U24199 Psychology project

U24199 Registering your supervisor preferences

Psychology 2018-19

To work out who you would prefer to supervise you, read the list of Psychology staff research interests/preferred topic areas.

Select five supervisors and enter their initials in the preferences registration form. It helps if you add the topic number to show which of their areas of interest most appealed to you. You must not list any supervisor more than once.

The deadline for completion of the preference list is 1pm on Friday April 6th 2018. You may not list more than one topic area from any one supervisor.

Allocation of students to supervisors will be completed by the end of week 11 at the very latest. You will be notified by email. Students not submitting their preferences as outlined above will be allocated to a supervisor according to the spaces available. When you have been assigned to a supervisor you will need to contact your supervisor to arrange a meeting as soon as possible to discuss the topic and supervision and to get the requisite form signed.

Add U24199 to your programme using PIP if it is not already there. You still need to complete an M199T and get it approved by your supervisor and the module leader. You must do this before you leave for the summer. M199T forms are available from Moodle.

Please note that each supervisor will take a maximum of six students and some will take considerably fewer.

As some research areas are more popular than others, you should think carefully about each of your supervisor preferences as you could be allocated to any one of the five supervisors you list or even to a supervisor not on your preferred list. We do our best, but given the size of the department, we are not able to guarantee providing you with a supervisor from your preferred list. (Analysis of the module marks of those students who were not assigned to a supervisor of their choice over the last few years have shown that they were not in any way disadvantaged.)

Tips for selecting supervisors

1) Make sure you select more than one supervisor as a ‘preferred’ choice, as this will increase the likelihood of your being allocated to one of your preferences.

2) Consider supervisors from all three research groups and/or supervisors whom you do not know well. Some lecturers do most of their teaching at Masters level and you may not know them, but you should still include them in your preference list if their research interests appeal to you.
Supervisors and their preferred topic areas for 2018-19

(The list below is followed by short description of each interest area)

GdA1: Parents’ representations of the meanings of money in children’s development
GdA2: Cultural influences on parents’ representations of their children’s mathematics learning
GdA3: Immigration and the development of cultural identity

AB1: Development/Evaluation of Assessment Instruments: General Motor Competence
AB2: Development/Evaluation of Assessment Instruments: Handwriting & Keyboarding
AB3: Examination of Action Representations
AB4: Parental views on skill acquisition & physical activity in their children

MB1: Social Psychological Investigations of Love
MB2: Committing to a Future Self

VC1: The development of writing skills

ED1: Theory and health behaviours
ED2: How do people respond to health interventions/guidelines?

DF1: The reproducibility project: improving science in Psychology

NGG1: Linking early phonological acquisitions and later lexical acquisition
NGG2: Learning the meaning of abstract words

LH1: Prospective memory

BK1: Moral psychology, developmental or with adults
BK2: Moral philosophy and psychology
BK3: Children’s online social behaviour
BK4: Animal psychology

SK1: Projects in cognitive psychology and brain processes

JL1: The nature of sex differences in aspects of cognition and/ or behaviour.
JL2: The ‘Dark Triad’ model of human personality

AL1: Why do people listen to music?
AL2: Musical taste and in-group favouritism
AL3: Musical omnivores & open-earedness
AL4: The effect of familiarity on aesthetics preferences

MM1: Being ‘psychologically-minded’
MM2: Mind-mindedness

MP1: Visual attention and awareness
Projects supervised by Professor Guida de Abreu ~ GdA

I am interested in supervising cultural-developmental psychology projects, using qualitative methodologies, in the following areas:

**GdA1: Parents’ representations of the meanings of money in children and young people’s development**

Using qualitative methods this study will examine cultural influences on parents’ money representations and practices. It will examine questions such as:

- How are money practices, such as pocket money, perceived to contribute to children’s development towards adulthood?
- What money issues parents discuss with their children and what prompts parents to discuss such issues?
- How are ideas about family obligations and child development related to the adoption of particular money practices in families?

A key aspect of parents’ role in the preparation of their children for adult life is to help them to learn money related practices. In some communities the treatment of money can express a collective family culture. Even when money it is distributed to family members the responsibility for it and decisions about what to do with money may remain collective. In other communities, the treatment of money may symbolically express an individualized family culture. In this case, family members, and thus the child or young person, become responsible for their ‘own’ money.


**GdA2: Cultural influences on parents' representations of their children's mathematics learning**

Differences between school and out-of-school numerical practices have been widely researched in studies of culture and mathematical cognition. These studies have shown that different ways of dealing with mathematical practices in and outside school are deeply related with the historical, cultural and social context of these practices. However, there is still very few studies that explore the relationship between home and school numeracy practices. In school contexts, such as in England, where in the last years parents have been called to play a key role in their children’s schools learning no doubt these studies are priorities. One of the key obstacles in the relationship between home and school numeracy practices is that often they are conceptualised by the school as being the same practice. But, whether parents will interpret and give the same meaning to the mathematics embedded in a practice as the child’s teacher, is a question for empirical investigation. Using qualitative methods this study will examine cultural influences on parents’ representations of their children’s school mathematical learning.

I am interested in supervising two types of studies:

1) interview based studies;
2) analysis of parent-teacher conversations in school meetings (e.g. parents evenings).


http://www.springerlink.com/content/3ut10436j1520jx6/

**GdA3: Immigration and the development of cultural identity**

In our current world in which more and more people are constantly crossing cultural boundaries (travelling, moving, immigrating) questions of cultural identity development are especially important. This project will examine relationships between key components of cultural identity development, such as, self-identification style, evaluative attitudes, sense of belonging, and involvement in socio-cultural practices (home and school). Qualitative methods, such as interviews and written life stories with young people/and or adults, can be used to explore questions such as:

- What image do immigrant/minority ethnic young people who attend (or adults who attended) schools in England have of themselves? How do they perceive the impact of their school experiences in their development and cultural identification?
- How do minority ethnic people view the consequences of their cultural identification for their actions and relations to others: how they think about them, feel about them and act towards them?


