of a series of novel carboranylene-containing polymers have been determined by DSC analysis. Binomial correlations of T_g with crosslinking have been derived for Polymers 1 and 2, and a significant improvement in T_g accuracy has been achieved through the employment of temperature-modulated DSC (MDSC).

References

1. J. Friedrich and J. F. Rabolt, *Macromolecules*, 1987, **20**, 1975-1979.
2. B. Wunderlich, Y. Jin and A. Boller, *Thermochim. Acta*, 1994, **238**, 277-293.
3. I. Okazaki and B. Wunderlich, *Macromolecules*, 1997, **30**, 1758-1764 and references therein

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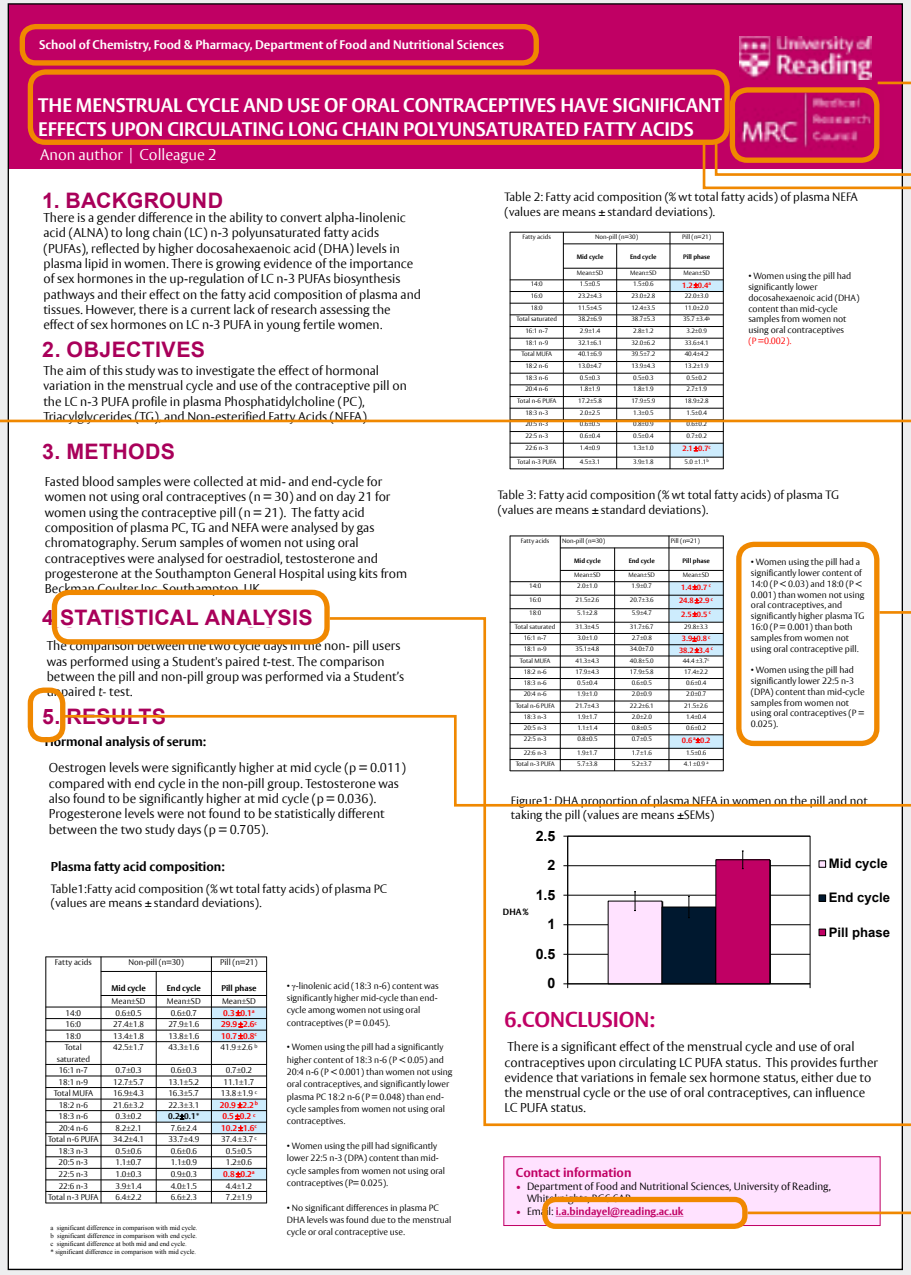
Good example

This is an example of good practice when using the University's conference poster PowerPoint templates. It is best to concentrate on your content and allow the template to take care of the rest.

