

Paraphrasing Assignment

Group Assignment:

The original source material and bibliographic information for the source material are presented in bold type. Below each original text are two samples of paraphrases for the material in the original source. Assume that these have been included in a paper with appropriate citations. Rate each sample for its acceptability as a paraphrase by checking the box next to the number on the rating scale.

Explain your rating. Highlight sentences and/or phrases in each sample paraphrase that you think are unacceptable and explain why the paraphrasing is unacceptable. Be prepared to discuss your decisions with the class.

Records of 16 video identifications were included in the study. Each video consisted of a 10-second clip of the head and shoulders of nine people. Participants only saw one face at a time, shown one after another. A number indicating each person's position in the line-up was shown on-screen. The model was facing the camera at the start of the clip. They turned slowly to show their left profile, then to their right profile then back to looking full-face at the camera. Fifteen video line-ups were of males, there was one line-up of white females in the sample. Seven video line-ups were of white males, five were of black males, two were of Asian males (e.g. Indian, Pakistani origin), one was of males of mixed race. There were no Orientals.

Valentine, T., & Heaton, P. (1999). An evaluation of the fairness of police line-ups and video identifications. *Applied Cognitive Psychology, 13*, S59-S72. (P. S64)

The study included 16 video identifications. Each video contained a 10-second clip of the head and shoulders of nine people. Participants saw one face at a time, one after another. A number referring to each person's place in the line-up was shown on-screen. The person was facing the camera at the start of the clip. They turned slowly to show their left profile, then to their right profile then back to looking full-face at the camera. Fifteen video line-ups were of men, there was one line-up of white women in the sample. Seven video line-ups were of white men, five were of black men, two were of Asian men (e.g. Indian, Pakistani origin), one was of men of mixed race. There were no Orientals (Valentine & Heaton, 1999).

- 1 Acceptable
 2 Questionable
 3 Unacceptable

Explain your choice:

Sequential video line-ups were made by recording head-and-shoulders views of each of nine people. Each person first looked directly at the camera, rotated to a left profile, rotated back to full-face, rotated to a right profile, and then rotated back to a full-face view. An identifying number for each person was shown on screen while that person was on screen. Total viewing time for each person was 10 seconds. One line-up was composed entirely of women. The remaining 15 line-ups were composed of men from different racial groups. Seven line-ups presented white males, five presented black males, two presented Indian or Pakistani males, and one presented males of mixed race (Valentine & Heaton, 1999).

- 1 Acceptable
 2 Questionable
 3 Unacceptable

Explain your choice:

The Hawthorne effect explains how a subject's knowledge of participating in a study influences the outcome. The current study used a Hawthorne control group to minimize the Hawthorne effect. Subjects in the Hawthorne control group were interacted with and were required to monitor their daily activities and amount of time invested in study. Whenever subjects know that they will receive treatment, after participating in a study, this can result in heightened expectation effects. This alone or in combination with attention from an experimenter can also produce behavioral changes in subjects. Similarly, monitoring of behavior is another procedure that can affect subjects' behavior. The idea that subjects in the current study monitored study behavior may have resulted in some initial changes in study behavior, thus serving as a potential behavioral treatment. It can be argued that the results of the current study demonstrate that guided imagery is more effective in reducing test anxiety than a behavioral treatment monitoring study behavior combined with attention from an experimenter.

Sapp, M. (1994). The effects of guided imagery on reducing the worry and emotionality components of test anxiety. *Journal of Mental Imagery, 18*, 165-179. (P. 177).

