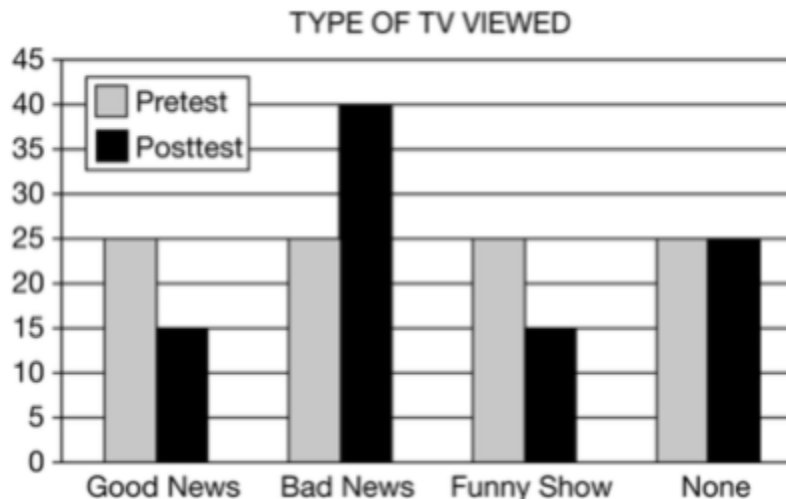


1. Dr. Nguyen is studying the emotional effects of watching television (TV) news. After taking a pretest battery of measures, each of the 200 college students in her sample is randomly assigned to watch fifteen minutes of either good news on TV, bad news on TV, a funny show, or no at all. Her participants then complete an identical posttest battery of the same measures they completed at pretest. Results of her research appear in the graph.



Why can Dr. Nguyen draw cause-and-effect conclusions from this research?

Participants are randomly assigned into different treatment groups. This makes it an experimental study, allowing for cause and effect conclusions.

Explain why a subsequent correlational study could provide more information than Dr. Nguyen's study provides.

A self report questionnaire could provide more information. This allows for long term studies.

Assuming all mean differences are significant, was there an effect of watching the news?

The good news caused a decrease in the measurement of before and after watching, but the bad news caused an increase.

Explain your response with data from the graph. Explain what conclusions could have been drawn if Dr. Nguyen used a measure of amygdala activation to measure responses of the groups.

The amygdala is in charge of perception of emotions such as anger or fear, so if the amygdala is overactivated that means that the person feels more mad or scared than normal. According to this study, the bad news caused amygdala activation to increase meaning that the bad news made the participants feel more negative emotions, whether it be anger, fear, or sadness.

Suppose the students are from different cultures. According to Paul Ekman's research, explain whether or not an observer would be able to recognize emotions from the students' facial expressions.

Paul Ekman's idea of the six basic emotions make it so that, completely independent of culture, anyone would be able to recognize anger, disgust, fear, happiness, sadness, or surprise based on someone else's facial expressions.

Identify the dependent variable that Paul T. Costa and Robert R. McCrae would assume was measured in this research.

They would assume that personality, specifically measurements on their five factor model, would be the dependent variable.

Explain what a PET scan would indicate in the highlighted region of the brain when someone was participating in the three experimental groups.

A PET scan in the occipital lobe would. They were probably watching TV while having the PET scan if this area was activated since watching TV requires analyzing contents, such as shapes, colors, and movement, and interpreting and drawing conclusions about the images we see.

