

Study Guide Exam 3

Chapter 4

The Tuskegee Syphilis provides several clear examples of ethics violations', but decisions about ethical matters are not always so clear

Social psychologist Stanley Milgram's series of studies on obedience to authority, conducted in the early 1960s, illustrates some of the difficult of ethical decision making

As a study goes on, you are told to punish the learner for errors by administering electric shocks at increasingly higher intensities, as indicated on an imposing piece of equipment in front of you: the "shock generator". At first, while receiving the low-voltage shocks, the learner does not complain. As the voltage is increased, the learner begin to grunt with pain.

Know the 3 principles of the Belmont Report and definitions of each

- The three main principles for guiding ethical decision making: respect for persons, beneficence, and justice.

Principle of respect for persons

- In the Belmont report, it includes two provisions. First, individuals participating in research should be treated as autonomous agents: They should be free to make up their own minds about whether they wish to participant in a research study.

Principle of beneficence

- To comply with it, researchers must take precautions to protect researchers' participants from harm and to ensure their well-being.
Researchers need to carefully assess the risks and benefits of the research they plan to conduct

Principle of justice

- Calls for a fair balance between the kinds of people who participle in research and the kinds of people who benefit from it.
- The Tuskegee syphilis study illustrates a violations of this principle of justice: Anybody, regardless of race or income, can contract syphilis.

Know that there are 5 APA ethical principles

- These principles are intended to protect not only research participants, but also students in psychology classes and clients of professional psychologists.

Difference between data fabrication and data falsification

- Data fabrication occurs when, instead of recording what really happened in study (sometimes instead of running at all) researcher invent data that fit their hypotheses
- Data falsification occurs when researchers influence the study's results, perhaps by selectively deleting observations from a data set or by influencing their research subjects to act in the hypothesized way

Chapter 12

Factorial design

- One in which there are two or more independent variables
- Also referred to as factors
- In the most common factorial design, researchers cross the two independent variables

Independent groups, within groups, and mixed factorials factorial designs

Independent-groups factorial designs

- Also known as a between-subjects factorial
- Both independent variables are studied as independent-groups
- Therefore, if the design is a 2×2 , there are four different groups of participants in the experiments

Within-Grouped Factorial Designs

- Also called a repeated-measures factorial
- Both independent variables are manipulated as within groups
- Therefore, if its design is 2×2 . There is only one group of participants, but they participate in all four combinations, or cells, of the design

Mixed Factorial Design

- One independent variable is manipulated as independent-group and the other is manipulated as within-group
- The Strayer and Drews study on cell phone use while driving among different age groups is an example of a mixed factorial design

Analyzing the data from a factorial design involves looking for main effects for each independent variable by estimating the marginal means, then looking for interaction effects by checking for a difference in difference.

Chapter 13

Quasi-experiments can be use independent-groups designs, such as a nonequivalent control group design and a nonequivalent control group pretest/posttest design. They can also follow within-groups designs, as in interrupted time-series design or a nonequivalent control group interrupted time-series design.

Three small- N designs used in clinical settings are the stable-baseline design, the multiple-baseline design, and the reversal design.

Main difference between large-N designs and small-N designs

Large-N designs

- Participants are grouped. The data from an individual participant are not of interest in themselves; data from all participants in each group combined and studied together.

Data are represented as group averages

Small-N designs

- Each participants is treated as a separate experiment. Small-N Designs are almost always respected-measures design, in which researchers observe how the person or animal responds to several systematically designed conditions.

Individuals' data are presented

Chapter 14

Theory testing mode vs. generalization mode

Theory testing mode

- when researchers work in it, they are usually testing association or causal claims to investigate support for a theory

Generalization mode-

- Although much of the research in psychology is conducted in theory-testing mode, there are times when researchers work in it, when they want to generalize the findings from the sample in their study to a larger population.

What is a field setting

- When a study takes place in the world, sometimes referred to, it has a built in advantage for external validity, because it clearly applies to real-world settings.

File drawer problem

- Significant relationships are more likely to be published than null effects. This phenomenon leads to, the ideas that a met analysis might be overestimating the true size of an effect because null effects, or even opposite effects, have not been included in the collection process