- Page size is the same as the template: A1 (594 mm x 841 mm).
- The colour used is one of nine University colour schemes already built into the templates.
- The University device is in the correct size and position.
- The layout of the banner text at the top is consistent with the original template.
- Correct use of margins and columns with a reasonable gutter between them.
- Easy to read and navigate around the poster.
- Correct fonts are used (Rdg Vesta) throughout.
- Good use of headings to break up text.
- No overlapping text or diagrams.
- References and contact information are clearly laid out and legible.
- Sponsor's logo is in the right place and is of an appropriate size.

If your poster meets these standards, we will print it immediately.



School of Chemistry, Food & Pharmacy, Department of Food and Nutritional Sciences

University of Reading

THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE AND USE OF ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES HAVE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS UPON CIRCULATING LONG CHAIN POLYUNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS

MRC Medical Research Council

Anon author | Colleague 2

1. BACKGROUND

There is a gender difference in the ability to convert alpha-linolenic acid (ALNA) to long chain (LC) n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs), reflected by higher docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) levels in plasma lipid in women. There is growing evidence of the importance of sex hormones in the up-regulation of LC n-3 PUFAs biosynthesis pathways and their effect on the fatty acid composition of plasma and tissues. However, there is a current lack of research assessing the effect of sex hormones on LC n-3 PUFA in young fertile women.

2. OBJECTIVES

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of hormonal variation in the menstrual cycle and use of the contraceptive pill on the LC n-3 PUFA profile in plasma Phosphatidylcholine (PC), Triacylglycerides (TG), and Non-esterified Fatty Acids (NEFA).

3. METHODS

Fasted blood samples were collected at mid- and end-cycle for women not using oral contraceptives (n = 30) and on day 21 for women using the contraceptive pill (n = 21). The fatty acid composition of plasma PC, TG and NEFA were analysed by gas chromatography. Serum samples of women not using oral contraceptives were analysed for oestradiol, testosterone and progesterone at the Southampton General Hospital using kits from Beckman Coulter Inc, Southampton, UK.

4. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The comparison between the two cycle days in the non- pill users was performed using a Student's paired *t*-test. The comparison between the pill and non-pill group was performed via a Student's unpaired *t*- test.

5. RESULTS

Hormonal analysis of serum:

Oestrogen levels were significantly higher at mid cycle ($p = 0.011$) compared with end cycle in the non-pill group. Testosterone was also found to be significantly higher at mid cycle ($p = 0.036$). Progesterone levels were not found to be statistically different between the two study days ($p = 0.705$).

Plasma fatty acid composition:

Table1:Fatty acid composition (% wt total fatty acids) of plasma PC (values are means ± standard deviations).

Fatty acids	Non-pill (n=30)		Pill (n=21)
	Mid cycle	End cycle	Pill phase
	Mean±SD	Mean±SD	Mean±SD
14:0	0.6±0.5	0.6±0.7	0.3±0.1[a]
16:0	27.4±1.8	27.9±1.6	29.9±2.6[c]
18:0	13.4±1.8	13.8±1.6	10.7±0.8[c]
Total saturated	42.5±1.7	43.3±1.6	41.9±2.6[b]
16:1 n-7	0.7±0.3	0.6±0.3	0.7±0.2
18:1 n-9	12.7±5.7	13.1±5.2	11.1±1.7
Total MUFA	16.9±4.3	16.3±5.7	13.8±1.9[c]
18:2 n-6	21.6±3.2	22.3±3.1	20.9±2.2[b]
18:3 n-6	0.3±0.2	0.2±0.1[a]	0.5±0.2[c]
20:4 n-6	8.2±2.1	7.6±2.4	10.2±1.6[c]
Total n-6 PUFA	34.2±4.1	33.7±4.9	37.4±3.7[c]
18:3 n-3	0.5±0.6	0.6±0.6	0.5±0.5
20:5 n-3	1.1±0.7	1.1±0.9	1.2±0.6
22:5 n-3	1.0±0.3	0.9±0.3	0.8±0.2[a]
22:6 n-3	3.9±1.4	4.0±1.5	4.4±1.2
Total n-3 PUFA	6.4±2.2	6.6±2.3	7.2±1.9