**Projects supervised by Professor Anna Barnett ~ AB**

I am interested in supervising projects within the broad area of perceptual-motor skill. Some projects may lend themselves to work in pairs or small groups - with students sharing some aspects of data collection and data analysis. Suggestions for projects (that could be undertaken with children or adults) are listed below but I am happy to discuss the possibility of supervising other projects within this topic area. For projects involving children, access to schools and DBS (Disclosure & Barring Service) checks need to be arranged well in advance.

**AB1: Development/Evaluation of Assessment Instruments: General Motor Competence**
The development of motor control and coordination is a fundamental aspect of development generally. Motor competence is necessary for performing everyday life skills, for communication, learning and for keeping physically active. However, some individuals have difficulty in this area, for example those with Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD). A range of assessment tools are available to help educational and health professionals identify and support individuals who lack motor competence. A project in this field could involve the development of and/or an examination of the psychometric properties (e.g. reliability, validity) of one or more of these instruments.

Some more specific ideas are listed below:

(i) Validation of an adult motor skills questionnaire
There are several screening instruments available that are designed to identify motor impairment in children and to describe their range of difficulties. However, there is a paucity of instruments suitable for adults, even though motor impairment in adulthood is now well recognised. I have recently developed a new adult motor skills questionnaire but the reliability and validity of this tool needs to be examined. A project in this area would involve testing the psychometric properties of this new tool (i.e. seeing how well it works) by choosing aspects of reliability and validity to investigate.

(ii) Development of a new test of motor competence for adults
There are several performance tests available that are designed to identify motor impairments in children and to describe their range of difficulties. These include the Movement ABC-2 and the Bruininks-Oseretksy Test of Motor Proficiency-2. However, there are no instruments specifically designed for adults. A project in this area would involve developing items for a new test suitable for young adults and testing the psychometric properties of this tool (i.e. seeing how well it works) by choosing aspects of reliability and validity to investigate.


AB2: Development/Evaluation of Assessment Instruments: Handwriting & Keyboarding skills
Handwriting and keyboarding are important transcription skills, allowing students to keep up with classwork and demonstrate their knowledge and communication skills in written examinations. Students with handwriting and/or keyboarding difficulties may benefit from support to develop their skills and/or to have extra time to complete work. The currently
available assessment tools to help educational professionals identify and support individuals with handwriting/keyboarding difficulties are limited. A project in this area would involve the revision of an existing tool or development of a new tool to assess handwriting and/or keyboarding skill and testing its psychometric properties (i.e. seeing how well it works) by choosing aspects of reliability and validity to investigate.

Some more specific ideas are listed below:

(i) Examination of the Handwriting Proficiency Screening Questionnaire (HPSQ)
The HPSQ has been developed in Israel to help teachers identify children with handwriting difficulties, yet it’s suitability for use in the UK has not been well established. A project in this area would involve working with teachers and possibly allied health professionals to check the content and construct validity of this tool.

(ii) Examination of the HPSQ for children and/or adults
Another version of this tool has been developed in Israel for children to rate their own handwriting. There is a need to examine its validity in the UK and there is also scope for developing a similar tool for adults to rate different aspects of their handwriting and/or keyboarding performance.


**AB3: Examination of action representations**

We all perform a wide variety of motor actions in everyday life. Many of these involve hand movements such as reaching and grasping and also the use of various tools (e.g. a pen, scissors, cutlery, kitchen utensils). It has been argued that in order to perform these actions, we need to form a mental representation or internal model of the action to help us plan and generate the appropriate movements. A project in this area could focus on the nature of these action representations, how they develop in childhood, change in older adults or how they relate to general motor competence.


**AB4: Parental views on skill acquisition & physical activity in their children**

Most children acquire a variety of motor skills that allow them to participate in leisure, sport, and social activities (e.g., swimming, catching, riding a bike). These activities also provide opportunities to be physically active and to maintain an active lifestyle as they grow up, which is so important for physical and mental well-being. Constraints-based approaches recognise that a range of factors can influence skill acquisition. A project in this area could use interviews or questionnaires to focus on the role that parents play in helping their children to acquire such skills. This might help us to understand how parents can best support their children in this important area of development.


**Projects supervised by Dr Mark Burgess ~ MB**

**General Comments:**

You must already have completed U24171 Qualitative Methods by the time you start your work with me. Your aim will be to understand the essential psychological elements of your participants’ experiences. For this, you will need to select a distinct group of participants to interview. It is very important that you work out whether you are likely to be able to gain access to an appropriate group prior to selecting either of these topics as a dissertation option. In order to demonstrate how your qualitative research will add to the extant literature you will need to become familiar with the relevant general theoretical models and also the specific literature of the area you choose to study. You will analyse your interview data using phenomenological methods. Following the data analysis you will need to consult further literature to help you understand aspects of your participants’ experiences that did not overlap with your earlier literature review.

**MB1: Social Psychological Investigations of Love**

In the 1950s Maslow (1954) castigated psychologists for their failure to investigate a central aspect of life satisfactorily. That aspect of life was love. More than fifty years later, one of the leading contemporary love researchers, Ellen Berscheid (2010) stated that “an understanding of love has yet to be achieved”. Berscheid acknowledges that we have
reached the end of the road in terms of what questionnaire research can offer in terms of advancing our knowledge of love. In this dissertation research, you will use qualitative methods to investigate a particular process of love. This could include any of the following: Falling in love for the first time, Falling in love again, Rediscovering love after children have left home, The meaning of love rituals (such as weddings or Valentine’s Day), Saying “I love you” and “Will you marry me”, Regaining a strong sense of self following break-up.


