

Date and authors of original	General focus/findings of study	Replication/no	Review
Janiszewski, (2008)	Study looked at anchoring effects – this is an effect where a prior value creates an ‘anchor’ for an estimate. For example if someone tells me their first house cost 200,000 and asks me to guess the price of their second, the original number effects my guess. Janiszewski found that a precise anchor (198,775) created stronger effects (i.e. guess is closer to anchor) than a rounded (200,000) Essentially saying people will guess closer to a precise anchor than a rounded	Replicated but weaker effect size	
Reynolds, M., & Besner, D. (2008)	Looked at whether there was a delay in reading words vs non-words	Replicated but some other effects noted (beyond scope of this summary)	
Richeson, J. A., & Trawalter, S. (2008)	Looked at whether people who were motivated not to be prejudiced showed an attention bias towards neutral black faces and not black happy faces (the original idea was that a happy face removed possibility of threat, however people’s stereotype of black men being dangerous made them pay attention to neutral faces)	Not replicated	
Payne, B. K. Burkley, M. A. Stokes, M. B. (2008). Why Do Implicit and Explicit Attitude Tests Diverge?	Tested correlation between implicit and explicit attitudes when testing procedures had similar structure	Replicated	

	(i.e. suggesting that testing procedures may increase apparent divergence of implicit and explicit attitudes)		
Dai, X., Wertenbroch, K., & Brendl, C. M. (2008). The value heuristic in judgments of relative frequency	Studies how being paid to identify certain pictures affected judgment on the frequency of that category. Original study found people underestimated frequency of 'paid for' pictures	Not replicated	
N Janssen, W Schirm, BZ Mahon, A Caramazza (2008). "Semantic Interference in a Delayed Naming Task: Evidence for the Response Exclusion Hypothesis."	Original study found that people responded more slowly to semantically related word-picture pairs than non-related	Not replicated	
Correll, J. (2008). 1/f noise and effort on implicit measures of bias	Studied differences in 1/f noise between participants asked to make judgments based on race, NOT make judgments based on race, and no-advice controls Participants asked to use or avoid race showed less 1/f noise. 1/f noise refers to the fluctuations in response latency times (time taken to make decisions)	Not replicated	
Nairne, J.S., Pandeirada, J.N.S., & Thompson, S.R. (2008). Adaptive memory: The comparative value of survival processing.	Original study found that both men and women better recalled words presented with a 'hunter gatherer' scenario than presented with a 'fun scavenger hunt' scenario	Replicated	
Estes, Z., Verges, M., & Barsalou, L.W. (2008). Head	Original study found that when presented with a locational word (i.e. foot) participants would	Not replicated	

up, foot down. Object words orient attention to the objects' typical location.	be faster to identify a letter presented at bottom of screen and slower for a letter presented at the top		
P Fischer, S Schulz-Hardt, D Frey (2008). Selective exposure and information quantity: how different information quantities moderate decision makers' preference for consistent and inconsistent information	Found that when presented with high number of points of information people preferred info consistent with already held beliefs. When presented with less points of information people preferred in-consistent info	Replicated but some differences in results	
Epley, N., Akalis, S., Waytz, A., & Cacioppo, J.T. (2008). Creating social connection through inferential reproduction: Loneliness and perceived agency in gadgets, Gods and greyhounds.	Thought that people who were lonely and socially disconnected would be more prone to believe in supernatural agencies, and attribute social traits to pets	Not replicated	
Morrison, Kimberly Rios, and Dale T. Miller. "Distinguishing between silent and vocal minorities: Not all deviants feel marginal	Looked at 'deviant' or extreme opinions held by communities that were generally supportive – in this case looking at post-election bumper stickers that supported presidential candidates in pro-dem and pro-rep states.	Replicated	
Pacton, S., & Perruchet, P. (2008). An attention-based associative account of adjacent and nonadjacent dependency learning	Honestly could not fully follow this one adjacent and non-adjacent subtraction tasks were given (numbers presented in a line) non-adjacent subtraction tasks were done faster	Replicated	
Sahakyan, L., Delaney, P. F., & Waldum, E. R. (2008). Intentional forgetting is easier after two "shots" than one	Study looked at intentional forgetting and whether this was stronger if pictures presented with latency or in a cluster – spaced presentation had stronger foregetting effects	Not replicated	

