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## Biology laboratory manual a chapter 14 answer key answers chapter 2

In this research hypothesis, the conceptual variable of attending psychotherapy is operationalized using the number of hours of psychotherapy the client has completed, and the conceptual variable of anxiety is operationalized using self-reported levels of anxiety. Key Takeaways Psychologists use the scientific method to generate, accumulate, and report scientific knowledge. No single theory is able to account for all behaviour in all cases. Before the research begins, the participant is given all information relevant to his or her decision to participate, including any possibilities of physical danger or psychological stress. Learning Objectives Describe the principles of the scientific method and explain its importance in conducting and interpreting research. Other procedures, such as the use of animals in research testing the effectiveness of drugs, are more controversial. A copy of the final report will be published. There are well-known laws in the physical sciences, such as the law of gravity and the laws of thermodynamics, and there are some universally accepted laws in psychology, such as the law of effect and Weber's law. The future of animal studies in psychology. *American Psychologist*, 47, 1678. Sometimes the conceptual variables are rather simple — for instance, age, gender, or weight. Popper, K. If you do choose to participate, you are free to withdraw at any time without prejudice. This is an extremely useful theory in human development because it can be applied to many different content areas and can be tested in many different ways. And once an experiment begins, the research participant is always free to leave the experiment if he or she wishes to. Ruble, D., & Martin, C. Canadian Psychological Association. Canadian code of ethics for psychologists (third edition) [PDF]. The experimenter provides information about how he or she can be contacted and offers to provide information about the results of the research if the participant is interested in receiving it. Figure 3.1. Research Hypothesis. The foreseen questions will refer to [insert summary of foreseen questions]. The arrows indicate the expectation that changes in the conceptual variables (psychotherapy and anxiety) will cause changes in the corresponding measured variables (number of hours in psychotherapy and reported anxiety concerns). Concerns for conducting ethical research are paramount. Gender development. Table 3.1 Examples of the Operational Definitions of Conceptual Variables that Have Been Used in Psychological Research [Skip Table] Conceptual variable Operational definitions Aggression Number of presses of a button that administers shock to another student Number of seconds taken to honk the horn at the car ahead after a stoplight turns green Interpersonal attraction Number of inches that an individual places his or her chair away from another person Number of millimeters of pupil dilation when one person looks at another Employee satisfaction Number of days per month an employee shows up to work on time Rating of job satisfaction from 1 (not at all satisfied) to 9 (extremely satisfied) Decision-making skills Number of groups able to correctly solve a group performance task Number of seconds in which a person solves a problem Depression Number of negative words used in a creative story Number of appointments made with a psychotherapist Conducting Ethical Research One of the questions that all scientists must address concerns the ethics of their research. (1966). Maccoby (Ed.). The development of sex differences. Figure 3.3 Animal Research. In this way the researcher can keep track of which person completed which questionnaire, but no one will be able to connect the data with the individual who contributed them. The measured variables are then used to draw inferences about the conceptual variables. Research with Animals Because animals make up an important part of the natural world, and because some research cannot be conducted using humans, animals are also participants in psychological research (Figure 3.3). Name (Please print). Signed: Date: (Return to Figure 3.2) The ERB is a committee of at least five members whose goal it is to determine the cost-benefit ratio of research conducted within an institution. Walinga) The informed consent form explains the research procedures and informs the participant of his or her rights during the investigation. Informed consent should address the following issues: A very general statement about the purpose of the study A brief description of what the participants will be asked to do A brief description of the risks, if any, and what the researcher will do to restore the participant A statement informing participants that they may refuse to participate or withdraw at any time without being penalized A statement regarding how the participant's confidentiality will be protected Encouragement to ask questions about participation Instructions regarding whom to contact if there are concerns Information regarding where the subjects may be informed about the study's findings Because participating in research has the potential for producing long-term changes in the research participants, all participants should be fully debriefed immediately after their participation. Therefore, it is unreasonable to argue that because scientific research has costs, no research should be conducted. For instance, the conceptual variable "participating in psychotherapy" could be represented as the measured variable "number of psychotherapy hours the patient has accrued," and the conceptual variable "using marijuana" could be assessed by having the research participants rate, on a scale from 1 to 4, how often they use marijuana or by administering a blood test that measures the presence of the chemicals in marijuana. The first step in testing a research hypothesis involves turning the conceptual variables into measured variables, which are variables consisting of numbers that represent the conceptual variables. Attitudes toward the use of animals in psychological research and education. *Psychological Science*, 7, 352–358. Table 