# Getting Started as a Student with ZAPS

ZAPS 2.0 Psychology Labs work on computers, tablets, and smartphones. This page provides details on which devices and browsers are best for accessing ZAPS, and gives an illustrated walkthrough of the steps completed by students in each lab.

<div style="text-align:right">

**Hide All Answers**

</div>

## Which devices and browsers are best for accessing ZAPS?

To view minimum system requirements for using ZAPS, please click here.

## How do I register for ZAPS?

You can access ZAPS in three ways:

1. **Enter a registration code.**

   - A ZAPS registration code comes for free with new copies of select Norton textbooks.

2. **Make an online purchase.**

   - You can purchase access to ZAPS online. If you purchase an ebook, your ebook purchase will automatically entitle you to ZAPS access.

3. **Register via trial access.**

   - You can access ZAPS for three weeks through trial access. At the end of three weeks, you will have to enter a registration code or purchase access online to continue using ZAPS.

## How do I get started using ZAPS?

There is a great Getting Started resource available on the Norton Learning Tools page for your textbook or ZAPS (you don't even need to create an account or login to access it!):

1. Go to the Norton Learning Tools page for your textbook or the Norton Learning Tools page for ZAPS. The link starts with "https://digital.wwnorton.com/" and ends with the short title of your textbook. We recommend asking your instructor for the exact link to make sure you are accessing the correct textbook required for your course.

   - For example, here is the link for the Norton Learning Tools page for ZAPS: https://digital.wwnorton.com/zaps2

2. Click on the Getting Started tile:

## How do I check that I joined the correct Student Set?

If you have already joined a Student Set and you would like to confirm that you joined the correct Student Set, please follow these steps:

Click on the account icon in the upper right corner and select Add Yourself to a Student Set from the menu.



Any Student Sets of which you are currently are a member will displayed near the top of the window that appears.

You can add yourself to as many Student Sets as you would like. However, you cannot remove yourself from a Student Set; only your instructor can perform that action.

If you enrolled in the wrong Student Set, enroll in the correct one and notify your instructor of the mistake. Your instructor can then remove you from the incorrect Student Set.

If you joined a Student Set that is not accessible to your instructor, please contact the W. W. Norton help desk to be removed from the incorrect Student Set: http://support.wwnorton.com

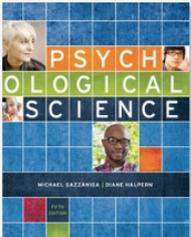## What if my instructor doesn't give me a Student Set ID?

Don't sweat it. There are two likely reasons for this: Either your instructor is not assigning ZAPS for a grade, or it's integrated with your campus learning management system (Blackboard, Moodle, etc.), in which case you don't need a Student Set ID; your grades will automatically report to your instructor.

## How do I change the email address I use to access ZAPS?

If you registered or purchased access to ZAPS and you used the wrong email address, click on account icon in the upper-right corner and select Change Your Email button within the menu.

