

## Supplemental Materials

### Experiment 1: Inter-Item Correlations

*Table S1.* Inter-item correlations among children, Experiment 1. \*  $p \leq .05$  \*\*  $p \leq .01$  \*\*\*  $p \leq .001$

	1. Hit	2. Cheat	3. Spit	4. Steal	5. Lie	6. Pledge	7. Pray	8. Meat	9. Most Memory	10. Birthday Memory	11. Sick Memory	12. Happiest	13. Singer	14. Food	15. Book	16. TV Show
1.		.63***	.56***	.70***	.02	-.08	.01	-.19	.39**	.10	.09	.28*	-.09	-.09	-.13	0
2.	.63***		.68***	.71***	.34**	-.03	.27*	-.31*	.20	-.02	.08	.15	-.21	.08	-.05	.10
3.	.56***	.68***		.58***	.27*	.20	.25	-.14	.19	.18	.14	.01	-.04	.15	-.08	.08
4.	.70***	.71***	.58***		.13	.01	.02	-.30*	.31*	.16	-.04	.22	-.30*	-.14	-.17	0
5.	.02	.34**	.27*	.13		.25	.34**	-.03	.02	.07	-.02	-.11	.13	.13	.11	-.08
6.	-.08	-.03	.20	.01	.25		.31*	.44***	.28*	.42***	-.02	.21	.26*	.32**	.48***	.34**
7.	.01	.27*	.25	.02	.34**	.31*		.27*	-.08	.05	.08	.02	.16	.36**	.31*	.23
8.	-.19	.31*	-.14	-.30*	-.03	.44***	.27*		.02	.21	.21	.13	.57***	.38**	.38**	.37**
9.	.39**	.20	.19	.31*	.02	.28*	-.08	.02		.43***	-.14	.57***	.11	.26*	.24	.26*
10.	.10	-.02	.18	.16	.07	.42***	.05	.21	.43***		-.04	.21	.11	.31*	.27*	.24
11.	.09	.08	.14	-.04	-.02	-.02	.08	.21	-.14	-.04		-.15	.27*	.06	.04	.06
12.	.28*	.15	.01	.22	-.11	.21	.02	.13	.57***	.21	-.15		.05	.14	.14	.25
13.	-.09	-.21	-.04	-.30*	.13	.26*	.16	.57***	.11	.11	.27*	.05		.48***	.45***	.27*

14.	-.09	.08	.15	-.14	.13	.32**	.36**	.38**	.26*	.31*	.06	.14	.48***		.48***	.61***
15.	-.13	-.05	-.08	-.17	.11	.48***	.31*	.38**	.24	.27*	.04	.14	.45***	.48***		.42**
16.	0	.10	.08	0	-.08	.34**	.23	.37**	.26*	.24	.06	.25	.27*	.61***	.42**	

Table S2. Inter-item correlations among adults (collapsing across original dataset and second dataset), Experiment 1. \*  $p \leq .05$  \*\*  $p \leq .01$  \*\*\*  $p \leq .001$

	1. Hit	2. Cheat	3. Spit	4. Steal	5. Lie	6. Pledge	7. Pray	8. Meat	9. Most Fun Memory	10. Birthday Memory	11. Sick Memory	12. Happiest Memory	13. Singer	14. Food	15. Book	16. TV Show
1.		.70***	.74***	.82***	.47***	.47***	.53***	.50***	.42***	.19*	.15	.41***	.18*	.25***	.28***	.18*
2.	.70***		.63***	.73***	.63***	.56***	.51***	.50***	.46***	.29***	.24**	.45***	.32***	.36***	.42***	.37***
3.	.74***	.63***		.70***	.47***	.42***	.51***	.49***	.39***	.20**	.09	.40***	.24**	.26***	.24**	.17*
4.	.82***	.73***	.70***		.52***	.46***	.50***	.44***	.42***	.18*	.12	.39***	.15	.26***	.24***	.14
5.	.47***	.63***	.47***	.52***		.52***	.44***	.41***	.44***	.43***	.37***	.50***	.37***	.44***	.43***	.39***
6.	.47***	.56***	.42***	.46***	.52***		.75***	.46***	.36***	.32***	.28***	.41***	.46***	.37***	.50***	.46***
7.	.53***	.51***	.51***	.50***	.44***	.75***		.48***	.38***	.32***	.17*	.42***	.33***	.35***	.44***	.38***
8.	.50***	.50***	.49***	.44***	.41***	.46***	.48***		.30***	.34***	.24**	.41***	.44***	.56***	.48***	.44***
9.	.42***	.46***	.39***	.42***	.44***	.36***	.38***	.30***		.63***	.48***	.76***	.50***	.52***	.45***	.46***
10.	.19*	.29***	.20**	.18*	.43***	.32***	.32***	.34***	.63***		.58***	.66***	.51***	.56***	.49***	.54***