3.1 lists some potential operational definitions of conceptual variables that have been used in psychological research. Rather than accepting the claim of a philosopher that people do (or do not) have free will, a psychologist would collect data to empirically test whether or not people are able to actively control their own behaviour. Scientific research has provided information that has improved the lives of many people. II.47 Make every effort to minimize the discomfort, illness, and pain of animals. Although many people accept the value of such research (Plous, 1996), a minority of people, including animal-rights activists, believe that it is ethically wrong to conduct research on animals. The next step down from laws in the hierarchy of organizing principles is theory. New York, NY: Harper and Row. The research hypothesis states the existence of a relationship between the variables of interest and the specific direction of that relationship. In addition, what is ethical is defined by the current state of thinking within society, and thus perceived costs and benefits change over time. The stage theory of cognitive development has been applied not only to learning about cognitive skills, but also to the study of children's moral (Kohlberg, 1966) and gender (Ruble & Martin, 1998) development. In addition to submitting my final report to [blank] University in partial fulfillment for a [insert your degree program], I will also be sharing my search findings with [insert your sponsoring organization]. (1974). Obedience to authority: An experimental view. Research in psychology may cause some stress, harm, or inconvenience for the people who participate in that research. (2011). Research methods for the behavioral sciences (4th ed.). Retrieved July 2014 from Kohlberg, L. In this case, one technique is to have each participant use a unique code number to identify his or her data, such as the last four digits of an ID number. For one thing, there is no way to know ahead of time how the effects of a given procedure will be on every person or animal who participates or what benefits to society the research is likely to produce. Researchers must also protect the privacy of the research participants. New York, NY: Basic Books. This specificity is important for two reasons. Milgram, S. (1992). Basic research, which answers questions about behavior and applied research, which finds solutions to everyday problems, inform each other and work together to advance science. In contrast to animal-rights activists, then, scientists believe that because there are many benefits that accrue from animal research, such research can and should continue as long as the humane treatment of the animals used in the research is guaranteed. Another goal of ethical research is to guarantee that participants have free choice regarding whether they wish to participate in research. In addition to requiring that science be empirical, the scientific method demands that the procedures used be objective, or free from the personal bias or emotions of the scientist. Characteristics of an Ethical Research Project Using Human Participants Trust and positive rapport are created between the researcher and the participant. (1994). In other cases the data cannot be anonymous because the researcher needs to keep track of which respondent contributed the data. (1985). The two vertical arrows, which lead from the conceptual variables to the measured variables, represent the operational definitions of the two variables. Studies such as those by Milgram are no longer conducted because the scientific community is now much more sensitized to the potential of such procedures to create emotional discomfort or harm. If the potential costs of the research appear to outweigh any potential benefits that might come from it, then the research should not proceed. Most new research is designed to replicate — that is, to repeat, add to, or modify — previous research findings. (1998). The board may suggest modifications to the procedures, or (in rare cases) it may inform the scientist that the research violates Tri-Council Research Policy Statement and thus cannot be conducted at all. But because laws are very general principles and their validity has already been well established, they are themselves rarely directly subjected to scientific tests. Principles that are so general as to apply to all situations in a given domain of inquiry are known as laws. For instance, drugs that can reduce the incidence of cancer or AIDS may first be tested on animals, and surgery that can save human lives may first be practiced on animals. A theory is an integrated set of principles that explains and predicts many, but not all, observed relationships within a given domain of inquiry. Ensuring that Research Is Ethical Making decisions about the ethics of research involves weighing the costs and benefits of conducting versus not conducting a given research project. R. Perhaps the most widespread ethical concern to the participants in behavioural research is the extent to which researchers employ deception. The most direct ethical concern of the scientist is to prevent harm to the research participants. Most generally, the ethics of a given research project are determined through a cost-benefit analysis, in which the costs are compared with the benefits. The costs involve potential harm to the research participants and to the field, whereas the benefits include the potential for advancing knowledge about human behaviour and offering various advantages, some educational, to the individual participants. Because data are reported objectively, other scientists know exactly how the scientist collected and analyzed the data. Deception may occur in an active way, such as when the researcher tells the participants that he or she is studying learning when in fact the experiment really concerns obedience to authority. Damon (Ed.). Handbook of child psychology (5th ed., pp. This would include performing surgical procedures only under appropriate anaesthesia, using techniques to avoid infection and minimize pain during and after surgery and, if disposing of experimental animals is carried out at the termination of the study, doing