**MB2: Committing to a Future Self**

The ability to imagine a future self is a peculiarly human capacity and can act as a motivation to change one’s behaviour in the here-and-now. A young person may want to be a future Olympian or a member of the military, or a clinician. Such a person can begin to order their life such that they make steps towards achieving that “future self”. Cross and Markus (1990) point out that “what an individual is striving for … is at least as significant for explaining individual functioning as what the individual currently is”. This is probably true, but in some ways “what the individual currently is” (i.e., their self) is already the self they would like to become. For example, the would-be Olympian will already be practically engaged in the activities that are required to become a top-level athlete (despite not having yet achieved their overall goal). This is what Sartre (1943) meant when he said that “I am what I am not”. The more an individual commits themselves to a future self in the here-and-now, the more authentic they will feel. However, this commitment is likely to enhance the fear of not achieving the future self and becoming something else entirely (which, in Markus and Nurius’s, 1986, terms would be known as the feared self). In this dissertation research you will investigate a group of people who are engaged in a particular practical engagement with the myriad possibilities that offer themselves as potential projects for us to pursue. This could be athletes, artists, musicians, people striving to join the military or clinical professions. Alternatively, you could flip this on its head and interview people who are leaving a particular way of being (such as those getting ready for retirement).
Barresi, J. (2002). From ‘the thought is the thinker’ to ‘the voice is the speaker’: William James and the dialogical self. Theory and Psychology, 12, 237-250.


**VC1: The development of writing skills**

I am interested in topics around the development of children's and adult's writing skills. These can vary from studying the development of handwriting and spelling through to the understanding of what motivates undergraduate students to write to analysing the eye movements of poor spellers when writing. The area is very broad and my approach to research in this area is developmental/cognitive in scope. The topics chosen can involve all sorts of participants. However, the more specialised participant groups such as those with dyslexia etc would be better suited to those who already have ready access to groups for testing. Some of my recent publications are below and can be accessed via the library web site. If you choose this option we can discuss your interests in writing and tailor a project to suit.


Projects supervised by Dr Emma Davies - ED

My research interests are in health psychology, specifically about developing and testing interventions to change behaviour. Much of my own research has been conducted on alcohol use and misuse, but I am also interested in exploring psychological aspects of healthy eating, physical activity, smoking, and drug use. There are some suggested areas below, but I would be willing to consider other projects with a health behaviour focus, as long as the student clearly demonstrates a sound grasp of the relevant literature and is able to work independently to produce an informed and fully considered research question.

Please note that aspects of alcoholism, eating disorders, drug addiction, or other clinical conditions related to the above behaviours are outside of the scope of this topic, and usually unsuitable for undergraduate research.

ED1: Theory and health behaviour interventions
Interventions that are based on theory tend to be more effective than those not based on theory. However, there is also a longstanding debate about the usefulness of theories and whether they are able to adequately capture the complexity of health behaviour. Students could test whether specific theories (such as the Theory of Planned Behaviour or Prototype Willingness Model) are able to explain and predict a behaviour over and above other factors that they find in the literature. Alternatively students could apply a more integrated theory such as the COM-B (capability, opportunity, motivation - behaviour) model, to try to understand how a particular health behaviour might be applied within an intervention. This topic would probably involve using a survey method, but other approaches could be discussed.

ED2: How do people respond to health interventions/guidelines?
Linked to the above, even if we are confident that we have found a theory that seems to explain a lot of the variance in a given health behaviour, we still need to design an appealing and engaging intervention. It is important to engage with the target population when designing an intervention to make sure it is relevant and understood. This might be an important additional factor in determining how effective the intervention will be. There are a great number of public health messages that we are exposed to all the time (for example see the Change for Life Campaign, or NHS stop smoking adverts). In addition there are a number of guidelines about health (for example alcohol units per week, eating five pieces of fruit and veg each day). Understanding how people respond to these interventions or guidelines could provide important information about whether or not they are likely to change behaviours. One factor that might influence how people perceive these messages is optimism - we tend to believe we have less chance of succumbing to negative events than other people. We may also dismiss health information because we believe we act differently to other people (for example we drink less, and we are better behaved than other people...
when we do drink). This project could use interview methods (perhaps ‘think aloud studies) or surveys.

**Indicative references**


**Project areas preferred by Professor David Foxcroft ~ DF**

**DF1: Reproducibility in Psychology, Methods of research: Quantitative studies**

I’m interested in scientific research methods in Psychology, especially how study biases and design weaknesses can lead to mistaken conclusions. One recent development that has really focused attention on poor research in Psychology is the [Reproducibility Project](#), and a really interesting spin-off from this project is The Collaborative Replication and Education Project (CREP). The CREP is a crowdsourced replication project for undergraduate researchers. Six studies are available that are both highly cited and feasible for undergraduates to complete. Contributors who meet open science reporting guidelines receive a CREP Research Certificate and when there are enough samples, contributors are encouraged to collaborate on a research paper.

**Key readings:**


Professor Foxcroft has recently joined our department. For those of you who do not know him, his research page says:

“Professor David Foxcroft, PhD CPsychol
Professor of Community Psychology and Public Health

As Professor of Community Psychology and Public Health, my programme of work is focused on understanding (and improving) behaviour in context, especially how social structures (e.g. families, schools, communities, employers, regulation, government) can support improved health and wellbeing in communities and populations. A focus is the prevention of risk behaviours in children and young people.

My responsibilities at Brookes are split between the Department of Psychology, Health and Professional Development, and the Department of Midwifery, Community and Public Health.”

Projects supervised by Dr Nayeli Gonzalez-Gomez ~NGG

My research focuses on understanding the roots of language acquisition, by exploring speech perception in infancy. I'm interested on infants' capacity to learn the properties of their native language, the mechanisms by which these native properties are acquired and how prior knowledge about these properties supports later lexical acquisition, such as word segmentation and early word learning. I would welcome any projects based on this research area, including both monolingual and bilingual infants and also adults. Below are some ideas.

**NGG1: Linking early phonological acquisitions and later lexical acquisition**

Many studies have shown that during the first year of life, infants start learning the prosodic, phonetic and phonotactic properties of their native language. In parallel infants start associating sound sequences with meaning representations, (learning words). However, the question of how these two processes interact remains largely unknown. A project in this area will explore whether (and if, when) early phonological acquisitions have an impact on infants’ word learning and word segmentation.