11.	.15	.24**	.09	.12	.37***	.28***	.17*	.24**	.48***	.58***		.53***	.50***	.49***	.49***	.56***
12.	.41***	.45***	.40***	.39***	.50***	.41***	.42***	.41***	.76***	.66***	.53***		.52***	.54***	.52***	.50***
13.	.18*	.32***	.24**	.15	.37***	.46***	.33***	.44***	.50***	.51***	.50***	.52***		.64***	.69***	.78***
14.	.25***	.36***	.26***	.26***	.44***	.37***	.35***	.56***	.52***	.56***	.49***	.54***	.64***		.66***	.68***
15.	.28***	.42***	.24**	.24***	.43***	.50***	.44***	.48***	.45***	.49***	.49***	.52***	.69***	.66***		.79***
16.	.18*	.37***	.17*	.14	.39***	.46***	.38***	.44***	.46***	.54***	.56***	.50***	.78***	.68***	.79***	

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## Experiment 1: Omnibus ANOVA

As reported in the main text, we analyzed perceptions of identity change using a 2 (Target: first person vs. third person) x 3 (Participant Age: children vs. adults in original dataset vs. adults in second dataset) x 4 (Mental State: widely shared moral beliefs vs. controversial moral beliefs vs. memories vs. preferences) mixed ANOVA with repeated measures on the first and third factors. Target did not exert a significant main effect ( $F(1, 232) = .338, \eta_p^2 = 0$ ), nor was it involved in any significant interactions: Target x Participant Age ( $F(2, 232) = .38, p = .682, \eta_p^2 = .29$ ), Target x Mental State ( $F(2.81, 652.30) = 1.65, p = .181, \eta_p^2 = .01$ ).

### Experiment 1: Simple Effects (Comparing Pairs Of Mental States Separately Within Each Age Group)

#### *Children:*

Widely shared moral beliefs vs. controversial moral beliefs:  $F(1, 61) = 18.05, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .23$

Widely shared moral beliefs vs. memories:  $F(1, 61) = 3.24, p = .077, \eta_p^2 = .05$

Widely shared moral beliefs vs. preferences:  $F(1, 61) = 15.17, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .20$

Controversial moral beliefs vs. memories:  $F(1, 61) = 15.69, p = .077, \eta_p^2 = .21$

Controversial moral beliefs vs. preferences:  $F(1, 61) = .01, p = .921, \eta_p^2 = 0$

Memories vs. preferences:  $F(1, 61) = 17.79, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .29$

#### *Adults in Original Dataset:*

Widely shared moral beliefs vs. controversial moral beliefs:  $F(1, 103) = 114.04, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .43$

Widely shared moral beliefs vs. memories:  $F(1, 103) = 79.53, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .44$

Widely shared moral beliefs vs. preferences:  $F(1, 103) = 181.59, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .64$

Controversial moral beliefs vs. memories:  $F(1, 103) = 1.69, p = .197, \eta_p^2 = .02$

Controversial moral beliefs vs. preferences:  $F(1, 103) = 69.67, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .40$

Memories vs. preferences:  $F(1, 103) = 59.86, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .37$

*Adults in Second Dataset:*

Widely shared moral beliefs vs. controversial moral beliefs:  $F(1, 68) = 50.51, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .43$

Widely shared moral beliefs vs. memories:  $F(1, 68) = 30.85, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .31$

Widely shared moral beliefs vs. preferences:  $F(1, 68) = 69.57, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .51$

Controversial moral beliefs vs. memories:  $F(1, 68) = .85, p = .361, \eta_p^2 = .01$

Controversial moral beliefs vs. preferences:  $F(1, 68) = 32.67, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .32$

Memories vs. preferences:  $F(1, 68) = 24.96, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .27$