When a subject's knowledge of participating in a study influences the outcome (called the Hawthorne effect), a Hawthorne control group may be used to minimize the Hawthorne effect. Whenever subjects know that they will receive treatment, after participating in a study, this can result in heightened expectation effects. This alone or in combination with attention from an experimenter can also produce behavioral changes in subjects. Similarly, monitoring of behavior is another procedure that can affect subjects' behavior. In this particular study, subjects in the Hawthorne control group were interacted with and were required to monitor their daily activities and amount of time invested in study. The idea that subjects in the current study monitored study behavior may have resulted in some initial changes in study behavior, thus serving as a potential behavioral treatment. It can be argued that the results of the current study demonstrate that guided imagery is more effective in reducing test anxiety than a behavioral treatment monitoring study behavior combined with attention from an experimenter.

- 1 Acceptable
- 2 Questionable
- 3 Unacceptable

Explain your choice:

The results of an experiment can be altered or biased when the mere knowledge of being observed or attention from an experimenter changes the subjects' behavior. This is called the Hawthorne effect. In this study, the experimenters controlled for this effect by having the control group monitor daily study habits and having the experimenter interact with them, which served as a treatment for the control group and a basis of comparison to the guided imagery technique. The researchers found that, after controlling for the initial changes due to the Hawthorne effect, guided imagery is a more effective method for reducing test anxiety than daily monitoring of study behavior and interaction with an experimenter (Sapp, 1994).

- 1 Acceptable
- 2 Questionable
- 3 Unacceptable

Explain your choice:

The X company is a nationally known firm that operates in a manufacturing process industry long known for its traditional, top down, highly tiered, strong autocratic managerial styles. The industry itself has always been heavily committed to technical training. Since early 1980, when foreign competitors began to erode market share with lower prices, the industry has sought refuge in a variety of the newer management styles and organizational approaches designed to enhance productivity. In the 1980s, the largest organization in the industry embarked on a new “quality” orientation process that included quality organization under a vice-president of quality, a system of worker involvement in quality circle teams throughout the company and extensive training in quality improvement.

Harrison, E. L., & Pietri, P. H. (1991). Achieving cultural change through management training and survey feedback: a case study. *Organizational Development Journal*, summer, 68-75.

The manufacturing firm, X, is a nationally known firm that utilizes a strict top down managerial style to communicate with its employees. Many manufacturing firms have had a strong commitment to new technology and train employees in this new technology when the technology is relevant. In the 1980s market share dropped due to foreign companies offering lower prices and as a result the American based manufacturing companies have been forced into implementing new managerial styles to financially compete. These manufacturing firms decided to take a quality approach to their business. The quality approach revolved around three basic principles: a vice president in charge of quality, quality circles teams that consisted of workers, and the training of all employees for quality improvement (Harrison & Pietri, 1991).

- 1 Acceptable
- 2 Questionable
- 3 Unacceptable

Explain your choice:

The sub discipline of industrial and organizational (I/O) psychology is almost as old as the parent discipline, psychology. Psychology had its start in the rooms of William James at Harvard and in the laboratory of Wilhelm Wundt in Leipzig, Germany, in the late 1870s. The first American journal did not appear until 1892, the same year the American Psychological Association was formed. The first text applying psychological principles to problems of business and commerce appeared in 1903, and the first text in industrial psychology appeared in 1910.

Landy, F. J. (1997). Early influences on the development of industrial and organizational psychology. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 82, 467-477.

The subset of I/O Psychology dates back almost as far as the field of psychology in general. Psychology got its start in the laboratory of Wilhelm Wundt in Germany and in the classrooms of William James, who was at Harvard. This occurred in the 1870s and the first journal published in America was not published until 1892, the same year the APA was formed. The first book applying psychological principles to business problems appeared in 1903 and in 1910 the first book of industrial psychology appeared (Landy, 1997).

- 1 Acceptable
- 2 Questionable
- 3 Unacceptable

Explain your choice:

The issue of informed consent is further complicated when individuals (such as children or the impaired elderly) may not have the legal or behavioral capacity to consent. Under these conditions, although guardian consent is legally required, informed assent within the framework of the individual's comprehension level is ethically required....Applied developmental psychologists working with at-risk populations must be particularly sensitive to the fact that hopes and wishes for betterment of their condition or the condition of a loved one may interfere with a participant's or guardian's ability to rationally understand costs and benefits of participation in developmental research or of a random assignment to a nontreatment control group in an experimental intervention.

