Abstract and Answers

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Abstract and Answers

# Part One

1. What are the hypotheses for study one?

The hypothesis for the study one is those individuals who participated in the study and are death-aware, are comparatively more likely to accomplish the task of word-fragment. This task contained words which can be largely associated with death. The other words used were college, or dental pain.

1. What the independent variable is for study one? Make sure you tell me how many IVs there are and how many levels there are for each IV

There was one variable to the study one. Regarding levels, there were three to one independent variable. These levels were College, Mortality Salience and Dental pain.

1. What the dependent variable is for study one? Note: there are several of these, so focus on the ones the author analyzed.

The dependent variable of the study one was a task. This was named as Task c. This was primarily the measured dependent variable of the study. The task chiefly consisted of twelve exercises based on word-completion. In this task, the participants were asked to fill in the blanks or spaces with letters or alphabets. This entailed that they only has to fill the spaces with those alphabets which they thought of in the first instance and could complete the word according to their thought process. One particular example entailed that a participant thought of the word YELL. When the participant was presented with Y and E, he entered L and L to complete the word. Additionally, in the second phase, the belief that they could have written the essay was also a dependent variable.

1. What did they find in study one? Give the general outcome.

The general outcome of the study one was that a majority of participants remembered writing about death dental pain and college in their respective MS, DP, and C conditions. The participants writing about death and dental pain were 85% (both). Surprisingly, the participants who wrote about college were 91% in number. These findings were indicative of the fact that participants were closely paying attention to the instructions as they were demonstrated at the start of this task.

1. What are the hypothesis for study two?

The hypothesis for study two was that those participants who were choosing to write about death in Tasks a and b in comparison to those who participated in other conditions would entail that there is a greater likelihood of participants that would potentially disagree with the author’s viewpoint which is pessimistic in nature.

1. What is the independent variable(s) for study two? Make sure you tell me how many IVs there are and how many levels there are for each IV.

This study has the independent variable of condition with two levels (mortality salience condition vs dental pain condition). A second independent variable in which subjects will have either a warning or no warning of how being mortality salient will affect optimism

1. What is the dependent variable(s) for study two? Note: there are several of these, so focus on the ones the author analyzed.

The dependent variables in this study were the agreement of the authors with the essay regarding human progress, and the second dependent variable was the number of words which were associated with death and its connotations.

1. What did they find in study two? Give the general outcome.

A significant majority of the participants chiefly remembered writing about death when they were in the mortality salience condition and in the dental pain condition. This number came out to be 91%. 93.2% of participants recalled writing about dental pain. This is evident of the fact that most of the participants who had received the warning timely remembered that people who are reminded of their own death are expected to be more optimistic. Those participants who did not receive any warning more often selected answers or responses such as pessimistic or I don’t know.

1. I want you to review the references and spot the reference(s) that is not in APA format and rewrite it for me according to APA rules. Note: there may be as few as zero and as many as ten incorrect references, so make sure to look at them all!

All the references are according to APA formatting.

Abstract

Although we are a chiefly diverse and gifted species, there is one fact of life that we all have to face and that is the feeling of uncertainty which will be faced by all of us in the ending day of our life. There is a plethora of literature and extant theoretical framework which provides understanding about our thought processes and general outlooks on life when faced by the question of death or if we experience similar feelings. The study deployed qualitative methods and used chi-sq techniques for statistical analyses. Study one and study two righteously confirmed the initial hypothesis of the study that being in a condition of mortality salience would result in the utterance and association with more death-related words. Additionally, results of this study also supported our notion of a main effect of warning before the studies were conducted. Ultimately, there was also an evidence in support of our hypothesis that there would be a conspicuous interactive effect of warning and condition on the responses by participants regarding the essay.

Keywords: Optimism, anxiety, death, hope, problem conditions, buffer, mortality salience