Fischer, P., Greitemeyer, T., & Frey, D. (2008). Self-regulation and selective exposure: The impact of depleted self-regulation resources on confirmatory information processing	Basically looked at whether people with depleted 'willpower' were more likely to observe in a biased fashion.	Not replicated	
Williams, L. E. & Bargh, J. A. (2008). Keeping one's distance: The influence of spatial distance cues on affect and evaluation.	Found that priming distance (i.e. saying 'near') effected how closely people reported being to their relatives and home-town	Not replicated	
Bressan, P. & Stranieri, D. (2008). The best men are (not always) already taken: Female preference for single versus attached males depends on conception risk	Concluded that women with partners preferred attached men during non-fertile cycle and single men during fertile part of cycle. Single women did not show this pattern	Not replicated	
Vul, E., Nieuwenstein, M., & Kanwisher, N. (2008). Temporal selection is suppressed, delayed, and diffused during the attentional blink	Tested different variables for effects on 'temporal blink' where a stimulus presented quickly after another is usually not perceived	Replicated	
Alter, A.A., & Oppenheimer, D.M. (2008). Effects of fluency on psychological distance and mental construal (or why New York is a large city, but <i>New York</i> is a civilized jungle)	Participants primed with 'Los Angeles' preferred a concrete rather than metaphoric description of L.A.	Not-replicated	
Amodio, D. M., Devine, P. G., & Harmon-Jones, E. (2008). Individual differences	Looked at people who were internally motivated to avoid prejudice and people externally motivate (i.e. told not to) observed	Not replicated	

in the regulation of intergroup bias: The role of conflict monitoring and neural signals for control.	the internally motivated people were better at inhibiting stereotypes		
Blankenship, K. L., & Wegener, D. T. (2008). Opening the mind to close it: Considering a message in light of important values increases message processing and later resistance to change.	The original study found that people who focussed on important values were more aware of persuasive argument quality, than people who focussed on unimportant values	Not replicated	
Centerbar, D.B., Schnall, S., Clore, G.L., & Garvin, E.D. (2008). Affective incoherence: When affective concepts and embodied reactions clash	A little hard to understand - the original study found that priming participants with coherent emotional primes (I assume a stimulus consistent with the story) led to better recall	Not replicated	
Mirman, D., & Magnuson, J. S. (2008). Attractor dynamics and semantic neighborhood density: Processing is slowed by near neighbors and speeded by distant neighbors.	'nearby' words were found to be processed slower than 'far-away' words (i.e. chicken is slower to process than hyena because chicken have more associated words	Replicated	
LoBue,V., & DeLoache, J.S. (2008). Detecting the snake in the grass: Attention to fear-relevant stimuli by adults and children.	The original study found that participants were faster to locate fear-relevant stimuli (snake amongst caterpillars) than non-relevant (caterpillar among snakes)	Not replicated	
White, P.A. (2008). Accounting for Occurrences: A New View of the Use of	White looked at people's 'causal analysis' and found that people attribute causation to factors that are present with outcomes, and influence the strength of the outcome	Replicated (slightly weaker)	

