

Required Lab Readings

Observing Children's Play Behavior

Brownlee, S. (1997, February 3). The case for frivolity: Play isn't just fun. Young animals can't do without it. *U. S. News & World Report*, 122(4), 45-49.

Information Literacy and Psychological Science

Brownlee, S. (1997, February 3). The case for frivolity: Play isn't just fun. Young animals can't do without it. *U. S. News & World Report*, 122(4), 45-49.

Neuropsychology: Handedness

White, L. E., Lucas, G., Richards, A. & Purves, D. (1994). Cerebral asymmetry and handedness. *Nature*, 368, 197-198.

Additional reference article to read and bring to lab (in Rolvaag Library on three-day reserve):

Swerdlow, J. L. (1995, June). Quiet miracles of the brain. *National Geographic*, 187, 2-41.

Psychopharmacology

Buresova, O., Bolhuis, J. J., & Bures, J. (1986). Differential effects of cholinergic blockade on performance of rats in the water tank navigation task and in a radial water maze. *Behavioral Neuroscience*, 100, 467-482.

Frick, K. M., Baxter, M. G., Markoweska, A. L., Olton, D. S., & Price, D. L. (1995). Age-related spatial reference and working memory deficits assessed in the water maze. *Neurobiology of Aging*, 16, 149-160.

Attention and Brain Activity

Andreassi, J. L. (1995). The EEG and behavior: Sensation, attention, perception, conditioning, and sleep. In J. L. Andreassi (Ed.), *Psychophysiology: Human behavior and physiological response* (pp. 50-54). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Statistics Follow-up on Play Lab

Paulos, J. A. (1990). Pseudoscience. In *Innumeracy: Mathematical illiteracy and its consequences* (pp. 49-71). New York: Vintage

Sensation and Perception: Illusions

Fischhoff, B., Slovic, P., & Lichtenstein, S. (1977). Knowing with certainty: The appropriateness of extreme confidence. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 3(4), 552-564.

Animal Learning

Guttman, N. & Kalish, H.I. (1966). Experiments in discrimination. In T. Verhave (Ed.), *The Experimental Analysis of Behavior* (pp. 209-216). New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts.

Eyeblinks and Eye Movements in Cognition

Orchard, L. N. & Stern, J. A. (1991). Blinks as an index of cognitive activity during reading. *Integrative Physiological and Behavioral Science*, 26(2), 108-116.

Psychology Citation Skeleton for Psych 122 Laboratory Observing Children's Play Behavior

Reference: (As illustrated in the references section of each lab)

Institutional Affiliation of first author: (Often listed on first page of article itself)

Type of article or chapter: (e.g., research study; literature review; popular press article)

Goal of article: (What are they trying to do?):

For Review articles: Skip to back side of Citation Skeleton, and fill that out.

For Research Studies: Fill out the following, plus backside of Citation Skeleton. [If research article describes several studies, pick one to use in filling out the rest of the material of this Citation Skeleton]

Sample and size: (If an empirical study, this information usually found in Methods section)

List terms defined conceptually: (Usually found in Introduction or Discussion sections)

Operational definition of one key term: (Usually found in methods section; vital to collecting data):

Design: (Usually found in Methods section)

Procedure: (Usually found in Methods section)

Findings/Results: (Usually found in Results section; state in narrative form)

Steps or conclusions suggested by the article: (Usually found in Discussion section; what do the data mean?)

Criticisms of the article: (What might have been done better? What limitations exist in the study?)

So what next? (Give some ideas for further research that could be done. What would you like to investigate further?)

What research design, setting, and data collection method does our play project utilize?

List three play behaviors that would work well for a research study of this design. Would it be easier to study gender or age differences? Why?

1.

2.

3.

Psychology Citation Skeleton for Psych 122 Laboratory Information Literacy and Psychological Science

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What is Boolean Logic? Draw a diagram illustrating the concept using the words “play” and “pretend.”

List a web site of your choice in APA format

Psychology Citation Skeleton for Psych 122 Laboratory

Neuropsychology: Handedness

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Procedure: (Usually found in Methods section)

Findings/Results: (Usually found in Results section; state in narrative form)

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So what next? (Give some ideas for further research that could be done. What would you like to investigate further?)

Describe how to find the Sylvian fissure.

Describe how graph paper may be used to measure the area of the isthmus of the corpus callosum.

Psychology Citation Skeleton for Psych 122 Laboratory Psychopharmacology of Spatial Learning

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How do the Morris (1984) water maze and the “radial water maze differ”?

Discuss why half of the animals in this study were injected with saline solution.

Psychology Citation Skeleton for Psych 122 Laboratory Attention and Brain Activity

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Compare alpha and beta waves.

A scientist removes the cerebellum of a turtle and then tests how it responds to poetry. Is this scientist a physiological psychologist or a psychophysicologist? How did you reach your conclusion?

Psychology Citation Skeleton for Psych 122 Laboratory Statistics Follow-up on Play Lab

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Compare descriptive and inferential statistics.

I have 18 males and 13 females in my study. How many degrees of freedom (df) do I have?

Psychology Citation Skeleton for Psych 122 Laboratory

Sensations and Perceptions: Illusions

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In part 2 of the lab, why is it important for you to decide if you will compensate for the illusions, or if you will perform the exercise without trying to compensate?

List and describe (or sketch out) three commonly occurring illusions?

1.

2.

3.

Psychology Citation Skeleton for Psych 122 Laboratory Animal Learning

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So what next? (Give some ideas for further research that could be done. What would you like to investigate further?)

A rat receives 3 jellybeans every time it jumps through a hoop. The hoop is always present, and the rat is on a continuous reinforcement schedule. Is there a discriminative stimulus in this scenario, and if so what is it?

Describe how to calculate the “entire test” absolute generalization gradient. Which line stimulus should have the greatest number of responses?

Psychology Citation Skeleton for Psych 122 Laboratory Eyeblinks and Eye Movement in Cognition

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So what next? (Give some ideas for further research that could be done. What would you like to investigate further?)

Compare the amplitude and duration of the three types of eyeblinks.

How are the EOG signals created?