**Experiment 1: Simple Effects (Comparing Each Age Group With Each Other Age Group  
Within Every Mental State)**

*Widely Shared Moral Beliefs:*

Children vs. adults in original dataset:  $F(1, 317.37) = .04, p = .836, \eta_p^2 = 0$

Children vs. adults in second dataset:  $F(1, 317.37) = .38, p = .540, \eta_p^2 = 0$

Adults in original dataset vs. adults in second dataset:  $F(1, 317.37) = .24, p = .625, \eta_p^2 = 0$

*Controversial Moral Beliefs:*

Children vs. adults in original dataset:  $F(1, 317.37) = .06, p = .810, \eta_p^2 = 0$

Children vs. adults in second dataset:  $F(1, 317.37) = .51, p = .475, \eta_p^2 = .01$

Adults in original dataset vs. adults in second dataset:  $F(1, 317.37) = 1.11, p = .292, \eta_p^2 = .01$

*Memories:*

Children vs. adults in original dataset:  $F(1, 317.37) = 11.69, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .12$

Children vs. adults in second dataset:  $F(1, 317.37) = 4.63, p = .032, \eta_p^2 = .06$

Adults in original dataset vs. adults in second dataset:  $F(1, 317.37) = 1.23, p = .268, \eta_p^2 = .01$

*Preferences:*

Children vs. adults in original dataset:  $F(1, 317.37) = 14.02, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .13$

Children vs. adults in second dataset:  $F(1, 317.37) = 4.15, p = .042, \eta_p^2 = .05$

Adults in original dataset vs. adults in second dataset:  $F(1, 317.37) = 2.47, p = .117, \eta_p^2 = .02$

**Experiment 2: Inter-Item Correlations**

*Table S3.* Inter-item correlations among children, perceptions of identity change, Experiment 2.

\*  $p \leq .05$  \*\*  $p \leq .01$  \*\*\*  $p \leq .001$

	1.Cheating Wrong → OK	2.Calling Names Wrong → OK	3.Hitting Wrong → OK	4.Stealing Wrong → OK	5.Cheating OK → Wrong	6.Calling Names OK → Wrong	7.Hitting OK → Wrong	8.Stealing OK → Wrong
1.		.19	.06	.51**	.25	.55**	.28	.47*
2.	.19		.36	.53**	.01	.65***	.16	.14
3.	.06	.36		.32	.28	.06	.33	.29
4.	.51**	.53**	.32		.14	.39	.13	.38*
5.	.25	.01	.28	.14		.54**	.67***	.69***
6.	.55**	.65***	.06	.39	.54**		.69***	.76***
7.	.28	.16	.33	.13	.67***	.69***		.68***
8.	.47*	.14	.29	.38*	.69***	.76***	.68***	

Table S4. Inter-item correlations among adults, perceptions of identity change, Experiment 2.

\*  $p \leq .05$  \*\*  $p \leq .01$  \*\*\*  $p \leq .001$

	1.Cheating Wrong → OK	2.Calling Names Wrong → OK	3.Hitting Wrong → OK	4.Stealing Wrong → OK	5.Cheating OK → Wrong	6.Calling Names OK → Wrong	7.Hitting OK → Wrong	8.Stealing OK → Wrong
1.		.45***	.39***	.52***	.76***	.39***	.36***	.54***
2.	.45***		.52***	.49***	.51***	.79***	.53***	.45***
3.	.39***	.52***		.61***	.33***	.50***	.58***	.51***
4.	.52***	.49***	.61***		.43***	.52***	.56***	.71***
5.	.76***	.51***	.33***	.43***		.47***	.40***	.50***
6.	.39***	.79***	.50***	.52***	.47***		.51***	.52***
7.	.36***	.53***	.58***	.56***	.40***	.51***		.53***
8.	.54***	.45***	.51***	.71***	.50***	.52***	.53***	

Table S5. Inter-item correlations among children, perceptions of friendship change, Experiment

2. \*  $p \leq .05$  \*\*  $p \leq .01$  \*\*\*  $p \leq .001$

	1.Cheating Wrong → OK	2.Calling Names Wrong → OK	3.Hitting Wrong → OK	4.Stealing Wrong → OK	5.Cheating OK → Wrong	6.Calling Names OK → Wrong	7.Hitting OK → Wrong	8.Stealing OK → Wrong
1.		.78***	.85***	.75***	.31	.24	-.03	.19
2.	.78***		.79***	.67***	.40*	-.02	-.03	.30
3.	.85***	.79***		.76***	.35	.20	.10	.22
4.	.75***	.67***	.76***		.29	.18	-.08	.07
5.	.31	.40*	.35	.29		.21	.31	.80***
6.	.24	-.02	.20	.18	.21		.65***	.36
7.	-.03	-.03	.10	-.08	.31	.65***		.47*
8.	.19	.30	.22	.07	.80***	.36	.47*	



Table S6. Inter-item correlations among adults, perceptions of friendship change, Experiment 2.