Contingency Information in Causal Judgment.			
Roelofs, A. (2008). Tracing attention and the activation flow in spoken word planning using eye movements. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition</i> ,	Found that pictures did not distract from naming words - but words distracted from naming pictures	Not replicated	
Morris, A.L., Still, M.L. (2008). Now you see it, now you don't: Repetition blindness for nonwords. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition</i>	Looked at repetition blindness for nonwords and found that it occurred) (previous studies suggests some advantages could occur for non-words	Not replicated (but found results similar to earlier studies)	
Dessalegn, B. & Landau, B. (2008). More than meets the eye: The role of language in binding visual properties. <i>Psychological Science</i> ,	Original study looked at how verbal input affected children's ability to locate a visual target, such as a red section on a multi-colour shape. Direction language (to the left of the green) improved performance more than relational language (touching the green)	Replicated - smaller effect sizes	
Eitam, B., Hassin, R. R., & Schul, Y. (2008). Nonconscious goal pursuit in novel environments: The case of implicit learning.	Found that people who completed a word search with 'goal related words' would perform faster on a following task where a circle had to be quickly located along a line	Not replicated	
Liefooghe, B., Barrouillet, P., Vandierendonck, A., & Camos, V. (2008). Working memory costs of task switching.	Looked at short term memory impairment when having to switch mid task - specifically increasing task difficulty. Found that more difficulty tasks led to less recall	Not replicated	

B Monin, PJ Sawyer, MJ Marquez (2008). The rejection of moral rebels: resenting those who do the right thing. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i>	Found that people rated 'moral rebels' (people who do not conform for moral reasons) as less likeable than people who conformed to popular beliefs.	Not replicated	
Storm, B.C., Bjork, E.L., & Bjork, R.A. 2008. Accelerated relearning after retrieval-induced forgetting: The benefit of being forgotten. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition</i>	Found that items that have been forgotten due to retrieval induced forgetting (making people forget by asking them to remember other items) benefit more than control items from relearning	Not replicated	
Farris, C., Treat, T.A., Viken, R.J., & McFall, R.M. (2008). Perceptual mechanisms that characterize gender differences in decoding women's sexual intent.	The original authors found that men are less sensitive to distinguishing between friendliness and sexual interest than women	not replicated	
C McKinstry, R Dale, MJ Spivey (2008). Action dynamics reveal parallel competition in decision making. <i>Psychological Science</i> ,	Original study found that when making a YES/NO decision about various grey-area statements, participants showed more chaotic mouse movements the less obvious the answer was (I think, this study was hard to summarise)	Replicated - results noted to be less tidy (½ sample size)	
C Mitchell, S Nash, G Hall (2008). The intermixed-blocked effect in human perceptual learning is not the consequence of trial spacing. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology</i> :	Yikes another tricky study The original paper controlled for trial spacing for a perceptual task, to provide more support for the finding that interspacing different tasks enhances performance on both more than a single task	Replicated	

Learning, Memory, and Cognition			
Berry, C.J., Shanks, D.R., & Henson, R.N. A single-system account of the relationship between priming, recognition, and fluency. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology</i>	Found that when recalling items, response time to incorrect answers (saying an item had been presented before when it hadn't) was faster than response to correctly identifying brand new items	Replicated	
Soto, C.J., John, O.P., Gosling, S.D., & Potter, J. (2008). The developmental psychometrics of big five self-reports: Acquiescence, factor structure, coherence, and differentiation from ages 10 to 20. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psycholog</i>	Original study found that variation in acquiescence (answering positively) was higher for younger (10) participants than (20) note: variance was measured not average - so 10 year olds responses are more varied than 20	Replicated	
Beaman, C.P., Neath, I., & Suprenant, A.M. (2008). Modeling Distributions of Immediate Memory Effects: No Strategies Needed? <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology:</i>	Found that shorter words were better remembered than longer	Not-replicated - wierd note no stats completed in original. Compared effect sizes between two studies (don't think this is approparite) Results were consistent however	
Cox, C.R., Arndt, J., Pyszczynski, T., Greenberg, J., Abdollahi, A., & Solomon, S. (2008). Terror management and adults' attachment to their parents: The safe haven remains. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology,</i>	Looked at terror management, where low avoidance, high-anxiety participants showed a preference after a mortality prompt vs a dental pain prompt. (essentially people sought out parents in response to mortality fears but not pain fears)	Not replicated	