a significant difference in comparison with mid cycle.
b significant difference in comparison with end cycle.
c significant difference at both mid and end cycle.
* significant difference in comparison with mid cycle.

• γ-linolenic acid (18:3 n-6) content was significantly higher mid-cycle than end-cycle among women not using oral contraceptives ($P = 0.045$).

• Women using the pill had a significantly higher content of 18:3 n-6 ($P < 0.05$) and 20:4 n-6 ($P < 0.001$) than women not using oral contraceptives, and significantly lower plasma PC 18:2 n-6 ($P = 0.048$) than end-cycle samples from women not using oral contraceptives.

• Women using the pill had significantly lower 22:5 n-3 (DPA) content than mid-cycle samples from women not using oral contraceptives ($P = 0.025$).

• No significant differences in plasma PC DHA levels was found due to the menstrual cycle or oral contraceptive use.

Table 2: Fatty acid composition (% wt total fatty acids) of plasma NEFA (values are means ± standard deviations).

Fatty acids	Non-pill (n=30)		Pill (n=21)
	Mid cycle	End cycle	Pill phase
	Mean±SD	Mean±SD	Mean±SD
14:0	1.5±0.5	1.5±0.6	1.2±0.4[a]
16:0	23.2±4.3	23.0±2.8	22.0±3.0
18:0	11.5±4.5	12.4±3.5	11.0±2.0
Total saturated	38.2±6.9	38.7±5.3	35.7 ±3.4[a]
16:1 n-7	2.9±1.4	2.8±1.2	3.2±0.9
18:1 n-9	32.1±6.1	32.0±6.2	33.6±4.1
Total MUFA	40.1±6.9	39.5±7.2	40.4±4.2
18:2 n-6	13.0±4.7	13.9±4.3	13.2±1.9
18:3 n-6	0.5±0.3	0.5±0.3	0.5±0.2
20:4 n-6	1.8±1.9	1.8±1.9	2.7±1.9
Total n-6 PUFA	17.2±5.8	17.9±5.9	18.9±2.8
18:3 n-3	2.0±2.5	1.3±0.5	1.5±0.4
20:5 n-3	0.6±0.5	0.8±0.9	0.6±0.2
22:5 n-3	0.6±0.4	0.5±0.4	0.7±0.2
22:6 n-3	1.4±0.9	1.3±1.0	2.1±0.7[a]
Total n-3 PUFA	4.5±3.1	3.9±1.8	5.0 ±1.1[b]

• Women using the pill had significantly lower docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) content than mid-cycle samples from women not using oral contraceptives ($P = 0.002$).

Table 3: Fatty acid composition (% wt total fatty acids) of plasma TG (values are means ± standard deviations).