**NGG2: Learning the meaning of abstract words**

Different studies have shown that by 6 months of age infants are already able to understand different concrete words that are very frequent in their environment such as mummy, daddy, food-related words… However very little is known about when and how infants start acquiring abstract words, that is words that do not refer to something concrete, for example
WH question words, such as who and what, (who referring to a category named people and what to a category named objects). A project in this area will explore when during development infants are able to understand abstract words.


Projects supervised by Dr Lisa Hinkley - LH

I am interested in supervising projects that relate to my research in the area of prospective memory. I am also willing to consider any project within the field of memory. Some suggested areas of research include:

LH1: Prospective memory

Prospective memory can be defined as remembering to remember (Winograd, 1988). It differs from retrospective memory, where passed actions, events, or knowledge are remembered. Hence, remembering that I called my mother yesterday is a form of retrospective memory, but remembering to call my mother tomorrow is a form of prospective memory. Prospective memory makes different demands on the cognitive system, not least because following the formation of an intention to act in the future people usually engage in other activities. Furthermore, with retrospective memory participants are explicitly asked to recall or recognise information, but with prospective memory there is no direct prompt for recall (unless you add a prompt in your diary/PDA). The major difficulty in prospective remembering is that people need to remember that something needs to be done. Prospective memory ability does not necessarily correlate with retrospective memory ability; research has shown that people with good retrospective memory may do poorly at a prospective memory task. Baddeley (1990) found that subjects who did well on a test for recall of lists of words (retrospective memory) did poorly at remembering to take pills at specified times (prospective memory). This kind of research suggests that the two kinds of memory are functionally distinct. This project will involve a literature review followed by an empirical study which examines some aspect of prospective memory.

Possible areas for research include:

Role of Monitoring: The preparatory attentional and memory processes theory (PAM) of prospective memory assumes that PM retrieval requires resource-demanding preparatory attentional processes and hence that the requirement to perform a PM intention will always come at a cost to ongoing task performance. Many studies have provided findings that are consistent with this theory, in that they have shown slowed response times on the ongoing task when a PM task is added. However this does not mean that costs are inevitable. The
multiprocess theory assumes that retrieval can also occur spontaneously (and hence at no cost to the performance of the ongoing task). There is now a big literature exploring the role of monitoring with most studies looking to examine under what conditions monitoring may not be required, in order to negate the claims of PAM theory that monitoring is always required. If you choose this topic area you will be required to review the literature regarding the role of monitoring in PM and then to design (under supervision) and carry out a study which test a hypothesis regarding the conditions under which completion of a PM intention may or may not require resource-consuming attentional processes.

**Effects of dividing attention on PM performance:** Marsh & Hicks (1998) found that increasing cognitive demands on the ongoing task by adding a concurrent task (i.e. dividing attention) sometimes interferes with PM and sometimes doesn’t. In particular, they found that dividing attention with tasks that engage the Central Executive lowers PM performance but dividing attention with tasks that mainly occupy the Articulatory Loop or VSSP did not. In this experiment they used a non-focal target (press a key when a member of the target group ‘fruit’ was presented), and the implication is that the CE is needed for monitoring the PM non-focal target. Results with focal targets are less clear cut. This study will involve varying the degree of focal processing (for example, using a specific word as a target (focal) vs. exemplars of a category (non-focal)) whilst also varying the demands of the ongoing task. It is hypothesised that the negative effects of dividing attention will be more pronounced with non-focal cues, as target monitoring is thought to be higher for non-focal targets (according to Multi-Process theory).

**Length of Retrieval Interval** - PM strategies are likely to vary depending on the length of the likely retention interval. Some studies have examined the effects of a delay between the retrieval of the intention and the opportunity to perform the intended action whilst others have examined the effects of a delay between the formation of the intention and the opportunity to perform it. The classical forgetting curve found in retrospective memory does not seem to apply to PM. Some researchers have found an effect over a three minute delay whilst others have found no difference between a 15 and 30 minute interval, whilst others have found better retention over a longer delay. However, we may expect the effects of delay to be dependent upon the nature of the task. For example, it may be that there may be a detrimental effect of delay when monitoring is required but not when retrieval is spontaneous (e.g. Einstein et al (2005). This topic will involve conducting a literature review to examine the effects of delay on PM performance and then designing a study (under supervision) to test a hypothesis regarding the effect of delay on PM performance.

**Working Memory & Prospective Memory** - WM measures are thought to assess an individual’s ability to maintain activation of a representation in the face of distraction (e.g. Engle, Tuholski & Conway 1999), their ability to maintain an integrated representation of the current task concerns (Kimberg & Farah, 1993) and more generally, their resources available for processing and storing current information (Baddeley 1986). If monitoring is always required for PM retrieval one would expect to find correlations between WM capacity and PM, as people with higher WM capacity have the resources required to monitor whilst simultaneously performing the ongoing task. According to multi-process theory this correlation should be limited to task conditions that encourage monitoring (e.g. where cues are non-focal) but not when they don’t (e.g. focal). Brewer, Knight, Marsh and Unsworth (2010) found an interaction, such that participants with high and low working memory
performed equally well on a focal task, whereas the participants with high working memory performed significantly better on the nonfocal task. This finding would seem to provide evidence that controlled attention is only required with a non-focal PM cue, and hence supports multi-process theory. However, this is just one study and further research is required to examine how WM capacity may affect PM performance and under what conditions.

**Processing of ongoing targets** – In a typical laboratory test of prospective memory, participants are required to perform a particular action if a PM target is detected during an ongoing cognitive task. For example, participants may be given a series of words to memorise as PM targets and a particular action to perform if the targets are detected during performance of an ongoing task (e.g. a Lexical Decision Task). There is some evidence that there may be differential processing of stimuli in the ongoing task, for example there is some evidence that non-word LDT stimuli may be dismissed more quickly than words, and it is hypothesised that this is because it is easier to dismiss them as non-PM targets. However, little research has been carried out to examine the level of processing of LDT words, (e.g. how quickly are participants able to dismiss LDT words as non-PM targets and what factors affect this?, Is interference specific to stimuli that are relevant to the intention or is it more general in its influence.Would the fact that a LDT word is semantically related to a PM target slow down a participants’ rate of responding. If so, what other factors affect the processing of these stimuli?) This project would involve a literature review followed by the design (under supervision) and carrying out of an experiment which tests a hypothesis regarding the processing of ongoing targets in a PM task.

