#0: Consent

Participant Information Sheet will be displayed here

#0.5: Intro to First Study

Thank you in advance for participating in our research. Your responses will provide invaluable insight into human psychology!

You will now complete the first of two studies.

#1: Information

In this part of the study, we are interested in participants' experience in psychology studies.

We will have you review descriptions of 20 real studies in psychology. For each description, we will ask you to imagine yourself as the participant. We will then ask you to indicate:

1. How motivated you would be to confirm the researcher's hypothesis,

2. Whether you think other participants will confirm the researcher's hypothesis,

3. How much you believe the researcher's hypothesis, and

4. How much you believe you could adjust your responses to the researcher's measure of interest.

While reviewing the psychology studies, we are interested in your most honest and accurate beliefs.

Please carefully reflect on each situation and answer as honestly as possible. We will keep your responses completely anonymous.
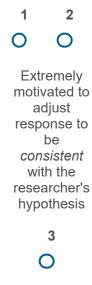
#1: Vignettes

Scenario #${lm://CurrentLoopNumber} out of 20

${lm://Field/2}

${lm://Field/3}

NOTE TO IRB: Study scenario description will appear here.
See metaware22a_scenarios.csv Columsn A-C for more info

${lm://Field/4}

In the previous scenario, what was the researcher's hypothesis?

○ ${lm://Field/11}

○ ${lm://Field/10}

○ ${lm://Field/8}

○ ${lm://Field/9}

NOTE TO IRB: To check that participants understood the study scenario, a list
of potential hypotheses will be listed here.\
See metaware22a_scenarios.csv Columsn D-G for more info

Imagine you were a participant in the previous scenario.

To what extent would you be motivated to adjust your response based on the researcher's hypothesis?

Extremely
motivated to
adjust
response to
be
inconsistent
with the
researchers'
hypothesis

-3

○

-2   **-1**

○   ○

Not
motivated to
adjust
response

0

○

1   **2**

O   O

Extremely
motivated to
adjust
response to
be
consistent
with the
researcher's
hypothesis

3

O

Imagine you were a participant in the previous scenario.

To what extent would do you believe that <u>other participants</u> will adjust their responses to confirm the researcher's hypothesis?

Extremely
likely to
adjust
responses
to be
inconsistent
with the
researchers'
hypothesis

-3

O

-2   **-1**

O   O

0   **1**

O   O

2

O

Extremely
likely to
adjust
responses
to be
consistent
with the
researcher's
hypothesis

3

O   NOTE TO IRB: Instructions for posing happy or neutral expression will appear here

Imagine you were a participant in the previous scenario.

To what extent would you believe that the researcher's hypothesized effect will occur?

Strong
disbelief
that the
effect will
occur

0

O

1

O

2

O

3

O

4

O

5

O

6

O

Strong
belief that
the effect
will occur

7

O

Imagine you were a participant in the previous scenario.

To what extent would you be able to control or change your response?

Extremely
incapable
of
changing
the
response

0

O

1

O

2

O

3

O

4

O

5

O

6

○

Extremely
capable of
changing
the
response

7

○

#1.5: Intro to Study 2

Thank you for completing the first study. Your responses are providing us with invaluable
insights into human psychology!

Now, you will complete the second and last study.

#2: Information

In this part of the study, you will be asked to complete four face movements.

We believe that emotions cause facial expressions--but that posing facial expressions can
also cause emotions.

For example, happiness makes you smile, but smiling can also make you happy. Likewise,
anger makes you scowl or frown--but scowling or frowning can also make you angry.

The purpose of this study is to generate scientific evidence that posing facial expressions
can cause emotions.

In this part of the study, you will be asked to complete four face movements.

We believe that emotions cause facial expressions--but that posing facial expressions can
not cause emotions.

For example, happiness makes you smile, but smiling can not make you happy. Likewise,
anger makes you scowl or frown--but scowling or frowning can not make you angry.

The purpose of this study is to generate scientific evidence that posing facial expressions can not cause emotions.

#2: Block 1

Facial movement #${lm://CurrentLoopNumber} out of 4

For this task, the computer has assigned you the following:

`${lm://Field/1}` NOTE TO IRB: Instructions forposing happy or neutral expression will appear here

The next screen will provide you with a timer to help you with this task.

Please take a moment to practice this task now. When you are ready to begin the task, proceed to the next screen.

Please complete the facial movement task now.

0 5

While completing the previous movement task, to what extent did you experience these emotions?