Fatty acids	Non-pill (n=30)		Pill (n=21)
	Mid cycle	End cycle	Pill phase
	Mean±SD	Mean±SD	Mean±SD
14:0	2.0±1.0	1.9±0.7	1.4±0.7[c]
16:0	21.5±2.6	20.7±3.6	24.8±2.9[c]
18:0	5.1±2.8	5.9±4.7	2.5±0.5[c]
Total saturated	31.3±4.5	31.7±6.7	29.8±3.3
16:1 n-7	3.0±1.0	2.7±0.8	3.9±0.8[c]
18:1 n-9	35.1±4.8	34.0±7.0	38.2±3.4[c]
Total MUFA	41.3±4.3	40.8±5.0	44.4±3.7[c]
18:2 n-6	17.9±4.3	17.9±5.8	17.4±2.2
18:3 n-6	0.5±0.4	0.6±0.5	0.6±0.4
20:4 n-6	1.9±1.0	2.0±0.9	2.0±0.7
Total n-6 PUFA	21.7±4.3	22.2±6.1	21.5±2.6
18:3 n-3	1.9±1.7	2.0±2.0	1.4±0.4
20:5 n-3	1.1±1.4	0.8±0.5	0.6±0.2
22:5 n-3	0.8±0.5	0.7±0.5	0.6*±0.2
22:6 n-3	1.9±1.7	1.7±1.6	1.5±0.6
Total n-3 PUFA	5.7±3.8	5.2±3.7	4.1 ±0.9 *

• Women using the pill had a significantly lower content of 14:0 ($P < 0.03$) and 18:0 ($P < 0.001$) than women not using oral contraceptives, and significantly higher plasma TG 16:0 ($P = 0.001$) than both samples from women not using oral contraceptive pill.

• Women using the pill had significantly lower 22:5 n-3 (DPA) content than mid-cycle samples from women not using oral contraceptives ($P = 0.025$).

Figure 1: DHA proportion of plasma NEFA in women on the pill and not taking the pill (values are means ±SEMs)

6.CONCLUSION:

There is a significant effect of the menstrual cycle and use of oral contraceptives upon circulating LC PUFA status. This provides further evidence that variations in female sex hormone status, either due to the menstrual cycle or the use of oral contraceptives, can influence LC PUFA status.

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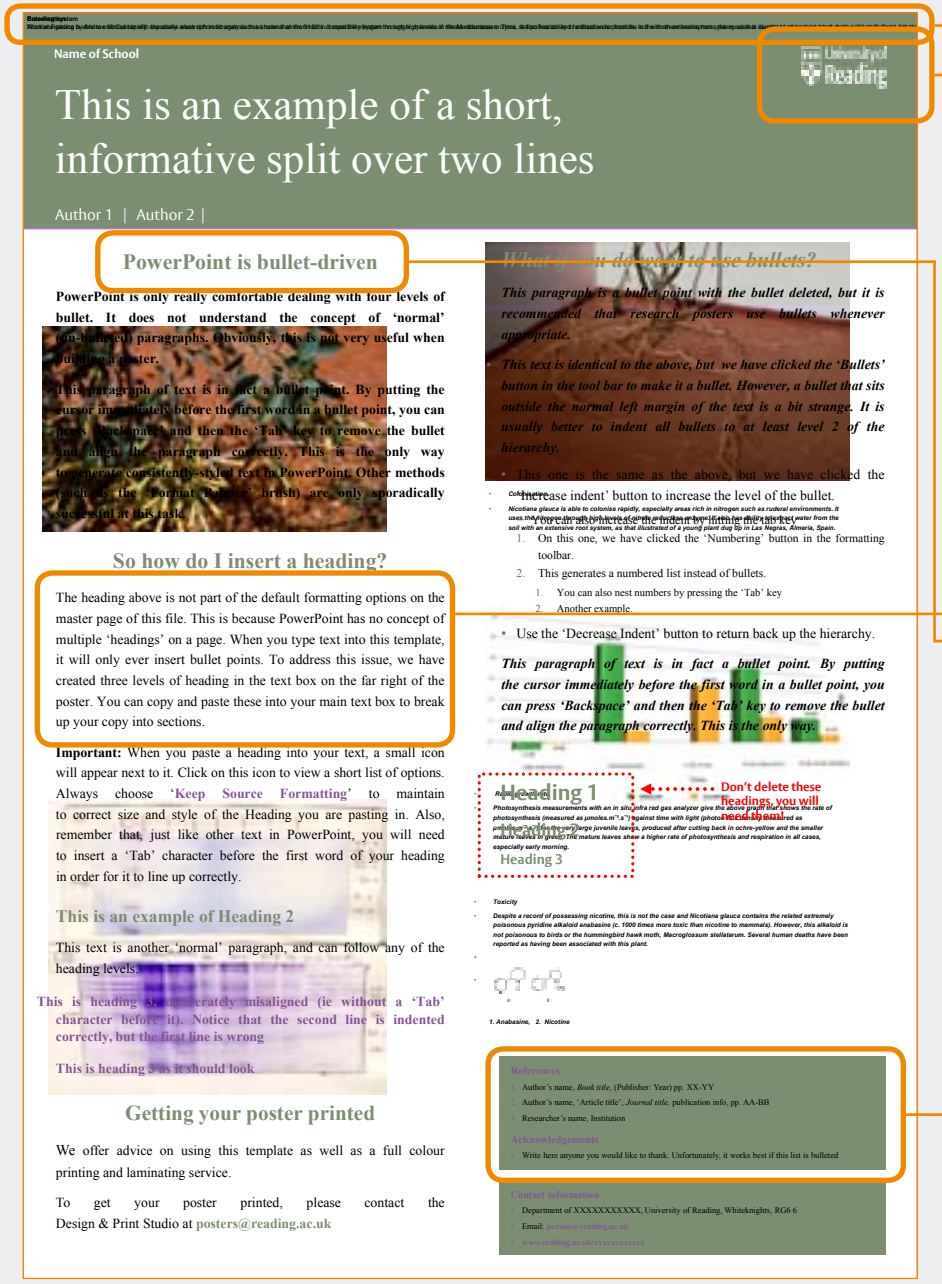
Fair example