**Emotion and PM** – The emotionally enhanced memory effect is robust across studies of retrospective memory, with heightened recall for items with emotional content (e.g., words like ‘murder’) relative to neutral items (e.g., words like ‘envelope’). Only a handful of studies have examined the influence of emotion on prospective memory (PM), with mixed results. In some cases emotion enhances PM, and in others it impairs PM. Interpretation of these findings is clouded by methodological differences. Clark-Foos, Brewer, Marsh, Meeks & Cook (2009) found that positively valanced event-based cues are detected better than negative ones, and that both are detected less frequently than cues given in a neutral context, suggesting that both positive and negative valence interferes with completing one’s intentions. Further research is needed to examine the parameters surrounding this effect.

**References**


Projects supervised by Dr Ben Kenward ~ BK

I welcome students who want to work in a group. Collecting data collaboratively can be a good way to increase sample size, which is particularly useful regarding participants who can be more challenging to recruit, such as children. I will consider supervising projects within other areas than those listed below if the student has a very well thought-out idea.
However, note that I have no experience with purely qualitative methods and cannot supervise projects using such methods.

**BK1: Moral psychology, developmental or with adults**

Most of my recent work has been in developmental moral psychology. For example, I am interested in the development of the willingness to punish (Kenward & Östh, 2012, 2014) and help (Kenward & Gredeback, 2013), and I have studied young children’s strategic use of prosocial behaviour to achieve their own ends (Kenward, Hellmer, Winter, & Eriksson, 2015). Working with children is ambitious but potentially very rewarding. It is important that if you decide to study children, you have a plan for how to recruit participants – for example through your own contacts. I cannot guarantee access to child participants. For this reason, I can also supervise projects in any of these areas but investigating adult participants.

My current focus within moral psychology is on different motivations for punishment (for example for purposes of deterrence, or simply for retribution). One new idea which would work well with adult participants would be to investigate unconscious motivations for punishment using an Implicit Association Test (IAT).


**BK2: Moral philosophy and psychology**

My newest interest is in the effects that different types of moral philosophy might have on individual’s behaviour. For example, relativism is the idea that there are no absolute moral truths, but rather morality is so some extent culturally determined. From a scientific perspective, moral relativism is hard to escape, but many people oppose it because it is claimed to license antisocial behaviour. Indeed, one study has found that priming people with moral relativism increases antisocial behaviour (Rai & Holyoak, 2013). However, this study arguably used a caricatured version of moral relativism which most relativists would not endorse. I’m interest in supervising students interested in the psychological implications of moral philosophy, with respect to relativism or in general.


**BK3: Children’s online social behaviour**

Studies of adults increasingly use remote data collection over the internet (Mason & Suri, 2012). However, remote data collection from young children has so far not been undertaken at all, as far as I know. I am currently beginning a new series of studies of my own to examine young children’s social behaviour in online social games. One idea is to start a virtual lab in the form of a Minecraft server. It should be possible to study many aspects of young children’s social psychology using this method, and some such studies would be suitable as student projects. Again, note that I cannot currently guarantee access to participants, and it would be a good idea for interested students need to have their own plan for recruitment.
BK4: Animal psychology

My background is in animal psychology. Studying non-human animals' behaviour can be illuminating for many reasons. Such studies can even cast light on issues of relevance to human psychology. For example, the study of jealousy in dogs has led to the suggestion that human jealousy may stem from a simple and evolutionarily ancient cognitive mechanism (Harris & Prouvost 2014). Other studies of dogs have been revealing about the nature of human-dog interactions. For example, studies of learning in dogs suggests they are predisposed to pay attention to demonstrations by humans (Pongrácz et al. 2001). Even simple animals like invertebrates can be appropriate and convenient subjects for learning experiments. It is possible to condition insects, and possibly even earthworms. Debate about what kind of processes underlie such examples of apparent associative learning in simple animals is not settled (Datta, 1962; Abramson & Buckbee 1995). Note that just because invertebrates can be easy to obtain, many experiments may not be practical, although there has been some success with student experiments using invertebrates and other animals (Abramsom et al. 2011). Students proposing an animal study will need to think very carefully about what is practically achievable with limited resources. I can't help directly with recruitment of pet owners, but a student with for example dog-owning contacts ought to be able to recruit subjects. Turn alternation in woodlice is one well-known behaviour which might be particularly amenable to study (Carbines et al. 1992).


Projects supervised by Dr Sanjay Kumar ~ SK

I am interested in supervising projects within the broad area of how perception of objects leads to activation of associated action and how these associated actions are modulated in
different environmental/emotional context. Furthermore, research projects will explore how holding action information in working memory affects guidance of attention. Research projects could be undertaken with normal healthy individuals, ageing or clinical populations with compromised motor system involvement. I am also happy to discuss research topics in clinical psychology areas. Group based projects can be undertaken by a group of students with similar interests (either in cognitive psychology or clinical psychology based projects).

NB: Students who work with vulnerable groups will need to have a full DBS check.


**Projects supervised by Dr John Lawson ~ JL**

**JL1: The nature of sex differences in aspects of cognition and/ or behaviour.**

Much of the research that I have undertaken in the past has led me to have an interest in the area of sex/gender differences. This year I am planning to offer dissertation supervision in a similar area but I am looking for students to make an active contribution in terms of research ideas and design. Any student choosing this option should have a reasonably well thought out project / study already in mind regarding some aspect of sex difference.

