

Feedback — Week 9

[Help](#)

You submitted this quiz on **Sun 24 Nov 2013 8:28 PM PST**. You got a score of **6.00** out of **10.00**. You can [attempt again](#), if you'd like.

This week, we turn to a classic study on helping behavior by Darley and Batson (1973). Simulated data are provided [here](#). The study demonstrates that people's likelihood of helping a person in distress depends largely on their level of haste—whether they were running early, on time, or late for an appointment—when they encounter him, rather than on whether they have been asked to reflect on a pro-helping message (the parable of the Good Samaritan) as opposed to a neutral message (occupational effectiveness). In this dataset, independent variables include Prime (1 = parable of the Good Samaritan; 2 = occupational effectiveness) and Haste (1 = early, 2 = on time, 3 = late). On their way to a nearby location, participants encounter a moaning individual in distress. The Helping variable provides a measure of how much they help, ranging from 0 to 6 with higher scores indicating greater helping.

Question 1

What is the class of Haste and Prime in R?

You entered:

integer

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
integer	✓	1.00	
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question Explanation

```
A.B = read.table("Stats1.13.HW.09.txt", header = T) AND names(A.B) AND class(A.B$Haste)
AND class(A.B$Prime)
```

Question 2

After converting Haste and Prime to factors, run an ANOVA with both Haste and Prime as independent variables. Is the effect of Haste significant?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> No		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	✓ 1.00	
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question Explanation

```
Haste = factor(A.B$Haste, levels = c(1,2,3), labels = c("Early", "On Time", "Late")) AND Prime =  
factor(A.B$Prime, levels = c(1,2), labels = c("Parable", "Control")) AND aov.A.B =  
aov(A.B$Helping ~ Haste * Prime) AND summary(aov.A.B)
```

Question 3

Is the effect of Prime significant?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> No		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	✓ 1.00	
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question Explanation

```
summary(aov.A.B)
```

Question 4

Is the interaction significant?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> No		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	✓ 1.00	
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question Explanation

```
summary(aov.A.B)
```

Question 5

Save the ANOVA summary in a table and run Tukey's pairwise comparison on all group means.
Do each level of Haste significantly differ from one another?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> No		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	✗ 0.00	
Total	0.00 / 1.00	

Question Explanation

```
aov.table = summary(aov.A.B) AND TukeyHSD(aov.A.B)
```

Question 6

What is the partial eta-squared value for the effect of Haste? (round to 2 decimal places).

You entered:

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
0.35	✖	0.00	
Total		0.00 / 1.00	

Question Explanation

```
etaSquared(aov.A.B, anova=T)
```

Question 7

What is the partial eta-squared value for the interaction? (round to 2 decimal places).

You entered:

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
0.18	✔	1.00	
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question Explanation

```
etaSquared(aov.A.B, anova=T)
```

Question 8

Let's now run simple effects of Prime at each level of Haste. At which level of Haste is the effect of Prime significant?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> Early		
<input type="radio"/> On time		

Late

✖

0.00

All of the above

Total

0.00 / 1.00

Question Explanation

A1.B = subset(A.B, A.B\$Haste == "1") AND A2.B = subset(A.B, A.B\$Haste == "2") AND A3.B = subset(A.B, A.B\$Haste == "3") AND aov.A1.B = aov(A1.B\$Helping ~ A1.B\$Prime) AND summary(aov.A1.B) AND aov.A2.B = aov(A2.B\$Helping ~ A2.B\$Prime) AND summary(aov.A2.B) AND aov.A3.B = aov(A3.B\$Helping ~ A3.B\$Prime) AND summary(aov.A3.B)

Question 9

What is the partial eta-squared value for the effect of Prime when people were early? (round to 2 decimal places).

You entered:

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
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<div>✖</div>	0.00	
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Total

0.00 / 1.00

Question Explanation

A1.B = subset(A.B, A.B\$Haste == "1") AND A2.B = subset(A.B, A.B\$Haste == "2") AND A3.B = subset(A.B, A.B\$Haste == "3") AND aov.A1.B = aov(A1.B\$Helping ~ A1.B\$Prime) AND summary(aov.A1.B) AND aov.A2.B = aov(A2.B\$Helping ~ A2.B\$Prime) AND summary(aov.A2.B) AND aov.A3.B = aov(A3.B\$Helping ~ A3.B\$Prime) AND summary(aov.A3.B)

Question 10

Which one of the following statements best illustrates the main finding of the study?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> People are more likely to be primed to help others if they are early		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> People are more likely to help others after being primed to do so if they are early	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> People are less likely to help others if they are early		
<input type="radio"/> All of the above		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

