Study #36 – A PRISON BY ANY OTHER NAME

1. In Zimbardo's prison study, he set out to prove his theory that _____:
   a. Regardless of an individual's situation, no matter how desperate or horrific, their genetic predispositions for behavior would always dominate their choices
   b. Powerful situational factors can overcome genetic tendencies and cause people to behave in ways that are atypical of their usual selves

2. With regards to ethical procedures for experimentation, informed consent ensures that ____:
   a. Participants are not placed into dangerous or life-threatening situations
   b. Participants are told prior to their involvement in an experiment the parameters and scope of the study

3. In order to study situational behaviors and tendencies, Zimbardo assigned participants in his prison study roles as either _____ or _____:
   a. Guards; Inmates
   b. Male Inmates; Female Inmates

4. In less than a week of the study having begun, Zimbardo observed that _____:
   a. The majority of participants had maintained their personalities such as they were prior to being involved in the study; nice people remained nice, mean people remained mean
   b. The majority of participants no longer could differentiate between role playing and their normal selves; self-concepts were challenged , ugly dehumanizing behaviors took over

5. "Prisoners" exhibited behaviors such as _____, while "guards" displayed behaviors such as _____ during the course of the experiment:
   a. Became docile, passive and cried; stripped prisoners and employed sadistic punishments
   b. Rioting and threatening legal actions; became passive and allowed prisoners to do as they pleased

6. At the end of the prison study, Zimbardo concluded that _____:
   a. Basic human behaviors were truly genetic and regardless of the situation an individual was in, they would behave as they normally would
   b. Roles, expectations and environmental variables indeed could change a person's behaviors to do things they normally would not do

7. Briefly describe the setup of the experiment:

8. Briefly state the results of the study (what did the researcher find?):

9. What did these results mean?

10. Name one strength and one weakness of this study
    a.

    b.

11. Discuss one ethical issue with this study (discuss any issues that might have been involved or that were avoided – i.e. what was done improperly according to ethical guidelines?):

12. Discuss one recent application of the research from this study:

Study #37 – THE POWER OF CONFORMITY

1. Who is responsible for this study?

2. What are social norms?

3. Briefly describe the method. What do you think you would have done?

4. What were the results of the study?

5. Why were Asch's results so important?
    a.

    b.

6. What are the four other factors that affect conformity?
    a.

    b.

    c.

    d.

7. What is the criticism of Asch's study?

8. What is the argument against this criticism?

9. What are the results of Bond and Smith's study?

Study #38 – OBEY AT ANY COST

1. Who is responsible for this study?

2. What is Milgram's main proposition?

3. Briefly describe the shock generator:

4. How many people were active in each experiment session, and what were their roles?

5. How did Milgram measure the subjects' behaviors?

6. What were the results of the study?

7. What behaviors did the subjects display while administering painful shocks?

8. What were some of the rationales that subjects gave for their behaviors?

9. What are the three factors that affect conformity?
    a.

    b.

    c.

10. State two criticisms of this study:

   a.

   b.

Study #39 – NOT PRACTICING WHAT YOU PREACH

1. Who is responsible for this study?

2. What was LaPiere's theoretical proposition?

3. Discuss the Real Behavior Phase of the method:

4. Discuss the Symbolic Behavior Phase of the method:

5. What were the results of both phases?

6. What conclusion did LaPiere draw from this study?

7. State the reasons why there are inconsistencies between attitudes and behaviors:
     a.

     b.

8. What are the factors that produce greater consistency between attitudes and behavior?

Study #40 – TO HELP OR NOT TO HELP

1. Explain the case that brought about research in this area.

2. Who are the psychologists associated with this research?

3. What is the theory that these psychologists are testing?

4. Briefly explain how they tested this theory.

5. Briefly explain the results of their experiment.

6. Explain the terms diffusion of responsibility and evaluation apprehension.
    a. Diffusion of responsibility:

    b. Evaluation apprehension:

7. What are the five steps a person goes through before deciding to help?
    a.

    b.

    c.

    d.

    e.

8. Did they find in their later studies that being within close proximity to a group changed a person's willingness to act or help?

9. What is the one rule that we should try to live by when it comes to deciding whether to act or not to act in emergencies?