Here are some of the things that should be avoided when using our templates, some of which are illustrated in this example.

- Bold text on the main title shouldn't be used.
- Don't use ALL CAPS for text or headings.
- The depth of the coloured banner should not be altered.
- Don't add multiple unit names on the title banner – one is sufficient.
- Incorrect margins or gutters.
- Not using standard bullets (i.e. the text wraps back underneath them).
- Sponsor's logo is in the wrong place.
- Not using columns – or using just one across the poster width.
- It's not usually necessary to use numbers to aid navigation but it can be useful.
- Poor legibility on email addresses and URLs due to underline (this is actually a hyperlink that PowerPoint has added).
- Poorly laid out content (i.e. boxes don't align or reading order is not clear).
- Other fonts used instead of University fonts.

If your poster is at about this level, we will print it immediately, but we may invite you to re-read these guidelines or attend a hands-on workshop with DPS at a later stage.



Poor example

This is an example of poor practice when using the University's PowerPoint conference poster templates. Clearly there are problems with this file, some examples of which are listed here.

- University fonts not used at all
- Device has been stretched, covered, altered or moved.
- Completely different colour schemes used, i.e. not University colour schemes from the template.
- Fully justified body text, rather than left-aligned.
- Centred text (titles, subtitles).
- Legibility of content has been lost.
- Page size has been altered from template (keep it at A1 in the file but ask DPS to print at a different size, if required).
- Top banner content has been altered, i.e. black text on colour.

If your poster has a lot of these kinds of problems, we **may not** be able to print it.

Instead, we will ask you to review these guidelines again and re-submit a new version.

Alternatively, you can commission one of our team to bring it in line with University guidelines for you, as part of our premium design service (see next page).

Before

School of Psychology & Clinical Language Sciences

Auditory Distraction during Semantic Processing: Data and a Model

Anonymous Author 1 | Anonymous Author 2, School of Psychology Cardiff University | Anonymous Author 3 , School of Psychology Cardiff University

Abstract:

An experiment demonstrates how free recall of visually-presented, categorically-related lists of words is disturbed by the presence of auditory distracters which subjects were instructed to ignore. Auditory distracters from the same category as the to-be-recalled items produced the most disturbance to recall and the most intrusion errors. Additionally, the points at which these intrusion errors occured differed dependent upon whether recall was written or spoken. A variant of the SIMPLE (Scale Invariant Memory and Perceptual LEarning) model (Brown, Neath & Chater, 2007) is applied to these data.