Dodson, C.S., Darragh, J., & Williams, A. (2008). Stereotypes and retrieval-provoked illusory source recollections. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition</i>	Found that participants 'retrieval expectations' (i.e. preconceived ideas) led to false recall, rather than 'fuzzy trace theory' which posits that related information interferes	Not replicated	
D Albarracín, IM Handley, K Noguchi, KC McCulloch, H Li, J Leeper, RD Brown, A Earl, WP Hart (2008). Increasing and decreasing motor and cognitive output: a model of general action and inaction goals. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , #1	Priming people with action words improved performance on a task vs non-action words	Not replicated	
Albarracín, D., Handley, I.M., Noguchi, K., McCulloch, K.C., Li, H., Leeper, J., Brown, R.D., Earl, A., & Hart, W.P. (2008). Increasing and decreasing motor and cognitive output: A model of general action and inaction goals # 2	Measured the number of thoughts a person presented following an action (vs inaction) and action (vs inaction task) and observed interaction effects - essentially that priming and acting increased cognitive action	Not replicated	
Ganor-Stern, D., & Tzelgov, J. (2008). Across-notation automatic numerical processing. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition</i> ,	Looked at whether a previously found result - that number comparisons are done slower if presented in different formats (i.e. 1 and fifty) also applied when comparing arabic and indian numerals	Replicated	

Armor, D.A., Massey, C., & Sackett, A.M. 2008. Prescribed optimism: Is it right to be wrong about the future? <i>Psychological Science</i>	The study examined what sort of predictions people recommended . which were optimistic	Replicated	
Addis, D.R., Wong, A.T., & Schacter, D.L. (2008). Age-related changes in the episodic simulation of future events. <i>Psychological Science</i>	Found that older adults recalled less internal events when recalling past and postulating future events	Replicated	
Harmon-Jones, E., Harmon-Jones, C., Fearn, M., Sigelman, J.D., & Johnson, P. (2008). Left frontal cortical activation and spreading of alternatives: Test of the action-based model of dissonance. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i>	When people select options from difficult alternatives cognitive dissonance theory suggests people will change attitudes to view the chosen option more positively and the rejected more negatively. This effect is increased by priming participants with action orientated prompts.	Not replicated	
Nurmsoo, E., & Bloom, P. (2008). Preschoolers' Perspective Taking in Word Learning Do They Blindly Follow Eye Gaze?. <i>Psychological Science</i>	Found children find hidden objects at better than chance levels - assumed to be following eye-gaze	Not replicated	
van Dijk, E., van Kleef, G.A., Steinel, W., & van Beest, I. (2008). A social functional approach to emotions in bargaining: When	Examined how expressions of anger and happiness affected social negotiations - participants gave less tokens to angry foils than happy in a low consequences situation (i.e. small cost if people disagreed) in a high consequence situation the opposite is shown	Not replicated (anger always got more chips)	

communicating anger pays and when it backfires.			
Vul, E., & Pashler, H. (2008). Measuring the crowd within: Probabilistic representations within individuals. <i>Psychological Science</i>	Looked at crowd within effect, where the average of two guesses (from one person) is more accurate than either guess.	Replicated	
Masicampo, E.J., & Baumeister, R.F. (2008). Toward a physiology of dual-process reasoning and judgment: Lemonade, willpower, and expensive rule-based analysis.	Basically looked at whether ingesting sugar helped 'depleted' participants rely less on heuristics for making decisions	Not replicated	
Lemay, E.P., & Clark, M.S. Walking on eggshells: How expressing relationship insecurities perpetuates them. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i>	Original study found that participants who had been told a confederate knew about their insecurity about rejection rated the confederate as less authentic	Not replicated	
Lemay, E.P., & Clark, M.S. (2008). How the head liberates the heart: projection of communal responsiveness guides relationship promotion. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i>	Found that participants rating of their partners responsiveness could be predicted by their own responsiveness	Replicated	
Hajcak, Greg, and Dan Foti. "Errors are aversive defensive motivation and the error-related negativity." <i>Psychological Science</i>	Original finding was that high rates of error-related negativity prompted startle responses (when you feel very bad about errors, you are more likely to jump in fright)	Not replicated (correct results no statistical significance)	