Fisher, C. B. & Lerner, R. M. (1994). An introduction to applied developmental psychology. In Fisher, C. B. & Lerner, R. M. (Eds.), *Applied Developmental Psychology* (pp. 3-22). New York: McGraw-Hill. (p. 15)

When working with minors and incapacitated adults, experimenters should not only obtain consent from the guardian of the participant, they should also obtain approval from the participant whenever the participant is capable of understanding the costs and benefits of participation. When studying abnormal development or conditions, experimenters should use caution when explaining the costs and benefits of participation in the experiment, placing an emphasis on the possibility that the participant might be assigned to a nontreatment, control group. Otherwise, participants and/or families might develop false hopes that participation in the experiment might improve a condition (Fisher & Lerner, 1994).

- 1 Acceptable
- 2 Questionable
- 3 Unacceptable

Explain your choice:

The subject of informed consent is further complicated when individuals (such as children or the impaired elderly) may not have the legal or behavioral capability to consent to participation in an experiment. Under these circumstances, although guardian consent is mandatory, informed verbal consent within the framework of the individual's comprehension level is ethically required....Applied developmental psychologists working with at-risk groups must be especially aware of the fact that hopes and wishes for improvement of their condition or the condition of a loved one may cloud a participant's or guardian's ability to logically comprehend costs and benefits of involvement in developmental research or of a random assignment to a nontreatment control group in an experimental intervention (Fisher & Lerner, 1994).

- 1 Acceptable
- 2 Questionable
- 3 Unacceptable

Explain your choice:

Because lineup bias is known to affect the chances of a mistaken identification, a premium has been placed on measuring this bias. If we can measure it, we can provide assessments of the presence and absence of such a bias in real cases. In one sense, the presence of lineup bias in an actual case constitutes an alternative interpretation for the eyewitness's identification of a suspect (i.e. an alternative to the interpretation that the suspect is the perpetrator). Simply stated, rather than recognizing the suspect as being the perpetrator, the eyewitness might have selected the suspect because he or she 'stood out', which is an inference process rather than a memory process.

Wells, G. L., & Bradfield, A. L. (1999). Measuring the goodness of lineups: Parameter estimation, question effects, and limits to the mock witness paradigm. *Applied Cognitive Psychology, 13*, S27-S39. (P. S30)

Measuring the amount of bias in a line-up is important because it will help us determine how likely a witness will be to mistakenly identify an innocent person in an actual line-up. Ideally, witnesses will identify one person from a line-up based only on the strength of their memory. However, in a biased line-up, a witness might select one person from the line-up because that person is different from all the others and seems to be the logical choice. Thus, they might identify a perpetrator based on a reasoning process rather than on the strength of their memory (Wells & Bradfield, 1999).

- 1 Acceptable
- 2 Questionable
- 3 Unacceptable

Explain your choice:

Because lineup bias is known to increase the chances of a misidentification, a value has been placed on measuring this bias. If we can measure it, we can make assessments of the presence and absence of such a bias in genuine cases. In one sense, the presence of lineup bias in a real case represents an alternative account of the eyewitness's identification of a suspect (i.e. an alternative to the interpretation that the suspect is the perpetrator). Simply stated, rather than identifying the suspect as being the "bad guy," the eyewitness might have chosen the suspect because he or she 'stood out', which is a judgment process rather than a memory process (Wells & Bradfield, 1999).

- 1 Acceptable
- 2 Questionable
- 3 Unacceptable

Explain your choice:

Individual Assignment

Select one of the original source passages from this exercise and write your own paraphrase for the information in the passage. Take care that your work does not plagiarize either the original source or any of the example paraphrases provided in the exercise. Provide the source information for your paraphrase at the end of your written paraphrase.