	No, not at all 0	Yes, very mildly 1	Yes, mildly 2	Yes, moderately 3	Yes, strongly 4	Yes, very strongly 5	Yes, at maximal strength 6
Satisfaction	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Aggravation	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Scared	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Alarmed	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Enjoyment	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Irritation	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fear	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Happiness	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Annoyance	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Please answer the following questions about the difficulty of the previous movement task.

	Extremely easy	Moderately easy	Slightly easy	Neither easy nor difficult	Slightly difficult	Moderately difficult	Extremely difficult
How difficult did you find the facial movement task?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Please choose slightly difficult for this question.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

#2: Block 2

Trial #2 out of 4

For this task, the computer has assigned you the following:

`${lm://Field/1}` NOTE TO IRB: Instructions for posing happy or neutral expression will appear here

The next screen will provide you with a timer to help you with this task.

Please take a moment to practice this task now. When you are ready to begin the task, proceed to the next screen.

Please complete the facial movement task now.

0 5

While completing the previous movement task, to what extent did you experience these emotions?

	No, not at all 0	Yes, very mildly 1	Yes, mildly 2	Yes, moderately 3	Yes, strongly 4	Yes, very strongly 5	Yes, at maximal strength 6
Enjoyment	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Alarmed	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fear	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Aggravation	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Scared	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

	No, not at all 0	Yes, very mildly 1	Yes, mildly 2	Yes, moderately 3	Yes, strongly 4	Yes, very strongly 5	Yes, at maximal strength 6
Happiness	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Annoyance	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Satisfaction	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Irritation	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Please answer the following questions about the difficulty of the previous movement task.

	Extremely easy	Moderately easy	Slightly easy	Neither easy nor difficult	Slightly difficult	Moderately difficult	Extremely difficult
How difficult did you find the facial movement task?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Please choose slightly difficult for this question.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

#2: Mechanism Questions

We now would like to ask you for your thoughts about this facial movement study.

At the beginning of this facial movement study, we told you about a hypothesis. What was that hypothesis?

○ Posing happy expressions will increase feelings of happiness, and posing angry expressions will increase feelings of anger.

○ Posing happy expressions will not increase feelings of happiness, and posing angry expressions will not increase feelings of anger.

○ Posing happy expressions will decrease feelings of happiness, and posing angry expressions will decrease feelings of anger.

○ Posing happy expressions will make you tired, and posing angry expressions will make you alert.

While you were completing this study, to what extent were you motivated to adjust your response based on the stated hypothesis?

Extremely
motivated to
adjust
response to
be
inconsistent
with the
stated
hypothesis

-3

○

-2   **-1**

○   ○

Not
motivated to
adjust
response

0

○

1   **2**

○   ○

Extremely
motivated to
adjust
response to
be
consistent
with the
stated
hypothesis

3

○

To what extent would do you believe that <u>other participants</u> will adjust their responses to confirm the stated hypothesis?

Extremely
likely to
adjust
responses
to be
inconsistent
with the
stated'
hypothesis

-3
O

-2   **-1**
O   O

0   **1**
O   O

2
O

Extremely
likely to
adjust
responses
to be
consistent
with the
stated
hypothesis

3
O

To what extent did you believe that the stated hypothesized effect would occur?

Strongly
disbelieved
that the
effect
would
occur
0
O

1   **2**
O   O

3   **4**

O   O

5   **6**

O   O

Strongly
believed
the effect
would
occur

7

O

To what extent were you *able* to control or change your response on the measures related to the stated hypothesis?

Extremely
incapable
of
changing
the
response

0

O

1

O

2

O

3

O

4

O

5

O

6

O

Extremely
capable of
changing
the
response

7

O

#3: Individual Differences

We will now ask you some questions about yourself.

In general, to what extent do you think participants should be motivated to adjust their responses based on the researcher's hypothesis?

They should
be
extremely
motivated to
adjust
response to
be
inconsistent
with the
researchers'
hypothesis

-3

O

-2   **-1**

O   O

They should
not be
motivated to
adjust
response

0

O

1   **2**

○   ○

They should
be
extremely
motivated to
adjust
response to
be
consistent
with the
researcher's
hypothesis

3

○

How would you describe your gender?

○ Female

○ Male

○ Transgender Female

○ Transgender Male

○ Gender variant/Non-conforming

○ [   ] Not listed

○ Prefer not to answer

What is your age, in years?

[   ]

Choose one or more ethnicities that you consider yourself to be

☐ White or Caucasian

☐ Black or African American

☐ American Indian/Native American or Alaska Native

☐ Asian

☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

☐ Other

☐ Prefer not to say

#3: Debriefing

Debriefing Sheet will be displayed here

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