**JL2: The ‘Dark Triad’ model of human personality**

The second area being offered relates to a relatively new area of study within psychology; the Dark Triad. The Dark Triad is a postulated concept that encompasses three traits; subclinical psychopathy, narcissism and Machiavellianism. Current research is exploring how these traits manifest among the general population and what factors might shape this manifestation. Students choosing this option would contribute to the ongoing development of a new Dark Triad measure and use this to explore group differences within the general population. This may well include issues connected to sex difference or another variable of interest e.g. one of my previous students explored the relationship between Dark Triad traits and Self Esteem.

It would be in students’ interests to have completed U24120 Questionnaire if they wish to work in this area.

**General texts re sex differences**


Projects supervised by Dr Adam Lonsdale ~ AL

My research is concerned with the social psychology of music, applying ideas from mainstream social psychology to study music and musical behaviour. In particular, I am interested in the social functions of music and the idea that people might use their musical tastes as a ‘badge’ of identity and group membership.

I will only consider ideas / research self-devised questions relating to the social psychology of music and musical taste, if they have been extremely well thought out & researched by the student concerned. However, in the absence of any specific proposals, my project students will be expected to conduct projects in one of the four areas listed below.

It would be in students’ interests to have completed U24120 Questionnaires Design for Psychology and U24132 Social Psychology.

AL1. Why do people listen to music?

People spend enormous amounts of time and money listening to music, however surprisingly little empirical research has been done to explain why. Students interested in this topic might consider investigating any of the many significant ‘gaps’ in our understanding of music and the psychological functions it might serve.


AL2. Musical taste and in-group favouritism

Musical taste has been argued to function as a social ‘badge’, used by individuals to symbolically represent their group membership to others. For this reason, it has been suggested that people who share our musical tastes are likely to be regarded as “in-group” members, and as a result subject to in-group favouritism. Initial research findings support these ideas, although further work is needed to explore the possible links between musical taste, group membership and social identity. Students interested in this topic are invited to investigate these ideas further.


AL3. Musical omnivores & open-earedness

According to certain theories of musical preference, people should like moderately arousing music of all kinds, regardless of its musical genre. Or, to put it another way, we should all be ‘open-eared’ and musical ‘omnivores’. However, this clearly is not the case; individuals often develop musical tastes for particular musical styles and artists and dislike many others. Sociological analyses of cultural preferences suggest that ‘omnivorous’ tastes offer high-status, educated individuals a means to distinguish themselves from their lower-status, less educated counterparts, who tend to hold more limited cultural preferences (so-called cultural ‘univores’). Students interested in this topic will be invited to explore both the social and the psychological antecedents of this omnivore-univore distinction and why some people seem to be more musically tolerant than others.


**AL4. The effect of familiarity on aesthetics preferences**

The positive effect of repeated exposure upon our preferences has long been noted by psychologists, but this phenomenon is now most famously associated with the work of Robert Zajonc (1968, 1980, 2001) and his work on the 'mere-exposure effect'. This positive relationship between stimulus exposure and affect has been observed countless times both under strict laboratory conditions as well as in more naturalistic field studies. Despite this, there is also evidence to suggest that heightened stimulus familiarity can (under certain circumstances) have a negative effect on our aesthetic preferences. These seemingly contradictory research findings have led to development of the ‘preference-feedback hypothesis’ (Colman, Sluckin & Hargreaves, 1981). Students interested in this topic are invited to further explore the impact of repeated exposure / familiarity on our preferences.


*Projects supervised by Morag MacLean ~ MM*
My research interests are focused on how we think about ourselves and others, especially in terms of mental and emotional states, and how this relates to behaviour in a variety of domains in childhood and adulthood. People vary considerably in how much they think about other people's thoughts and feelings, how much they talk about this and how much they reflect on the interaction between how they think and feel and how other people think and feel. I am interested in supervising projects that focus on these differences, namely on psychological-mindedness, mind-mindedness or other aspects of mentalisation. Projects in this area need not involve children but I am also happy to supervise work on purely developmental topics.

For projects involving children, access to schools and DBS (Disclosure & Barring Service) checks (previously CRB checks) need to be arranged well in advance.

The following ideas are for consideration, but other well worked out ideas related to my interests and where I could provide appropriate supervision, would also be considered.

**MM1: Being ‘psychologically-minded’**

Being psychologically minded may be a general cognitive style that people bring to all relationships with humans or animals and it may be shown in a variety of ways, most of which are relatively unexplored by existing literature. Measuring psychological mindedness as a cognitive style could involve specific tasks such as describing other people, animals or machines to see if these descriptions are as mental-state related as descriptions of close family members or autobiographical memories. Other methods of addressing psychological mindedness could include sampling everyday discourse in people's reported solutions to hypothetical social problems or developing a questionnaire measure of psychological mindedness that captures introspection and interest in others as well as the self.

Psychological mindedness is thought to be associated with the qualities of a good therapist and has been shown to be associated with a variety of career interests. How it impacts on thinking about careers, making choices about job applications or simply coping with the challenges of academic study is less well understood. A variety of research questions can be asked, about what factors students take into account when making career choices.

There is also scope for investigations of how psychological mindedness relates to friendship quality, attachment style in romantic relationships and friendships, sense of identity, autobiographical memory or coping, and whether interest in one's own inner states is related to interest in others' states etc.

Example papers defining terms or measurement


Mind-mindedness refers to the tendency to think about and treat people with whom one has close relationships with reference to their emotions and cognitions. (NB: It is completely different from ‘mindfulness’ which is a meditation-like mental state in which the individual focusses on the present moment. I do not supervise projects on mindfulness.)

In parents, mind-mindedness has been measured in terms of parental representations (how they think about their child/partner) as well as by observing interactions between parents and children. Mind-mindedness refers to the extent to which the parent thinks about and treats the child as an individual with a mind rather than as a being with needs that must be satisfied. Meins et al. (2003) developed a relatively simple way of measuring representational mind-mindedness by asking mothers to describe their child and then coding the responses for appropriate mentions of the child’s mental and emotional states. There are many other aspects of mind-mindedness that could be investigated in parent-child dyads, extended to adolescents and their parents or even adults and their close friends and partners. Potential questions include: How does mind-mindedness relate to behaviour in everyday interactions? Does level of mind-mindedness relate to aspects of autobiographical memory? Are mothers who are more mind-minded better at ‘scaffolding’ their children’s learning? How does mind-mindedness in fathers relate to their relationships with their children? More cognitive approaches could involve the relationship between mind-mindedness, autobiographical memory and prosody (i.e. how pauses are related to active processing in response to the questions).

