Past research suggests that odor perception may shape our overt actions (Baron, 1997; Guéguen, 2012) as well as influence and regulate our behavior (Holland, Hendriks, & Aarts, 2005). Previous studies have found that exposure to citrus cleaning scents led individuals to maintain a cleaner environment while eating. Further research also suggests a link between the experience of physical cleanliness and virtuous behavior, such as engaging in reciprocity and charity (Liljenquist, Zhong, & Galinsky, 2010). In the present study, the effects of exposure to clean smells on an individual’s evaluations of another person was examined. Approximately 30 male and female Belmont students were asked to evaluate personality characteristics of a character in a vignette while in a room with a clean ambient odor or no clean ambient odor. It was predicted that individuals would evaluate a person as having more positive personality traits when exposed to clean smells more so than individuals who were not exposed to clean smells. We expect that results will demonstrate a significant difference between the clean smell condition and the no clean smell condition on personality evaluations of a character within a vignette.

According to past research (Richins & Dawson, 1992; Burroughs and Rindfleisch, 2002), materialistic people are less likely to take part in prosocial behavior. With this in mind, it is interesting to note that the United States is a very materialistic society, but is also dedicated to helping others. What could account for this disconnect between the research and reality? It was hypothesized that materialistic individuals would be less committed to their community and would volunteer more of their time if commitment was made in public rather than private. It was further hypothesized that if commitment was made in public, there would be no significant difference in the amount of time volunteered between individuals with high and low levels of materialism. If the commitment was made privately, time volunteered by highly materialistic individuals would be significantly less than that of individuals with low levels of materialism. Thirty Belmont students were assigned to one of two groups. In the private commitment group the participants were given a chance to commit to volunteering in a written form. In the public condition participants had to commit to the same scenario verbally. The public group was told that they were being video recorded, while the private group was not. Both groups also received the Materialistic Values Scale (Richins & Dawson, 1992) and the Community Values Scale.
(Burroughs & Rindfleisch, 2002). I expect materialistic individuals to be less committed to their community, while also not volunteering more time in a public commitment situation.

7:30pm-7:45pm
**The Effect of Social Exclusion on Perception of Temperature and Brightness**
Alysse Feldman, Stephanie Cooper, Savannah Johnson, Kale Hailemariam
Faculty Advisor: Lonnie Yandell, Ph.D.

Previous research has indicated that social exclusion can affect an individual’s perception. The present study is investigating the effect of social exclusion or inclusion on a person’s perception of room temperature and brightness. The participant sample was composed of approximately 25 undergraduate Belmont University students. Participants began by completing the Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire (Crawford et al., 2003) as a distractor task. Next, to elicit social inclusion or exclusion, the participants played Cyberball (Williams et al., 2000), a virtual ball-tossing game. Participants were randomly selected to play either under social inclusion or social exclusion condition. Once the participants finished the game, they were then given a short demographic form that also included space for them to estimate the room’s temperature and brightness. It is expected that the results of the study will show those who were in social exclusion group perceived the room to be colder and darker than those in the social inclusion group.

7:45pm-8:00pm
**Depersonalization/Derealization Disorder: Etiology, Diagnosis, and Treatment**
Breanna Wood
Faculty Advisor: Lonnie Yandell, Ph.D.

Depersonalization/derealization (DP/DR) disorder is often overlooked by clinicians. A review of research on DP/DR etiology, diagnosis, and treatment will provide awareness of the disorder. As a disorder with symptoms that run comorbid with other conditions, diagnosis can be difficult. While there is a lack of substantial research history on the topic, most present research involves case studies and focuses on causes and treatment of the disorder. Three issues exist regarding depersonalization/derealization disorder: whether or not the disorder is related to childhood trauma, whether or not it is rare or under diagnosed, and whether DP/DR is treatable or requires more research regarding treatment. Additional research on DP/DR is required before evaluations can be made regarding the disorder. This will benefit individuals with the disorder as well as clinicians.
A New Measure of Test Anxiety
Johnson Barrick, Amanda Brimhall, Elise DeTrude, Kalekirstos Hailemariam, Marissa Hollingsworth, Reny Ramos
Faculty Advisor: Peter J. Giordano, Ph.D.

Previous research has focused on anxiety in many different forms and on how to measure it. Test anxiety is a multidimensional construct that is characterized by psychological, physiological, and behavioral responses to apprehension or uncertainty before or during an evaluation. Students exhibit these varied responses in different ways, making it hard to decipher if students are affected by this phenomenon. Previous studies have focused on facilitating and debilitating test anxiety, but not on constructing a new measure of test anxiety. The purpose of this study was to create a new valid and reliable measure of test anxiety. The new measure of test anxiety is called The Achievement Anxiety Instrument. It was hypothesized that the new measure will have internal reliability as well as convergent and discriminant validity, as well as validity evidence from experimental manipulation. Approximately 30 undergraduate students, 10 men and 20 women, at Belmont University participated in this study. Participants were randomly assigned to one of two conditions, control or experimental. In the experimental group, participants were told they were being video-recorded while taking the test in an effort to heighten feelings of anxiety. The control group was not exposed to these anxiety-provoking conditions. Both groups of participants completed a subscale of the Self Efficacy Questionnaire for Children, Westside Test Anxiety Scale, Achievement Anxiety Instrument, and an achievement test, in counterbalanced order. We expect that our new measure of test anxiety will demonstrate convergent and discriminant validity and will be internally reliable.

The Role of Taste Perception on Moral Judgments
Alysse Feldman
Faculty Advisor: Lonnie Yandell, Ph.D.

Previous research suggests that there is a connection between physical disgust and moral disgust (Eskine 2011). The present study investigates the relationship between taste perception and moral judgments. It was hypothesized that a bitter taste would elicit harsher moral judgments. Twenty six participants were randomly placed in either the sweet condition or the bitter condition. Based on this random assignment, participants tasted either bitter (disgusting) or sweet tasting beverages while completing a personality questionnaire (Rammstedt & John 2007), which was used as a distracter task. Participants then completed a questionnaire in which they rated how “morally wrong” they thought a series of 10 moral vignettes were. Knutson & Krueger (2010)’s moral vignettes were used. The results of the study are expected to confirm the
hypothesis that those perceiving a bitter taste will judge morality harsher. Results of this study should also confirm findings of previous research and contribute to this limited area of research regarding taste and moral judgments. However, additional research in this area is needed to further explore this physical-moral disgust relationship.

8:30pm-8:45pm
**Family Dynamics and Success in Early Adulthood**
Blair Adams
Faculty Advisor: Lonnie Yandell, Ph.D.

Studies have shown that family dynamics play an integral role in the mental development of younger children; however, data evaluating family dynamics and academic performance in young adults is limited. The aim of this study is determine if there is any correlation between socioeconomic status, number of siblings and parental educational levels on career performance, academic achievement and expected income in college students. Approximately 30 students from introductory classes at Belmont University completed two surveys, the McArthur Socioeconomic Scale and a Career Aspiration Survey. Associations between family dynamics, SES, education and success in young adulthood will be determined. Family dynamics are expected to be related to academic choices and success in early adulthood.