so in a humane way. Therefore, scientists use a more precise statement of the presumed relationship between specific parts of a theory — a research hypothesis — as the basis for their research. The following are some of the most important ethical principles from the Canadian Psychological Association's (CPA) guidelines on research with animals. Researchers ensure that participants are given free choice to participate and that their privacy is protected. Because the use of animals in research involves a personal value, people naturally disagree about this practice. In some cases data can be kept anonymous by not having the respondent put any identifying information on their questionnaires. In W. E. Finally, good theories are falsifiable (Popper, 1959), which means the variables of interest can be adequately measured and the relationships between the variables that are predicted by the theory can be shown through research to be incorrect. Concerns with free choice also occur in institutional settings, such as in schools, hospitals, corporations, and prisons, when individuals are required by the institutions to take certain tests, or when employees are told or asked to participate in research. My credentials with [blank] university can be established by telephoning [insert name and number of supervisor]. The scientific method therefore results in an accumulation of scientific knowledge through the reporting of research and the addition to and modification of these reported findings by other scientists. Mountain View, CA: Cengage. Find and discuss a research project that in your opinion has ethical concerns. Psychologists may induce stress, anxiety, or negative moods in their participants, expose them to weak electrical shocks, or convince them to behave in ways that violate their moral standards. The rights of both the experimenter and participant are considered, and the relationship between them is mutually beneficial. Discuss the procedures that researchers use to ensure that their research with humans and with animals is ethical. The participant is given a chance to have questions about the procedure answered, thus guaranteeing his or her free choice about participating. A research hypothesis is a specific and falsifiable prediction about the relationship between or among two or more variables, where a variable is any attribute that can assume different values among different people or across different times or places. A copy will be housed at [blank] university, available online through [blank] and will be publicly accessible. In Canada, the federal agencies, Health Canada, and the Canadian Institute for Health Research provide the guidelines for ethical standards in research. In E. The research will consist of [insert your methodology] and its foreseen to last [insert amount of time]. The relationship between conceptual and measured variables in a research hypothesis is diagrammed in Figure 3.1. The conceptual variables are represented in circles at the top of the figure (Psychotherapy and anxiety), and the measured variables are represented in squares at the bottom (number of hours the patient has spent in psychotherapy and anxiety concerns as reported by the patient). Decisions about whether research is ethical are made using established ethical codes developed by scientific organizations, such as the Canadian Psychological Association, and federal governments. Third, good theories provide ideas for future research. [Disclose any and all conflicts of interest and how those will be managed.] You are not compelled to participate in this research project. The informed consent explains as much as possible about the true nature of the study, particularly everything that might be expected to influence willingness to participate, but it may in some cases withhold some information that allows the study to work. And researchers may sometimes use animals in their research, potentially harming them in the process. The Scientific Method All scientists (whether they are physicists, chemists, biologists, sociologists, or psychologists) are engaged in the basic processes of collecting data and drawing conclusions about those data. Some researchers have argued that no deception should ever be used in any research (Baumrind, 1985). They argue that participants should always be told the complete truth about the nature of the research they are in, and that when participants are deceived there will be negative consequences, such as the possibility that participants may arrive at other studies already expecting to be deceived. Psychologists use the term operational definition to refer to a precise statement of how a conceptual variable is turned into a measured variable. This document constitutes an agreement to participate in my research project, the objective of which is to [insert research objectives and the sponsoring organization here]. It can account for developmental changes in behaviour across a wide variety of domains, and yet it does so parsimoniously — by hypothesizing a simple set of cognitive stages. Psychologists aren't the only people who seek to understand human behaviour and solve social problems. Psychologists may use animals in their research, but they make reasonable efforts to minimize the discomfort the animals experience. II.45 Not use animals in their research unless there is a reasonable expectation that the research will increase understanding of the structures and processes underlying behaviour, or increase understanding of the particular animal species used in the study, or result eventually in benefits to the health and welfare of humans or other animals. Access and distribution will be unrestricted. When should and should not animals be used? Rather, theories are each limited in that they make accurate predictions in some situations or for some people but not in other situations or for other people. Explain why you find these concerns to be troubling. What principles have you used to come to these conclusions? Exercises and Critical Thinking Give an example from personal experience of how you or someone you know has benefited from the results of scientific research. In each case, before beginning to conduct the research, scientists