

40 Studies that Changed Psychology Summer Work

Use this worksheet to organize your outlines. Information listed below should be included in detail as you read. Studies will be turned in on by your teacher's deadline (these dates will be shared in class) or it will be considered late and you will lose points.

PAY ATTENTION TO GOOGLE CLASSROOM DATES!

Google classroom code is: e4xngj2

1. Title: Name of the Study:

Example: “*Little Emotional Albert*” Watson & Rayner (1920)

Topic: Classical Conditioning of Emotions

2. Introduction

Background information - why was this study conducted? 1-2 Sentences

State the hypothesis of the research

Example: If a loud, scary noise is repeatedly paired with a neutral object, then the child will eventually fear the object even without the noise.

3. Method

Identify the research method used - experiment, case study, correlational study, meta-analysis, naturalistic observation

Procedures of research - make sure to include as much information as possible so we understand what was done in the research process

Then...choose something in the research to operationally define OR explain what could have been operationally defined to make this research replicable

Example: The study used a case study method — an in-depth, detailed observation of a single subject (Albert) over time in a controlled setting.

Example of operational definition: Fear response was operationally defined as crying, crawling away, or showing distress when Albert was presented with the white rat or similar stimuli, without the loud noise.

4. Participants

Explain how these results are generalizable OR not? (How or Why)

Example: The results of the "Little Albert" study are not fully generalizable because it involved only one infant, making it difficult to apply the findings to all children. Additionally, individual differences in temperament and

environment could affect how other children respond to similar conditioning.

5. Is the Study Ethical: Yes or no—Explain 1-2 sentences

Example:

The study is not considered ethical by today's standards because Albert was subjected to psychological harm without informed consent or a clear plan to reverse the fear response. It violated modern ethical guidelines for protecting the well-being and rights of participants, especially vulnerable ones like infants.

6. Results and Discussion

Explain how the hypothesis is supported or refuted.

Example: The hypothesis is supported in this study because Albert developed a fear response to the previously neutral white rat after it was repeatedly paired with the loud noise, demonstrating classical conditioning of fear.

7. Real life application

Explain how this could be related to “real life” or why it is important in the field of psychology.

Example: Understanding how fears/phobias develop can help us in therapy and prevention of them.