

## ***IA INTRODUCTION***

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

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Attach the experiment you are replicating and complete the following table (see back of paper for examples).

<b>Topic</b>	
<b>Aim</b>	
<b>Operationalized Research Hypothesis</b>	
<b>Type</b>	
<b>Operationalized Independent Variable</b>	
<b>Operationalized Dependent Variable</b>	

### Examples from IB Psychology Guide

<b>Topic</b>	Primacy effect in attribution of performance- replication of “Patterns of performance and ability attribution: An Unexpected primacy effect”, Edward E. Jones et al (1968)
<b>Aim</b>	To investigate a primacy effect in performance and ability attribution
<b>Research Hypothesis</b>	The average score of assessments on intelligence are greater when a confederate answers correctly at the start of a list of questions than when a confederate answers correctly at the end of a list of questions.
<b>Type</b>	One-tailed
<b>Independent Variable</b>	Order in which correct and incorrect answers are given by confederate (condition 1: confederate answers correctly at the start of a list of questions; condition 2: confederate answers correctly at the end of a list of questions)
<b>Dependent Variable</b>	Participants’ rating of confederate’s intelligence

<b>Topic</b>	Chameleon effect- “The Chameleon Effect as Social Glue: Evidence for the Evolutionary Significance of Nonconscious Mimicry”, Chartrand and Bargh (1999)
<b>Aim</b>	To investigate the occurrence of a chameleon effect in an interview situation
<b>Research Hypothesis</b>	The total frequency of participants’ foot-tapping and face-rubbing mannerisms will be greater when with an interviewer who taps his/her foot and rubs his/her face than with an interviewer who does not demonstrate these behaviours.
<b>Type</b>	One-tailed
<b>Independent Variable</b>	Presence/absence of foot-tapping and face-rubbing mannerisms in interviewer (condition 1: interviewer exhibits foot-tapping and face-rubbing mannerisms; condition 2: interviewer does not exhibit foot-tapping and face-rubbing mannerisms)
<b>Dependent Variable</b>	Frequency of foot-tapping and face-rubbing mannerisms in participants

<b>Topic</b>	Central traits in impression formation- “Forming impressions of personality”, Asch (1946)
<b>Aim</b>	To investigate the effects of particular adjectives in impression formation
<b>Research Hypothesis</b>	Average ratings of likeability are greater when “warm” is included in a list of adjectives pertaining to a fictional person than when “cold” is included
<b>Type</b>	One-tailed
<b>Independent Variable</b>	Adjectives used in a description of fictional person (condition 1: “warm” included in standardized description of fictional person; condition 2: “cold” included in standardized description of fictional person)
<b>Dependent Variable</b>	Likeability ratings given by participants