PSYCGS01: Understanding Individuals and Groups

Understanding Individuals and Groups



[1]

Coeckelbergh, M. 2009. Virtual moral agency, virtual moral responsibility: on the moral significance of the appearance, perception, and performance of artificial agents. Al & SOCIETY. 24, 2 (Sep. 2009), 181–189. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1007/s00146-009-0208-3.

[2]

Epley, N. et al. 2007. On seeing human: A three-factor theory of anthropomorphism. Psychological Review. 114, 4 (2007), 864–886.

[3]

Gray, K. et al. 2012. Mind Perception Is the Essence of Morality. Psychological Inquiry. 23, 2 (Apr. 2012), 101–124. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1080/1047840X.2012.651387.

[4]

Gray, K. et al. 2012. The Moral Dyad: A Fundamental Template Unifying Moral Judgment. Psychological Inquiry. 23, 2 (Apr. 2012), 206–215. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1080/1047840X.2012.686247.

[5]

Haslam, N. et al. 2009. Attributing and denying humanness to others. European Review of Social Psychology. 19, 1 (Jan. 2009), 55–85. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1080/10463280801981645.

[6]

Hewstone, M. et al. 2002. Intergroup Bias. Annual Review of Psychology. 53, 1 (Feb. 2002), 575–604. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.53.100901.135109.

[7]

Hilton, J.L. and von Hippel, W. 1996. STEREOTYPES. Annual Review of Psychology. 47, 1 (Feb. 1996), 237–271. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.47.1.237.

[8]

KÃxtsyri, J. et al. 2015. A review of empirical evidence on different uncanny valley hypotheses: support for perceptual mismatch as one road to the valley of eeriness. Frontiers in Psychology. 6, (Apr. 2015). DOI:https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2015.00390.

[9]

Kunda, Z. and Spencer, S.J. 2003. When do stereotypes come to mind and when do they color judgment? A goal-based theoretical framework for stereotype activation and application. Psychological Bulletin. 129, 4 (2003), 522–544.

[10]

MacDorman, K.F. and Ishiguro, H. 2006. The uncanny advantage of using androids in cognitive and social science research. Interaction Studies. 7, 3 (2006), 297–337. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1075/is.7.3.03mac.

[11]

Mackie, D.M. et al. 2008. Intergroup Emotions and Intergroup Relations. Social and Personality Psychology Compass. 2, 5 (Sep. 2008), 1866–1880. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1751-9004.2008.00130.x.

[12]

Merritt, A.C. et al. 2010. Moral Self-Licensing: When Being Good Frees Us to Be Bad. Social and Personality Psychology Compass. 4, 5 (May 2010), 344–357. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1751-9004.2010.00263.x.

[13]

Moskowitz, G.B. 2005. Social cognition: understanding self and others. Guilford Press.

[14]

Todorov, A. et al. 2015. Social Attributions from Faces: Determinants, Consequences, Accuracy, and Functional Significance. Annual Review of Psychology. 66, 1 (Jan. 2015), 519–545. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-113011-143831.

[15]

Vogt, J. et al. 2013. Competing for attentional priority: Temporary goals versus threats. Emotion. 13, 3 (2013), 587–598. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1037/a0027204.

[16]

Vogt, J. et al. 2011. Multiple Goal Management Starts With Attention. Experimental Psychology. 58, 1 (May 2011), 55–61. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1027/1618-3169/a000066.

[17]

Vohs, K.D. 2015. Money priming can change people's thoughts, feelings, motivations, and behaviors: An update on 10 years of experiments. Journal of Experimental Psychology: General. 144, 4 (2015), e86–e93. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0000091.

[18]

Wang, S. et al. 2015. The uncanny valley: Existence and explanations. Review of General Psychology. 19, 4 (2015), 393–407. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1037/gpr0000056.

[19]

Waytz, A. et al. 2010. Making sense by making sentient: Effectance motivation increases anthropomorphism. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. 99, 3 (2010), 410–435.