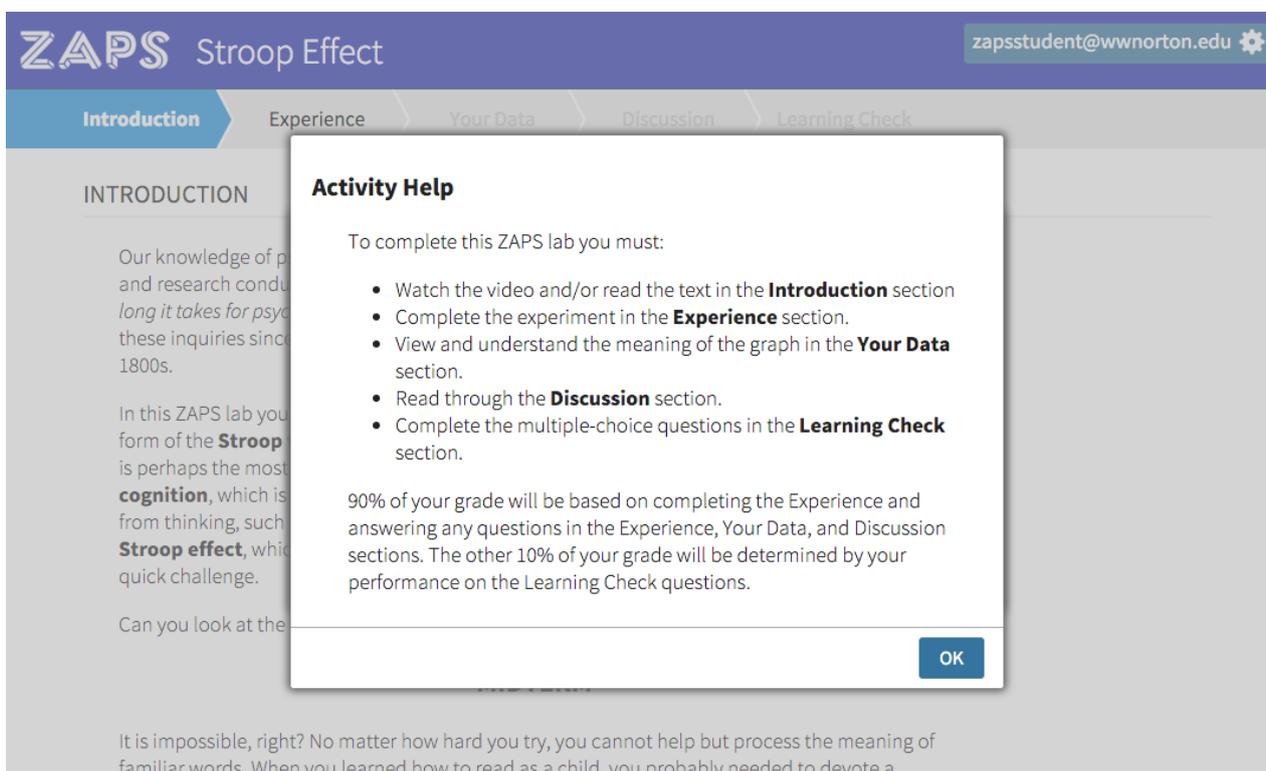Provide the required information on the Change Your Registered Email Address window and click the Submit button.

Please note, you can update your email address any time within 14 days of creating your account. After 14 days, please contact W. W. Norton Customer Support for assistance.

# How do I complete ZAPS activities?

To complete a ZAPS activity, you must:
- Watch the video and/or read the text in the **Introduction** section.
- Complete the experiment in the **Experience** section.
- View and understand the meaning of the graph in the **Your Data** section.
- Read through the **Discussion** section.
- Complete the multiple-choice questions in the **Learning Check** section.

90% of your grade will be based on completing the Experience and answering any questions in the Experience, Your Data, and Discussion sections. The other 10% of your grade will be determined by your performance on the Learning Check questions.



### Launching an Activity

If you have not yet joined a Student Set, you will be asked to join a Student Set each time you launch an activity. To join a Student Set, enter the Student Set ID number given to you by your instructor in the Student Set ID: field and click the OK button. You can dismiss this window without adding a Student Set ID by clicking the I don't have a Student Set ID at this time button.

If ZAPS is integrated within your campus learning management system (Blackboard, Moodle, etc.), you will not be asked to join a Student Set if you launch the activity using an integrated link within the LMS course. When you login the first time when using a LMS-integrated link, you will be automatically enrolled in the proper Student Set.

**Introduction Section**



1. You can access the activity tools at any time during the activity by clicking the account icon in the upper right corner.

2. Use these tabs to progress through the activity. You must proceed sequentially through the activity. After you have finished reviewing the information presented on the Introduction tab, click on the Experience tab to move to the next section.

**Experience Section**

Before beginning the trials of an experiment, a box may appear that contains the instructions on how to complete that specific experiment. Please read this information carefully.

**Instructions** ✖

In each trial of this ZAPS lab, a single word will appear on the screen. Your task is to indicate as quickly as possible the **color of the text** used to "print" the word on the screen, by clicking or tapping one of the numbered buttons you'll see below the word, using the following key:

Button **1**: **BLUE**    Button **2**: **RED**    Button **3**: **BLACK**

For example, if you saw **pig**, you would click or tap the button labeled "2" as quickly as possible, to indicate that the color of the word is **RED**.