Experiment.

In free recall tasks, to-be-ignored (TBI) items disrupt correct recall of lists of exemplars drawn from single semantic categories, especially if the distracting items are semantically similar to the to-be-remembered (TBR) exemplars. Moreover, in such tasks, TBI items are frequently falsely recalled (Beaman, 2004; Marsh, Hughes, & Jones, 2008).

This experiment looks at how the timing of TBI items affects their appearance in oral and written recall protocols. Fifteen items were visually presented at a rate of 1 item/second. Recall was cued 5s later. A sequence of TBI items from the same category as the TBR items was presented simultaneously. Figure 1 shows the number of correct recalls at each serial position relative to a control condition in which the TBI items were from a different category.

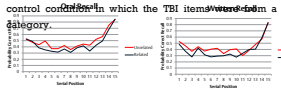


Figure 1: Serial position function for correct recalls..

These data are broadly compatible across recall modalities. In both cases there was a statistically significant effect of the relatedness of the TBI list. It is straightforward to fit an extant model of free recall to these data if only these correct recalls are considered. Figure 2 shows fits obtained using the SIMPLE model (see Brown et al., 2007, for details) . Free parameters (c, threshold, noise) were estimated by minimizing Summed Square Error using the Nelder-Mead method.

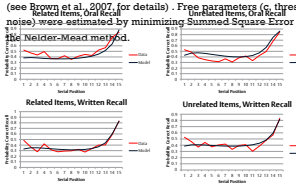


Figure 2: Fits of the model to correct recall by serial position.

Problems are encountered when the position in which items classified as intrusion errors are graphed in the same way. It is not immediately clear how intrusion errors should be generated using a model such as SIMPLE, but a further experiment showed that subjects were capable of generating items before estimating whether they were part of the TBR list or not. (Figure 3).

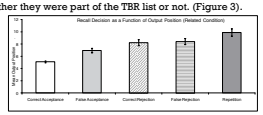


Figure 3: Results of asking subjects to recall all the items they remembered and then label them, as TBR (accept) or TBI (reject)

If distracters are simply items with a higher threshold of acceptance their recall can be modelled in the same way as TBR items. However, if this is done the serial position curves are flat (Figure 4), and do not provide a good fit to the data for oral recall.

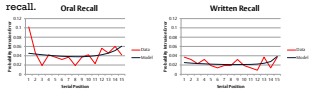


Figure 4: Intrusions by presentation position and output modality. Only the related item condition is presented here as insufficient intrusions occurred in unrelated conditions. Oral recall produced reliably more intrusions than written recall and this interacted significantly with serial position.

Discussion.

Data from a free recall task where only correct items are considered and disruption is caused by concurrent irrelevant information can be modelled reasonably well regardless of output type. Intrusion errors that also appear in the free recall protocol are less easy to model, in part because of their interaction with output type (beyond the scope of most models) but also because there is no clear mechanism for a consideration

References

1. Beaman, C. P. (2004). The irrelevant sound phenomenon revisited: What role for working memory capacity? *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory & Cognition, 30, 1106-1118*
2. Brown, G. D. A., Neath, I., & Chater, N. (2007). A temporal ratio model of memory. *Psychological Review, 114*, 539-576.

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www.reading.ac.uk/psychology/about/staff/c-p-beaman.aspx

After

School of Psychology & Clinical Language Sciences

Auditory Distraction during Semantic Processing: Data and a Model

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Abstract

An experiment demonstrates how free recall of visually-presented, categorically-related lists of words is disturbed by the presence of auditory distracters which subjects were instructed to ignore. Auditory distracters from the same category as the to-be-recalled items produced the most disturbance to recall and the most intrusion errors. Additionally, the points at which these intrusion errors occured differed dependent upon whether recall was written or spoken. A variant of the SIMPLE (Scale Invariant Memory and Perceptual LEarning) model (Brown, Neath & Chater, 2007) is applied to these data.