Tabibnia, G., Satpute, A.B., Lieberman, M.D. (2008). The sunny side of fairness: Preference for fairness activates reward circuitry (and disregarding unfairness activates self-control circuitry). <i>Psychological Science</i> ,	Study found that accepted a fair offer activated parts of the brain associated with reward. Accepting an unfair offer activated parts of the brain associated with self-control	Replicated	
Alvarez, G.A. & Oliva, A. (2008). The representation of simple ensemble visual features outside the focus of attention. <i>Psychological Science</i>	Authors found that taking attention away from stimulus with specific unique features impaired recall more than stimulus with general abstract features	Not replicated (some results consistent)	
Lau, G.P., Kay, A.C., & Spencer, S.J. (2008). Loving those who justify inequality: The effects of system threat on attraction to women who embody benevolent sexist ideals. <i>Psychological Science</i> ,	Original study found that men who had their faith in the justice system threatened were more likely to find woman with benevolent sexist ideals attractive (sexist ideals that don't have immediate harms)	Not replicated	
Ersner-Hershfield, H. H., Mikels, J. A., Sullivan, S. J., & Carstensen, L. L. (2008). Poignancy: mixed emotional experience in the face of meaningful endings. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i>	The torturers experimenters found that participants experienced more mixed feelings when they are reminded that they are coming to the end of an experience (i.e. last day of being student when graduating)	not replicated	
Förster, J., Liberman, N., & Kuschel, S. (2008). The effect of global versus local processing styles on	Original authors found that people's processing style affected how much impact a prime had on a social judgement	Not replicated	

assimilation versus contrast in social judgment. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> ,			
Winawer, Huk, and Boroditsky (2008). A Motion aftereffect from still photographs depicting motion. <i>Psychological Science</i>	Observed that the same visual circuitry in the brain is active when viewing a photo with motion cures as actual motion	Replicated	
Marsh, J.E., Vachon, F., & Jones, D.M. (2008). When does between-sequence phonological similarity promote irrelevant sound disruption? <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition</i>	Phonetically similar distractors disrupt free recall of words, but not serial recall	Not replicated	
Campbell, J.I., & Robert, N.D. (2008). Bidirectional associations in multiplication memory: Conditions of negative and positive transfer. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition</i> ,	Learning multiplication helps division and visa versa	Replicated	
J Exline, RF Baumeister, AL Zell, AJ Kraft, CV Witvliet (2008). Not so innocent: does seeing one's own capacity for wrongdoing predict forgiveness? <i>Journal</i>	Being primed with tasks which prompt thinking about own capacity for wrongdoing reduces desire for vengeance in men but not woman	Not replicated - although general trend of reducing vengence found (no gender difference)	

of Personality and Social Psychology			
JL Risen, T Gilovich (2008). Why people are reluctant to tempt fate. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i>	People under cognitive load are more likely to tempt fate (take risks)	Not replicated	
Tracy, J.L., & Robins, R.W. (2008). The nonverbal expression of pride: Evidence for cross-cultural recognition. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i>	Expressions of pride are suggested to be universally recognised as people from multiple cultures identify pride from variety of subjects	Replicated (some sub-findings not)	
Crosby, J.R., Monin, B., & Richardson, D. (2008). Where do we look during potentially offensive behavior? <i>Psychological Science</i> ,	Original findings were that when a white subject made racist remarks, participants looked longer at a black man if they thought he could hear	Not replicated	
Schmidt, J. R., & Besner, D. (2008). The Stroop effect: why proportion congruent has nothing to do with congruency and everything to do with contingency. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition</i>	Original findings were that stroop interference is greater when word presented already has colour associations (I think - grossly over-simplified)	Replicated	
Larsen, J.T., & McKibban, A.R. (2008). Is happiness having what you want, wanting what you have, or both? <i>Psychological Science</i>	People who have what they want are happier than those who report having what they want less so	Replicated (word to the wise having what you want in a relationship is not correlated with happiness)	

