

RESPONSE #4:

Below you will find descriptions of the hypotheses and results from three studies along with a series of statements that interpret those results. **One of these statements for each study is false.** Your assignment is to identify the false statement and, through referencing the appropriate pattern of data (i.e. main effects, interactions, simple effects), explain why it is incorrect. This shouldn't take more than a brief paragraph for each.

STUDY 1:

Do people's attitudes about the guilt of a criminal who is subjected to torture depend on how much pain the torture victim appears to be experiencing, and how physically close people are to the torture victim?

IV's: Pain displayed by victim (No Pain, Pain)

Association with Torture (Close, Distant)

DV: How guilty people judge the tortured victim to be for an alleged crime.

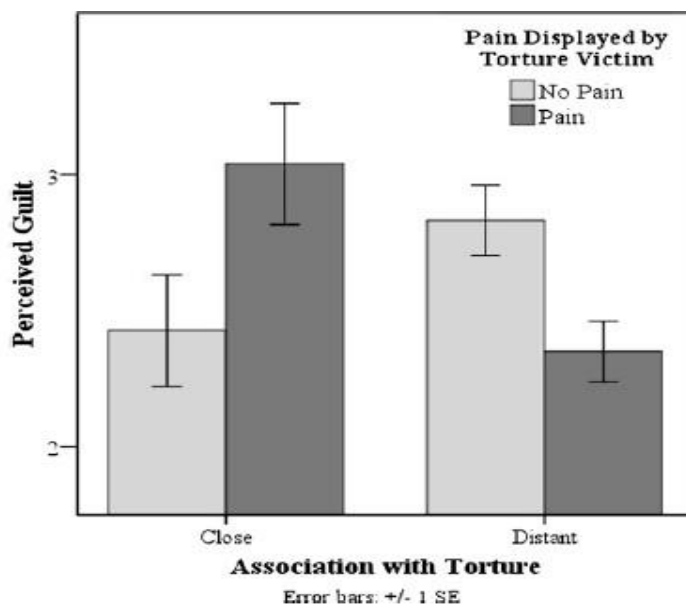


Fig. 1. Judgments of guilt depending on interpersonal distance from torture.

Which of the statements below is not an accurate description of the data, and why?

- a) Perceiving pain increased innocence for those distant, but not for those close, to the victim
- b) Distant participants judged the victim to be more guilty when experiencing no pain than when experiencing pain
- c) Distant participants judged the victim to be more guilty than the closer participants
- d) More pain increased innocence for those distant from, but not for those close to, the victim

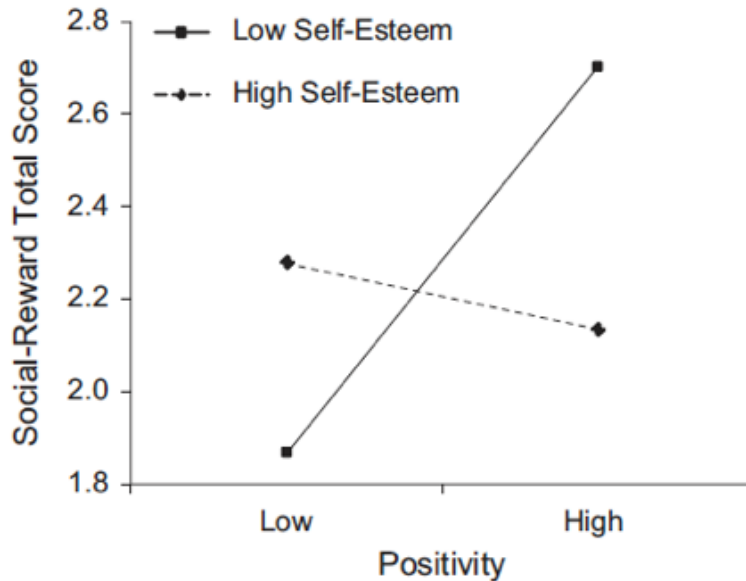
STUDY 2:

Do the social rewards people get from their Facebook wall posts (i.e. the amount of likes/comments their posts receive) depend on their own self-esteem as well as the positivity of the content of their posts?

IV's: Self Esteem (Low vs High)

Positivity (Low vs High)

DV: Social Rewards Score (composite score of Likes/Comments)



- a) people with low self-esteem are not rewarded for their tendency to express negativity
- b) participants with high self-esteem garnered more social rewards from friends when expressing positivity, but those with low self-esteem did not
- c) friends of participants with low self-esteem lavished more rewards the more positive the posts were, perhaps trying to encourage the atypical behavior
- d) participants' with high self-esteem were rewarded more when their posts were low in positivity than high in positivity

STUDY 3:

Will people judge patients who are in persistent vegetative states (PVS) to have more diminished mental capacities (i.e. perceive them to have less "mind") than people who are actually dead? And will the effect of body state on mind perception depend on how religious people are?

IV's: Body state (Dead, Corpse, PVS)

Religiosity (Low, High)

DV: Judgments of Mind Perception (extent to which entities are capable of feeling and thinking)

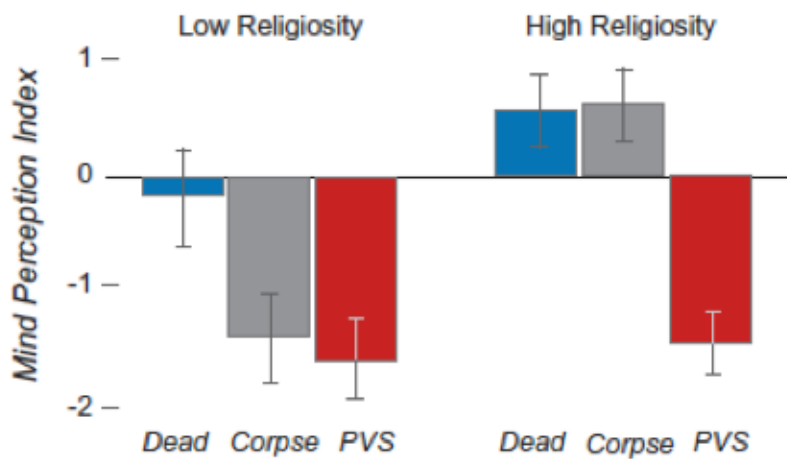


Fig. 2. Mind perceived in targets by low and high religiosity participants (Experiment 2). Error bars are ± 1 S.E.

- PVS patients were seen as having reduced mental capacity compared to dead person regardless of religiosity
- The state of the patient (dead or PVS) influences judgments of mind more strongly for the highly religious
- strong religious beliefs allowed participants to ascribe minds to the dead whether they were conceived of as a corpse or as just "dead"
- Judgments of the minds of PVS patients depend on the religiosity of the participants