**Ideas for study replication or adaptation from outside of the studied specification (one group per topic idea):**

* Dyer (1973) – Investigated the ‘Stroop effect’ (interference of reaction times) by asking participants to recall grids of differently coloured words.
* Michaels (1982) – Investigated ‘social facilitation’ (the presence of an audience enhances performance for skilled tasks, but reduces it for new tasks) by observing the accuracy of pool shots in novice and skilled pool players.
* Gregory (1976) – Investigation of ‘indirect theory’ of perception (the ability of the mind to influence what we see) using pictures of black splodges that participants see objects within.
* Jahoda and McGurk (1974) – Investigation of depth perception with pictures of silhouettes and depth cues.
* Argle (1988) – Investigated whether ‘equal relationships’ in terms of equal contributions to the relationship led to the happiest couples.
* Akert (1992) – Investigated whether people who do the breaking up in a relationship were less likely to be upset and ‘move on’ faster.
* Buss (1989) – Used a questionnaire to investigate whether women valued ‘resources’ traits e.g. money, safe environment as attractive traits in men, and whether men valued ‘reproductive capacity’ traits e.g. youth more in women.
* Lucker, Beane and Helmreich – Investigated the strength of the ‘Halo Effect’ (general evaluations about a person bleed over into judgements about their specific traits e.g. she is intelligent) by asking people to rate the atractivenss of celebrities and then see if they also thought them to be intelligent, friendly, display good judgement etc.
* Buss et al (1992) – Investigated whether men found infidelity to be more upsetting than women due to their evolutionary propensity towards jealousy in order to guard their paternity.
* Piaget (1958) – Investigated the inability to for 3 year olds to complete ‘object conservation’ tasks by obviously pouring the same amount of water into a fat and thin glasses and asking whether one had more than the other.
* Darley and Latané (1964) – Investigated the ‘bystander effect’ (where the presence of others reduces the likelihood of someone offering help) by using confederates to stage a fit in a crowded and uncrowded area.

**Potential questions for investigation design (one group per topic idea):**

* Does background noise impair memory? E.g. listening to headphones and performing a memory task vs. silence and memory task.
* Does mathematical ability correlate with musical or sporting ability?
* Are there gender differences in map reading abilities?
* Does higher intelligence correlate with lower religiosity?
* Does playing high levels of video games correlate with higher levels of aggression?
* Are people more intense ‘fans’ during adolescence than other stages of life? E.g. levels of fandom in 11 year olds and 35 year olds compared to 15 year olds?
* Are smokers more likely to have low levels of self-esteem than non-smokers?
* Are people more likely to believe in the ‘paranormal’ if they have a highly neurotic, extraverted personality?
* Does listening to motivational music enhance sports performance? E.g. performance on a bleep test when listening to motivational music vs. performance on the test when listening to no music?
* Do higher levels of football support correlate with more right-wing political views?
* Does crowd support contribute to a significant home advantage in team games?
* Are white females more pre-occupied with dieting than women of other ethnicities?
* Is socio-economic class (parental occupation, income, educational level of family etc). linked with higher intelligence?
* Do first-born children have a higher intelligence than later-born children?
* Does a specific colour of paper helps improve students' scores on math exams. E.g. participants perform a maths task of equal ability on blue paper and white paper?
* Does interacting with facebook lead to positive influences on self-esteem? E.g. one group asked to talk about themselves when looking at facebook, one group during plain interview.
* Is a Waist-Hip-Ratio of 0.7 found to be the most attractive by men?
* As religiosity increases, does the likelihood of celebrity worship decrease?

**Some ideas for study replication or adaptation from previous lessons (one group per topic idea):**

* Loftus and Palmer – Eye witness testimony
* Miller - Primacy and recency effect using word recall
* Anastasi & Rhodes – Rating photos for attractiveness to demonstrate ‘own age bias’.
* Simons – Change blindness Gorilla study
* Simons - Inattentional blindness studies
* Asch – Conformity lines
* Gargin et al. – depressing film vs. happy film and food consumption
* Peterson and Peterson – Duration of STM using trigrams.
* Baddeley – Encoding in STM and LTM using sets of acoustically similar vs. sets of dissimilar words.
* Wegner – White bear study