\*  $p \leq .05$  \*\*  $p \leq .01$  \*\*\*  $p \leq .001$

	1.Cheating Wrong → OK	2.Calling Names Wrong → OK	3.Hitting Wrong → OK	4.Stealing Wrong → OK	5.Cheating OK → Wrong	6.Calling Names OK → Wrong	7.Hitting OK → Wrong	8.Stealing OK → Wrong
1.		.40***	.29***	.38***	.68***	.26***	.24**	.19*
2.	.40***		.54***	.54***	.30***	.57***	.44***	.35***
3.	.29***	.54***		.58***	.19*	.31***	.44***	.35***
4.	.38***	.54***	.58***		.26***	.31***	.25***	.48***
5.	.68***	.30***	.19*	.26***		.43***	.32***	.36***
6.	.26***	.57***	.31***	.31***	.43***		.54***	.53***
7.	.24**	.44***	.44***	.25***	.32***	.54***		.58***
8.	.19*	.35***	.35***	.48***	.36***	.53***	.58***	

### Experiment 2: Manipulation Checks

To determine whether participants were using the scale correctly, we averaged participants' responses to the item about changing from a turtle to a person across the two times participants received that item (when answering how much that change would alter the individual overall and how much that change would alter who wanted to be friends with the individual undergoing the change). We followed the same procedure for the item about changing one's favorite color. Finally, we used a paired samples  $t$ -test to compare these averages. Both children and adults reported more change in response to the species item than in response to the preference item (children:  $M_{\text{species}} = 4.30$ ,  $SD_{\text{species}} = .92$ ,  $M_{\text{preference}} = 2.35$ ,  $SD_{\text{preference}} = .91$ ,  $t(26) = 7.46$ ,  $p < .001$ , Cohen's  $d = 1.44$ , 95%  $CI_{\text{diff}}$ : [1.41, 2.48]; adults:  $M_{\text{species}} = 4.69$ ,  $SD_{\text{species}} = .75$ ,

$M_{\text{preference}} = 1.61$ ,  $SD_{\text{preference}} = .70$ ,  $t(169) = 35.38$ ,  $p < .001$ , Cohen's  $d = 2.71$ , 95%  $CI_{\text{diff}}$ : [2.91, 3.26]). On an individual level, three children and six adults did not report greater change in response to the species item than the preference item. The main goal of this question was to determine whether the scale was understandable to participants as a group. Therefore, the analyses in the main text include participants regardless of their responses to these two items; however, similar patterns emerged when excluding the nine participants who did not show the expected pattern.

To determine whether we successfully manipulated perceptions that the pill changed only one characteristic, we examined responses to the following item: "Did anything else about the person change, or did everything else stay the same?" Participants who selected the former option received a 1, and participants who selected the latter option received a 0. We then averaged across the two trials that included this item for each participant and compared the resulting value to .50 (chance). Children ( $M = .10$ ,  $SD = .25$ ,  $t(24) = -8.00$ ,  $p < .001$ , Cohen's  $d = -1.60$ , 95%  $CI_{\text{diff}}$ : [-.50, -.30]) and adults ( $M = .26$ ,  $SD = .42$ ,  $t(169) = -7.67$ ,  $p < .001$ , Cohen's  $d = -.59$ , 95%  $CI_{\text{diff}}$ : [-.31, -.18]) were significantly more likely than chance to report that everything else about the person stayed the same. These results indicate that our manipulation was successful, and the analyses in the main text did not exclude participants based on their responses to the manipulation; however, the patterns reported below also emerge when analyzing only participants who responded that nothing else had changed to both questions.