Example publications on mind-mindedness


The topics above could be addressed individually or by a group of students working with the same participants using questionnaires, structured interviews and observational methods.

*Little or no work has been carried out in non-Western cultures or even in the rest of Europe where different cultural expectations might influence the meaning and correlates of mind-mindedness.*

*I am happy to consider other related ideas / research questions if they have been well thought out by the student concerned.*

**Projects supervised by Dr Michael Pilling**

My main research interest is in visual cognition, particularly visual attention and visual conscious perception. I have a number of active and ongoing research projects which students can be involved in. These are on a fairly diverse range of topics. These include (but not exhaustively): visual masking and conscious awareness of briefly presented stimuli; attention and Visual Short Term Memory (VSTM); the role of attention in change detection & the role of colour in memory for scenes.

**MP1. Visual attention and awareness**

Only a small proportion of the visual information that is registered in the retinal image actually reaches conscious awareness. What are the circumstances necessary for us to be aware of a visual stimulus? What role do different forms of attention play in this process? There has been a long interest in these questions within the field of Cognitive Psychology and a number of paradigms have been developed to explore the limiting conditions for conscious perception (e.g. Visual masking paradigms, the attentional blink paradigm, the repetition blindness paradigm, the change blindness paradigm, the inattentional blindness paradigm).

Wolfe, J. et al. (2005). Why don't we see changes? The role of attentional bottlenecks and limited visual memory. *Visual cognition, 14*, 749-780

**MP2. Representation of visual objects in visual cognition**
Much work has generally assumed that spatial location is the main unit of analysis of visual attention (e.g. Posner 1980). Some work however has indicated that attention can sometimes operate in a manner in which the unit of analysis becomes focused on objects rather than spatial locations per se (e.g. Duncan, 1984), thus where two objects overlap in space attention may only be focused on one of them although they occupy essentially the same spatial location. Similar claims regarding object-based representations have been made in the context of visual short term memory (VSTM). Here it is claimed that visual memory is limited by the number of objects it can hold (rather than, say, the number of features or spatial locations). However these processes are still not fully understood and further work is still needed to understand object based processes in visual cognition.


Projects supervised by Dr Clare Rathbone ~ CR

My research focuses on autobiographical memory – memory for life events – and the way autobiographical memories are organised at times of encoding and retrieval. I am particularly interested in examining the role of the self in this organisation – by exploring the distributions of memories around periods of transition (Project 1) and by measuring the speed with which memories or facts about the self come to mind (Project 2).

CR1: Life transitions and autobiographical memory

When we look back across the lifespan our memories are organised in various different ways. We remember more events from young adulthood than other periods of life (the reminiscence bump) and memories for lifetime periods (e.g., being at a particular school) are used to index more specific sets of memories (e.g., exam results day). This project will explore how memories are organised with reference to major life transitions. The transition in question could be the start of university, a new relationship, moving to a new country, or any other event that involves a long-term and significant change for the self. Students will be expected to develop a research question around a specific transition and to use autobiographical memory tasks to examine the impact of this transition on memory.


**CR2: Self-image fluency**

Fluency tasks measure the ease with which items are generated in a given time period. For example, a letter fluency task might measure how many words starting with the letter F a person can generate in one minute. Similarly, autobiographical fluency tasks involve the retrieval of as many memories as possible (e.g., Rathbone & Moulin, 2014). This project will use a fluency paradigm (i.e. generating as many items as possible in a set time period) to explore the organisation of the self. Self-images are ‘I am’ statements that describe the self concept (e.g., I am a student, I am optimistic). Recent work suggests that autobiographical retrieval actives the self, leading to higher self-image fluency (Charlesworth et al., 2016). A project on this topic will aim to develop this line of work by exploring the features that lead to heightened self-image fluency.


**Projects supervised by Dr Mary Sissons Joshi ~ MSJ**

**MSJ1: Health Attitudes and Behaviour**

Much has been written on the poor health habits of many members of the UK population – including such issues as obesity, alcohol intake, and cigarette smoking. Theory at the interface of social and health psychology suggests that lack of behaviour change relates to a variety of variables including knowledge, procrastination, unrealistic optimism and risk assessment. Students wishing to do a project in this area will be advised to apply a model from health psychology (such as The Theory of Planned Behaviour) and conduct a questionnaire study in one specific health area of their choice.

**General background reading**


**Examples of some specific areas (policy issues + psychology research articles)**

Projects supervised by Dr Nichola Stuart - NS

I am interested in language and literacy development and in particular in the acquisition of syntactic and semantic knowledge. Two example projects are briefly outlined below but I am willing to consider other language/linguistic related ideas.

Please note that students wanting to work with children will need to have Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) clearance, experience of working with children and contacts/access to schools to allow testing.

NS1: What is the impact of increased use of technological devices on language use and understanding and literacy skills?

Over the last fifteen years or so we have seen an increase in the use of technological devices such as mobile phones and tablets that have led to changes in the way we communicate and use language. The use of messaging in particular has led to abbreviated form of writing. Concerns have been raised over the use of texting abbreviations and the informal style of communication used and its impact on literacy and language skills for
example; spelling, punctuation, sentence construction, reading and writing. However, research does not support this negative portrayal of the effect of the use of technological devices on literacy and grammatical skills young children (see for e.g. Wood et al. 2011; 2014). Investigating literacy and language skills in UG students provides the opportunity to investigate the relationship between usage of technological devices and literacy and language skills.


NS2: How do we understand words with multiple meanings?