This won't be as easy as it might sound. The words you will be identifying the color of will be the names of colors themselves: BLUE, RED, and BLACK. Making your task even harder, the words and the colors will not always match. For example, you might see the word **BLACK**, in which case you should click or tap the button labeled "1" to indicate that the word appears in blue. Take a moment now to memorize what color each button number refers to, because the buttons will not be labeled during the experimental trials.

**Got It**

You may need to answer a question about how to complete the upcoming trials in order to begin. After you answer the question, click the Got It button to proceed to the experiment trials.

**Instructions** ✖

remember to click or tap one of the buttons to indicate the printed color of the word:

Button **1**: **BLUE**    Button **2**: **RED**    Button **3**: **BLACK**

On each trial, what should you indicate as quickly as possible?

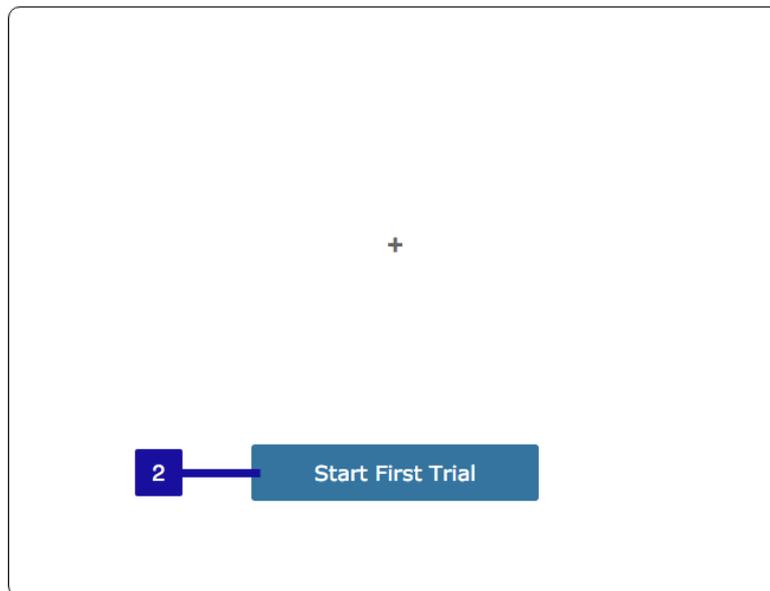| your favorite color | the number of letters in the word |
|---|---|
| ✓ the text color of the word | the meaning of the word |

**Correct!**

You answered the question correctly on your first attempt, so your grade for the question is **100%**.

**Got It**

Introduction | **Experience** | Your Data | Discussion | Learning Check

EXPERIENCE

1 — Instructions

+

2 — Start First Trial

1. If you need a reminder of how to complete the activity, click on the Instructions button in the upper right corner.

2. Click on the Start button to begin the experiment trials. If there are multiple sections of the experiment, you will need to click the Start button before beginning each section.

You will receive this message after completing all of the trials in the experiment. Click on the Your Data tab to review your experiment data.

## Your Data Section

When arriving on the Your Data tab for the first time, the Data Introduction window may be displayed. This introduction will explain how to understand your results from the experiment you just completed.

You may need to answer a question about how to understand your results before being able to close the Data Introduction window. After you answer the question, click the Got It button to proceed to the Your Data tab.



**Graph Tab**



*Click the plot legend to show or hide bars.*

1. The Graph tab will display a graph of your results, which can be compared to the reference and class results.

2. The Table tab will display a chart that includes your results, the class results, and the reference data results (details below).

3. The Raw Data tab will display a chart of your complete trial data (details below).

4. Click the Data Intro button to reopen the Data Introduction window.

5. Click the menu icon to access the print menu. You can print or download the graph in a number of different formats.

6. Your results are displayed in red. Click on the Your results link to hide or display that information on the graph.

7. The class results are displayed in green. Click on the Class results (n=#) link to hide or display that information on the graph. If you were the first one to complete the activity, you will not see the class results category; at least two data submissions are required to view the class results category. The (n=#) identifies how many submissions are currently included within the class results (ex. n=2 means that the class results data is made up of 2 submissions). You must be enrolled in a Student Set for class results to be displayed.

8. The reference results are displayed in blue. Click on the Reference results link to hide or display that information on the graph.