have attempted to determine the potential risks and benefits of the research and have come to the conclusion that the potential benefits of conducting the research outweigh the potential costs to the research participants. This means that they do not have to rely only on the scientist's own interpretation of the data; they may draw their own, potentially different, conclusions. For instance, the research hypothesis "Using marijuana will reduce learning" predicts that there is a relationship between one variable, "using marijuana," and another variable called "learning." Similarly, in the research hypothesis "Participating in psychotherapy will reduce anxiety," the variables that are expected to be related are "participating in psychotherapy" and "level of anxiety." When stated in an abstract manner, the ideas that form the basis of a research hypothesis are known as conceptual variables. Figure 3.2 Sample Research Consent Form [Long Description] (by J. Most psychological research using animals is now conducted with rats, mice, and birds, and the use of other animals in research is declining (Thomas & Blackman, 1992). As with ethical decisions involving human participants, a set of basic principles has been developed that helps researchers make informed decisions about such research; a summary is shown below. When a better theory is found, it will replace the old one. These rules increase objectivity by placing data under the scrutiny of other scientists and even the public at large. One example is the well-known research of Stanley Milgram (1974) investigating obedience to authority. This is part of the accumulation of scientific knowledge. But psychologists believe that research is the best tool for understanding human beings and their relationships with others. First, more specific definitions mean that there is less danger that the collected data will be misunderstood by others. Deception occurs whenever research participants are not completely and fully informed about the nature of the research project before participating in it. Laws and Theories as Organizing Principles One goal of research is to organize information into meaningful statements that can be applied in many situations. The ERB must approve the procedures of all the research conducted at the institution before the research can begin. Most participants evidenced high levels of stress resulting from the psychological conflict they experienced between engaging in aggressive and dangerous behaviour and following the instructions of the experimenter. Rosenthal, R. Research on animals has also led to a better understanding of the physiological causes of depression, phobias, and stress, among other illnesses. (1996). Indicate your personal feelings about the use of animals in research. Biologists worry about the potential outcomes of creating genetically engineered human babies. The scientific method is the set of assumptions, rules, and procedures scientists use to conduct research. The research hypothesis is that more psychotherapy will be related to less reported anxiety. (Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists) II.48 Use animals in classroom demonstrations only if the instructional objectives cannot be achieved through the use of video-tapes, films, or other methods, and if the type of demonstration is warranted by the anticipated instructional gain (Canadian Psychological Association, 2000). The codes of ethics of the Canadian Psychological Association and the Tri-Council Policy Statement of Canada's three federal research agencies (the Canadian Institute of Health Research [CIHR], the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada [NSERC], and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada [SSHRC] or "the Agencies") allow researchers to use deception, but these codes also require them to explicitly consider how their research might be conducted without the use of deception. Some research, such as the research conducted by the Nazis on prisoners during World War II, is perceived as immoral by almost everyone. After the experiment is over, any deception that has been used is made public, and the necessity for it is explained. Similarly, if you choose not to participate in this research project, this information will also be maintained in confidence. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons. The statements made by psychologists are empirical, which means they are based on systematic collection and analysis of data. The methods used by scientists have developed over many years and provide a common framework for developing, organizing, and sharing information. (Stangor, 2011) This list presents some of the most important factors that psychologists take into consideration when designing their research. (2000). Informed consent and debriefing help provide humane treatment of participants. Students in psychology classes may be allowed, or even required, to participate in research, but they are also always given an option to choose a different study to be in, or to perform other activities instead. The stage theory of cognitive development is falsifiable because the stages of cognitive reasoning can be measured and because if research discovers, for instance, that children learn new tasks before they have reached the cognitive stage hypothesized to be required for that task, then the theory will be shown to be incorrect. In other cases the deception is more passive, such as when participants are not told about the hypothesis being studied or the potential use of the data being collected. A cost-benefit analysis is used to determine what research should and should not be allowed to proceed. The debriefing is a procedure designed to fully explain the purposes and procedures of the research and remove any harmful after-effects of participation. The experimenter treats the participant with concern and respect and attempts to make the research experience a pleasant and informative one. In other cases the conceptual variables represent more complex ideas, such as anxiety, cognitive development, learning, self-esteem, or sexism. One important tool for ensuring that research is ethical is the use of informed consent. For