Many words in English have multiple meanings such as bark and bug. Words like bark and bug which have multiple meanings are called homophones and they differ from polysemous words which have a different but related meanings for e.g. cup and chair. However some word such as bank can be both. Ambiguous words occur far more frequently than we realise and we are so good at figuring out the meaning that we don’t even notice the ambiguity. In disambiguating words, research has shown that the primary source of information used is sentence context (i.e. the dog barks vs. the bark of a tree). However, listeners also use other sources of information to help them in accessing word meaning, for example the familiarity and frequency of the word’s meaning and differences are found between the particular type of ambiguous words. Using either lexical decision tasks or word association tasks and systematically controlling word and non-word stimuli, further investigation of the role of factors such as emotion could be undertaken.


Projects supervised by Dalena van Heugten

I am interested in supervising projects concerning clinical psychology. More specifically, I am happy to supervise a project on dissociation OR sleep and its disorders OR a combination of both. Dissociation entails feeling detached or disconnected from yourself or your perception of your surroundings. Severity of the symptoms lies on a continuum. In its mild form, it leads to ‘zoning out’ often, and functioning on ‘automatic pilot’ as we all will experience from time to time. More severe symptoms include not recognising yourself in the mirror or the belief that you have more than one personality. Often, dissociation is connected to memory problems and people who suffer from severe dissociation usually mistrust their own memory and judgment making them vulnerable for suggestions by others.
My research in the past has been about connecting dissociation to sleep problems with the idea that people who have fragmented sleep will experience more dissociation during the day. Conversely, if you treat people with severe dissociation with a treatment that is aimed at sleep improvement, we find that dissociative symptoms will decrease as their sleep improves. I’ve also worked as a therapist treating people with addiction, sexual disorders, and mood disorders (mostly depression, but often with co-morbid borderline personality disorder).

Undergraduate research will not involve clinical groups but if you would like to focus on sleep as a topic for your dissertation, then assessment of sleep would likely be by use of subjective assessment tools such as validated questionnaires or sleep diaries and projects would likely use healthy samples from the general population.

I am also happy to discuss the possibility of supervising other projects within the broad area of the topics I have listed above as these lie within my expertise. I would welcome a student who comes with an outstanding idea and has done some research into the topic. However, note that I have no experience with purely qualitative methods and cannot supervise projects using such methods. Please also note that although we can focus on a clinical subject, we will need to operationalise it in such a way that we can explore in a healthy sample. Studying a clinical population is usually unsuitable for undergraduate research.

Suggested reading:


Projects supervised by Dr Luci Wiggs

I am interested in supervising projects concerning sleep and its disorders and especially sleeplessness problems in children. Assessment of sleep would likely be by use of
subjective assessment tools such as validated questionnaires or sleep diaries and, unless you have access to clinical or special populations, projects would likely use healthy samples from the general population.

**LW1: Cognitive aspects of sleeplessness in children and adolescents**

Models of adult insomnia stress the multi-directional circular relationships between sleep maladaptive behaviours (e.g. drinking lots of coffee to help keep awake during the day), adverse daytime consequences (e.g. feeling tired and under-performing), pre-sleep cognitive/emotional/physical arousal (e.g. anticipating one is going to be unable to sleep, feeling anxious, increased heart-rate) and dysfunctional cognitions (e.g. worry about sleep loss, unrealistic expectations). Negative cognitive activity (about the sleeplessness or its consequences) are the entry point for the model. Childhood models of sleeplessness are typically behavioural in nature. Cognitive aspects of sleeplessness in children and adolescents have been neglected, with implications for our understanding of the development, maintenance and treatment of sleeplessness in children. Preliminary work suggests that pre-sleep cognitive activity is associated with sleeplessness in children but whether children are concerned about the sleeplessness or its consequences, in the same way as adults, has not been adequately examined. This is important since it has implications for how we conceptualise and attempt to treat the sleeplessness. It is possible that children construe ‘staying up late’ as a positive state (and only their parents view it as a negative) or that how they conceptualise this will vary as a function of age. This project would investigate sleep patterns, pre-sleep arousal, beliefs about sleep and concern about arousal/sleeplessness in different age groups of children. Multiple students could work as a group to explore matters in different age groups of children. Access to children/adolescents and their parents would need to be arranged well in advance.


LW2: Sleep/Sleep Disorders

I am happy to discuss the possibility of supervising other projects within the broad area of sleep and its disorders, (including in relation to medical, psychiatric and developmental disorders if you have a means of accessing such populations).

Projects supervised by Dr Kate Wilmut ~ KW

My general research area is concerned with how people plan movement and the link between perception and action in both children and adults. I would invite any projects based within this research area, below are some specific ideas all of which could be applied/adapted to either a child or an adult population.

KW1: Motor learning: Motor imagery

There are a number of ways in which we learn movement. Motor imagery (the act of imagining carrying out a movement) is thought to be driven by the exact motor signals and motor representations as actual movements. In fact some evidence suggests that thinking about flexing the hand over a long period improves muscle strength in the hand. In recent years there has been an emergence of evidence to suggest that prolonged motor imagery can promote motor learning as effectively as motor practice. A project in this area could consider the role of task constraints on motor imagery or the usefulness of motor imagery on movement learning.


KW2: Motor learning: Consolidation

Previous research has shown that physical practice triggers a series of physiological changes to the brain and that this leads to the long term retention of the skill. This has been termed ‘consolidation’. It seems that brain network activated during physical practice are re-activated during reset and/or sleep and this re-activation leads to stabilization and in some case improvement in motor skill. A project in this area could consider consolidation following physical practice, observational learning or motor imagery.


Stickgold, R. & Walker, M. P. (2007) Sleep-dependent memory consolidation and reconsolidation. Sleep Medicine, 8, 331-343

**KW3: Doing two things at once: dual task interference**

Do you think you can do two things at once? Many people do, however, evidence suggests a dual task interference effect, where one task always interferes with the other. A lot of research has focused on the nature of this dual task effect using both lab based tasks, i.e. responding to visual stimuli on the screen, and more ‘real-world’ tasks such as walking and carrying a tray or driving. A project in this area could consider any combination of two tasks how these tasks interact, the effects of task learning on interference and/or the effects of age/experience on dual-task interference.