Fiedler, K. (2008). The ultimate sampling dilemma in experience-based decision making. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition</i>	When people are making decisions about product providers they limit their 'sampling' in a biased fashion that limits their ability to make rational decisions	Replicated	
Oberauer, Klaus. "How to say no: Single-and dual-process theories of short-term recognition tested on negative probes." <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition</i>	did not have time to fully understand this study looked at whether recognition memory is a single (automatic) or dual process (automatic + careful)	Not replicated	
Ranganath, Kate A., and Brian A. Nosek. "Implicit attitude generalization occurs immediately; explicit attitude generalization takes time." <i>Psychological Science</i>	the authors originally found a latency in explicit judgement for novel item paired with judged item and no-latency for implicit.	Not replicated	Fairly sure these findings were contradicted by another study's findings about implicit and explicit attitudes
Bassok, M., Pedigo, S.F., & Oskarsson, A.T (2008). Priming Addition Facts with Semantic Relations. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition</i>	Dear Gosh some of these studies are hard to understand I think the original finding was that cuing people with category primes supported faster addition, priming with functional primes faster division but who knows	Replicated	
Couture, M., Lafond, D., & Tremblay, S. (2008). Learning correct responses and errors in the hebb repetition effect: Two faces of the same coin. <i>Journal of</i>	Basically found that making errors can be learnt - and became more likely the more often they occurred (rather than just being an absence of correct response or mistake)	Replicated	

<i>Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition,</i>			
Koo, M., & Fishbach, A. (2008). Dynamics of self-regulation: How (un)accomplished goal actions affect motivation. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology,</i>	This study looked at the difference between cold-called and already committed donors likelihood of donating to charity, the authors found cold-called people were more likely to donate to charity if they described how much they had already raised, committed donors are more likely to donate when told how much more there was to raise.	Not replicated - one of the only studies (so far) that failed to raise as many participants and likely <u>failed</u> to replicate as opposed to confirming a null hypothesis	Bonus for being the best pair of author names
Tamir, M., Mitchell, C., & Gross, J.J. (2008). Hedonic and instrumental motives in anger regulation. <i>Psychological Science,</i>	When participants anticipate confrontation games they prefer anger inducing activities	replicated	
MD Henderson, Y de Liver, PM Gollwitzer (2008). The effects of an implemental mind-set on attitude strength. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i>	Having a mindset focussed on completing a goal creates more polarized attitudes even for unrelated topics	Not replicated	
MJ Yap, DA Balota, CS Tse, D Besner. (2008) On the additive effects of stimulus quality and word frequency in lexical decision: evidence for opposing interactive influences revealed by RT distributional analyses. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition,</i>	Similar learning patterns were observed for nonwords as words	Replicated	

Halevy, Nir, Gary Bornstein, and Lilach Sagiv. "'In-Group Love' and 'Out-Group Hate' as Motives for Individual Participation in Intergroup Conflict A New Game Paradigm." <i>Psychological Science</i>	Original finding was that in a in/out group game participants would choose to harm the out-group even if other options benefited the in-group or the individual more	Replicated	
Shnabel, Nurit, and Arie Nadler. "A needs-based model of reconciliation: satisfying the differential emotional needs of victim and perpetrator as a key to promoting reconciliation." <i>Journal of personality and social psychology</i>	Regarding reconciliation - victims were more likely to accept if a sense of power was restored, perpetrators were more likely to accept if a sense of social acceptance was restored	Not replicated	
Turk-Browne, N. B., Isola, P. J., Scholl, B. J., & Treat, T. A. (2008). Multidimensional Visual Statistical Learning. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition</i>	Participants learn implicit associations 'statistically' using colour as well as specific objects. Essentially finding that different aspects of a stimulus can affect implicit (unconscious learning)	Replicated	
Rule, N., & Ambady, N. (2008). The face of success: Inferences from chief executive officers' appearance predict company profits. <i>Psychological Science</i>	College undergraduates rating of power and leadership based on CEO faces predicted CEO company profits	Power ratings replicated not leadership	
P.A. Goff, C.M. Steele, & P.G. Davies, 2008. The space between us: Stereotype threat and	Found that when white participants were told they would discuss a racially charged topic with a black man they placed their seat	Not replicated	