instance, researchers may require introductory psychology students to participate in research projects and then deceive these students, at least temporarily, about the nature of the research. II.46 Use a procedure subjecting animals to pain, stress, or privation only if an alternative procedure is unavailable and the goal is justified by its prospective scientific, educational, or applied value. They argue that such beliefs ignore the potential benefits that have come, and continue to come, from research with animals. Information will be recorded in hand-written format (or taped/videtaped, etc) and where appropriate, summarized, in anonymous format, in the body of the final report. (1959). The logic of scientific discovery. Research using intentional deception: Ethical issues revisited. *American Psychologist*, 40, 165–174. References Baumrind, D. Physicists are concerned about the potentially harmful outcomes of their experiments with nuclear materials. Rather than accepting a politician's contention that creating (or abandoning) a new centre for mental health will improve the lives of individuals in the inner city, a psychologist would empirically assess the effects of receiving mental health treatment on the quality of life of the recipients. First, good theories are general, meaning they summarize many different outcomes. Long Descriptions Figure 3.2 long description: Sample research consent form. The theory states that children pass through a series of cognitive stages as they grow, each of which must be mastered in succession before movement to the next cognitive stage can occur. Second, specific definitions will enable future researchers to replicate the research. Research reports describing scientific studies are published in scientific journals so that other scientists and laypersons may review the empirical findings. Figure 3.3: "Wistar rat" by Janet Stephens ( Wistar\_rat.jpg) is in the public domain. A cognitive-developmental analysis of children's sex-role concepts and attitudes. Plous, S. Medical researchers agonize over the ethics of withholding potentially beneficial drugs from control groups in clinical trials. As you read through this list, note that in contrast to the abstract conceptual variables, the measured variables are very specific. [Disclose all the purposes to which the research data is going to be put, e.g. journal articles, books, etc.] Second, they are parsimonious, meaning they provide the simplest possible account of those outcomes. In these studies, participants were induced by an experimenter to administer electric shocks to another person so that Milgram could study the extent to which they would obey the demands of an authority figure. Philosophers, religious leaders, and politicians, among others, also strive to provide explanations for human behaviour. A sample informed consent form is shown in Figure 3.2. Informed consent, conducted before a participant begins a research session, is designed to explain the research procedures and inform the participant of his or her rights during the investigation. The stage theory of cognitive development meets both of these requirements. The Research Hypothesis Theories are usually framed too broadly to be tested in a single experiment. At no time will any specific comments be attributed to any individual unless specific agreement has been obtained beforehand. One example of an important theory in psychology is the stage theory of cognitive development proposed by the Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget. Other psychologists defend the use of deception on the grounds that it is needed to get participants to act naturally and to enable the study of psychological phenomena that might not otherwise get investigated. Most scientists, however, reject this view. Arriving at a cost-benefit ratio is not simple. In Canada, the Tri-Council regulations require that all universities receiving funds from the Agencies set up an Ethical Review Board (ERB) to determine whether proposed research meets department regulations. This argument fails to consider the fact that there are significant costs to not doing research and that these costs may be greater than the potential costs of conducting the research (Rosenthal, 1994). Differentiate laws from theories and explain how research hypotheses are developed and tested. By signing this letter, you give free and informed consent to participate in this project. All documentation will be kept strictly confidential. As a result, there is a constant exchange between theory and data: existing theories are modified on the basis of collected data, and the new modified theories then make new predictions that are tested by new data, and so forth. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press. Likewise, psychologists are continually considering the ethics of their research. This argument is based on the assumption that because animals are living creatures just as humans are, no harm should ever be done to them. Good theories have four important characteristics. The scientific method proscribes how scientists collect and analyze data, how they draw conclusions from data, and how they share data with others. Conceptual variables are abstract ideas that form the basis of research hypotheses. The experimenter carefully debriefs the participant, explaining the underlying research hypothesis and the purpose of the experimental procedure in detail and answering any questions. They argue that it would be impossible to study topics such as altruism, aggression, obedience, and stereotyping without using deception because if participants were informed ahead of time what the study involved, this knowledge would certainly change their behaviour. My name is [insert your name], and this research project is part of the requirement for a [insert your degree program] at [blank] University. 933-1016). Organizing principles, including laws, theories, and research hypotheses, give structure and uniformity to scientific methods. Stangor, C. Thomas, G., & Blackman, D. Science and ethics in conducting, analyzing, and reporting psychological research. *Psychological Science*, 5, 127–134.





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