9. Hover your cursor over a point in the graph to view detailed information about those results.

### Table Tab



1. This row displays the average results for your submission of the experiment trials.

2. This row displays the average results for the class submissions of the experiment trials. If you were the first one to complete the activity, you will not see the Class Results row; at least two data submissions are required to view the class results row. The (n=#) identifies how many submissions are currently included within the class results (ex. n=2 means that the class results data is made up of 2 submissions). You must be enrolled in a Student Set for class results to be displayed.

3. This row displays the average results for all submissions collected for this experiment across the country.

## Raw Data Tab

The chart displays your responses for each trial of the experiment. Each column is sortable based on the information presented in that column. Click on the header title in each column to sort the information based on that category, either ascending or descending.



After you have finished reviewing the Your Data tab, click on the Discussion tab to move to the next section of the activity.

## Discussion Section

The purpose behind the experiment trials you just completed will be discussed in greater detail in this section. You may be required to answer a few questions before moving on to the Learning Check section. As mentioned above the Submit Answer button for each free-response question, you will receive full credit automatically after submitting your response. However, your response can later be reviewed and your instructor can adjust your grade manually depending on the accuracy or thoughtfulness of your answer.

of mental conflict. You are probably familiar with many examples of conflict for example, the conflict between your impulses and your goals. As mentioned earlier in this ZAPS lab, the Stroop effect and Stroop tasks also have many applications in the study and clinical practices of psychology. For example, in one study, research subjects were hypnotized and told that they would be seeing meaningless symbols on a cognitive test. When then given a Stroop test, they did not show the typical results and had the same reaction times for congruent and incongruent trials. In this case, the Stroop test was used to verify the effectiveness of hypnosis.

This ZAPS lab was designed to help you better understand not just Stroop, but related topics that you will encounter as you study psychology. These include the measurement of reaction time in psychological studies, how your brain processes information, and how brain imaging has helped us understand the functioning of the brain and expanded our psychological knowledge.

Suppose we ran another experiment using the same stimuli used here, but flipping the instructions. That is, suppose your task was to identify the *meaning* of the word and ignore the *text color*. What would you expect to find when you looked at the response times of such an experiment?

*You will initially receive full credit for any answer, but your instructor may review your response later.*

**Submit Answer**

You will receive this message upon completing all of the required questions in the Discussion section. Click on the OK button to move on to the Learning Check section.

Understanding the Stroop effect should help you understand the broader psychological concept of mental conflict. You are probably familiar with many examples of conflict for example, the conflict between your impulses and your goals. As mentioned earlier in this ZAPS lab, the Stroop effect and Stroop tasks also have many applications in the study and clinical practices of psychology. For example, in one study, research subjects were hypnotized and told that they would be seeing meaningless symbols on a cognitive test. When then given a Stroop test, they did not show the typical results and had the same reaction times for congruent and incongruent trials. In this case, the Stroop test was used to verify the effectiveness of hypnosis.

This ZAPS lab was designed to he|

Answer the questions in the Learning Check section to complete this ZAPS lab.

**OK**

Suppose we ran another experiment using the same stimuli used here, but flipping the instructions. That is, suppose your task was to identify the *meaning* of the word and ignore the *text color*. What would you expect to find when you looked at the response times of such an experiment?

I think the outcome would be similar but it may prove more challenging to identify the meaning of the word if both experiments are performed one right after another.

*Answer has been submitted*

**Learning Check Section**

The Learning Check section counts towards 10% of your final grade. 90% of your final grade was compiled from your responses to the questions in the previous sections as well as the completion of the experiment trials.

Answer each question to complete the activity and receive your final grade. Once finished, you will receive the message below. Please remember, your final grade can change at your instructor's discretion depending on your answers to the free-response questions. Click on the OK button to close the completion and final grade message box.



The Activity Complete and green checkmark badge will appear to the left of the account icon after completing the activity. Your grade will also be displayed.

## LEARNING CHECK

Answer the following questions to complete this ZAPS activity. Your performance in this section accounts for 10% of your grade.

Based on the ideas presented in this ZAPS lab, under which of the following conditions do you think participants would be able to most quickly name the color in which the stimuli are written or drawn?

incongruent color words (e.g., **blue**, **red**, **green**)

colored words with incongruent color associations (e.g., **grass**, **banana**, **sky**)

✓ colored "blobs" (e.g., , ,  )

**Correct!**

Since these shapes do not have established meanings, there should nothing interfering with the process of naming their colors.