distance in interracial contexts. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i>	further away, unless they were told the conversation was a learning opportunity.		
Eastwick, P. W., & Finkel, E. J. (2008). Sex differences in mate preferences revisited: Do people know what they initially desire in a romantic partner?. <i>Journal Of Personality And Social Psychology</i> ,	No difference between genders in assessing earning potential when judging potential mate's attractiveness	Replicated (both genders care about earning potential	
Farrell, S. (2008). Multiple roles for time in short-term memory: Evidence from serial recall of order and timing. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition</i> ,	Instructioning participants to group items creates a recall gap between recalling items from each group	Replicated	
Forti, S., & Humphreys, G.W. (2008). Sensitivity to object viewpoint and action instructions during search for targets in the lower visual field. <i>Psychological Science</i>	Looked at whether specific action targets were found quicker in the lower visual field	Not replicated	
Schnall S., Benton J., & Harvey S. (2008). With a clean conscience: Cleanliness reduces the severity of moral judgments. <i>Psychological Science</i>	Participants primed with cleanliness or who wash their hands were less severe with moral judgements	Not replicated	

SE Palmer, T Ghose (2008). Extremal edges: a powerful cue to depth perception and figure-ground organization. Psychological Science,	SE riously not my area found that certain edges provided more depth cues	Not replicated	
Heine, S.J., Buchtel, E.E., & Norenzayan, A. (2008). What do cross-national comparisons of personality traits tell us? The case of conscientiousness	Found that self and peer reports were unreliable across cultures when measuring conscientiousness	Replicated	
Moeller, S.K., Robinson, M.D., Zabelina, D.L. (2008). Personality dominance and preferential use of the vertical dimension of space. Psychological Science	Participants deemed more dominant responded faster to stimuli in higher visual field	Not replicated	
Murray, S.L., Derrick, J.L., Leder, S., & Holmes, J.G. (2008). Balancing connectedness and self-protection goals in close relationships: A levels-of-processing perspective on risk regulation. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i>	When primed with approach goals participants thought their partners regarded them more negatively	Not replicated	
McCrea, SM. (2008). Self-handicapping, excuse making, and counterfactual thinking: Consequences for self-esteem and future motivation. <i>Journal of</i>	Found that priming self-handicapping (i.e. purposefully not studying for a test) predicting worse performance but better self-esteem	replicated	

<i>Personality and Social Psychology,</i>			
Goschke, T., & Dreisbach, G. (2008). Conflict-triggered goal shielding: response conflicts attenuate background monitoring for prospective memory cues. <i>Psychological science,</i>	Participants performance in a task was manipulated by presenting probes that were compatible/incompatible or relevant/irrelevant to the task (found that relevant compatible probes were completed with the least errors	Replicated with additional finding	
Makovski, Tal; Sussman, Rachel; Jiang, Yuhong V. (2008). Orienting attention in visual working memory reduces interference from memory probes. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition,</i>	Looked at effects of pre and simultaneous primes	Not clear no report	
Pleskac, T.J. (2008). Decision making and learning while taking sequential risks. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition</i>	Participants who take known sequential risks are more likely to take drugs	not replicated	
Purdie-Vaughns, V., Steele, C.M., Davies, P.G., Dittmann, R., & Crosby, J.R. (2008). Social identity contingencies: How diversity cues signal threat or safety for african americans in mainstream institutions. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology,</i>	Priming African Americans with a fairness cue decreased expectations of threat, whereas the cue did not change Caucasian students expectations	No replication	

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