Experiment

In free recall tasks, to-be-ignored (TBI) items disrupt correct recall of lists of exemplars drawn from single semantic categories, especially if the distracting items are semantically similar to the to-be-remembered (TBR) exemplars. Moreover, in such tasks, TBI items are frequently falsely recalled (Beaman, 2004; Marsh, Hughes, & Jones, 2008).

This experiment looks at how the timing of TBI items affects their appearance in oral and written recall protocols. Fifteen items were visually presented at a rate of 1 item/second. Recall was cued 5s later. A sequence of TBI items from the same category as the TBR items was presented simultaneously. Figure 1 shows the number of correct recalls at each serial position relative to a control condition in which the TBI items were from a different category.

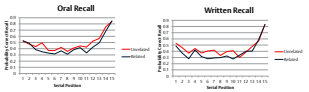

Figure 1: Serial position function for correct recalls.

These data are broadly compatible across recall modalities. In both cases there was a statistically significant effect of the relatedness of the TBI list. It is straightforward to fit an extant model of free recall to these data if only these correct recalls are considered. Figure 2 shows fits obtained using the SIMPLE model (see Brown et al., 2007, for details) . Free parameters (c, threshold, noise) were estimated by minimizing Summed Square Error using the Nelder-Mead method.

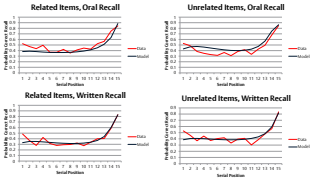

Figure 2: Fits of the model to correct recall by serial position.

Problems are encountered when the position in which items classified as intrusion errors are graphed in the same way. It is not immediately clear how intrusion errors should be generated using a model such as SIMPLE, but a further experiment showed that subjects were capable of generating items before estimating whether they were part of the TBR list or not. (Figure 3).

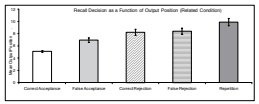

Figure 3: Results of asking subjects to recall all the items they remembered and then label them, as TBR (accept) or TBI (reject)

If distracters are simply items with a higher threshold of acceptance their recall can be modelled in the same way as TBR items. However, if this is done the serial position curves are flat (Figure 4), and do not provide a good fit to the data for oral recall.

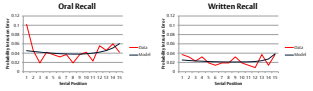

Figure 4: Intrusions by presentation position and output modality. Only the related item condition is presented here as insufficient intrusions occurred in unrelated conditions. Oral recall produced reliably more intrusions than written recall and this interacted significantly with serial position.

Discussion

Data from a free recall task where only correct items are considered and disruption is caused by concurrent irrelevant information can be modelled reasonably well regardless of output type. Intrusion errors that also appear in the free recall protocol are less easy to model, in part because of their interaction with output type (beyond the scope of most models) but also because there is no clear mechanism for a consideration stage, at which the source of interfering information is considered and where such information may be excluded if appropriate.

References

1. Beaman, C. P. (2004). The irrelevant sound phenomenon revisited: What role for working memory capacity? *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory & Cognition, 30, 1106-1118*
2. Brown, G. D. A., Neath, I., & Chater, N. (2007). A temporal ratio model of memory. *Psychological Review, 114*, 539-576.
3. Marsh, J. E., Hughes, R. W., & Jones, D. M. (2008). Auditory distraction in semantic memory: A process-based approach. *Journal of Memory and Language, 58*, 682-700

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Before and after examples: what are the quick fixes?

- Additional logo was amended to be white and in the correct size and position.
- Author section is now neater and fits onto the top banner on one line.
- Body text corrected to left-aligned, not fully justified.
- Line spacing on the right-hand column was tightened up.
- More space was created around the References and Contact details boxes so they stand out more.
- Removal of unnecessary full stops on headings.
- Main title – bold text brought back to regular.
- Overlapping of diagrams and text rectified.
- Logo at the bottom is now better placed within a box and not hanging off the page.
- Boxes at bottom amended for legibility – back to purple.
- Fonts are Rdg Vesta again.