### **Experiment 2: Non-Significant Effects in Omnibus ANOVA**

As described in the main text, we analyzed perceptions of identity change using a 2 (Participant Age: child vs. adult) x 2 (Direction of Change: good-to-bad vs. bad-to-good) mixed ANOVA with repeated measures on the second factor. Neither Participant Age ( $F(1, 195) = .13$ ,

$p = .720$ ,  $\eta_p^2 = 0$ ) nor Direction of Change ( $F(1, 195) = .03$ ,  $p = .856$ ,  $\eta_p^2 = 0$ ) yielded significant main effects. However, the Participant Age x Direction of Change interaction reached significance; see main text.

### Experiment 2: Perceptions of Friendship Change

In addition to the results reported in the main text, we also examined perceptions of friendship change using a 2 (Participant Age: children vs. adults) x 2 (Direction of Change: good-to-bad vs. bad-to-good) mixed ANOVA with repeated measures on the second factor. This analysis revealed a main effect of Direction of Change,  $F(1, 195) = 9.62$ ,  $p = .002$ ,  $\eta_p^2 = .05$ , which was qualified by a Participant Age x Direction of Change interaction,  $F(1, 195) = 37.73$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $\eta_p^2 = .16$ ). The main effect of Participant Age did not reach significance ( $F(1, 195) = 0$ ,  $p = .978$ ;  $\eta_p^2 = .0$ ; Figure S1).

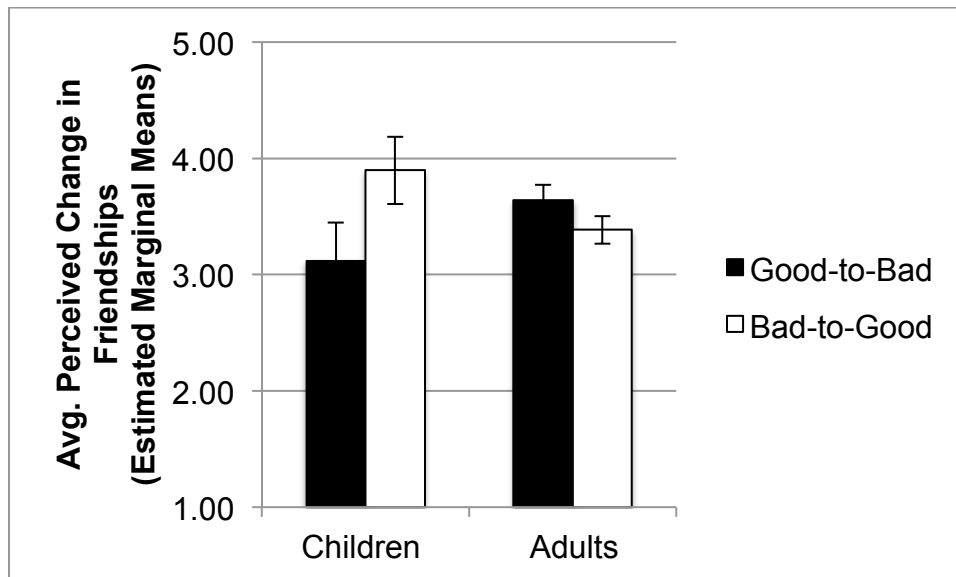


Figure S1. Average perceptions of changes to friendships, Experiment 2. Participants were asked to “point to the part of the scale that shows how much the pill changed who would want to be friends with that person.” Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

To investigate the Participant Age x Direction of Change interaction, we used simple

effects tests to examine differences between Direction of Change conditions among children and, separately, among adults. We also compared children's and adults' responses in the good-to-bad condition and, separately, in the bad-to-good condition. Altogether, these pairwise analyses included four comparisons; therefore, uncorrected  $p$  values (reported below) needed to be .013 or lower to pass the Bonferroni-corrected significance threshold. Children reported that friendships would change more in the bad-to-good condition than in the good-to-bad condition ( $F(1, 26) = 8.24, p = .008, \eta_p^2 = .24$ ), whereas adults reported that friendships would change more in the good-to-bad condition than in the bad-to-good condition ( $F(1, 169) = 24.39, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .13$ ). Additionally, adults reported more change than children in the good-to-bad condition ( $F(1, 312.85) = 9.64, p = .002, \eta_p^2 = .04$ ), whereas children reported more change than adults in the bad-to-good condition ( $F(1, 312.85) = 9.35, p = .002, \eta_p^2 = .05$ ).

### **Experiment 2: Relations Between Perceptions of Identity Change and Perceptions of Friendship Change**

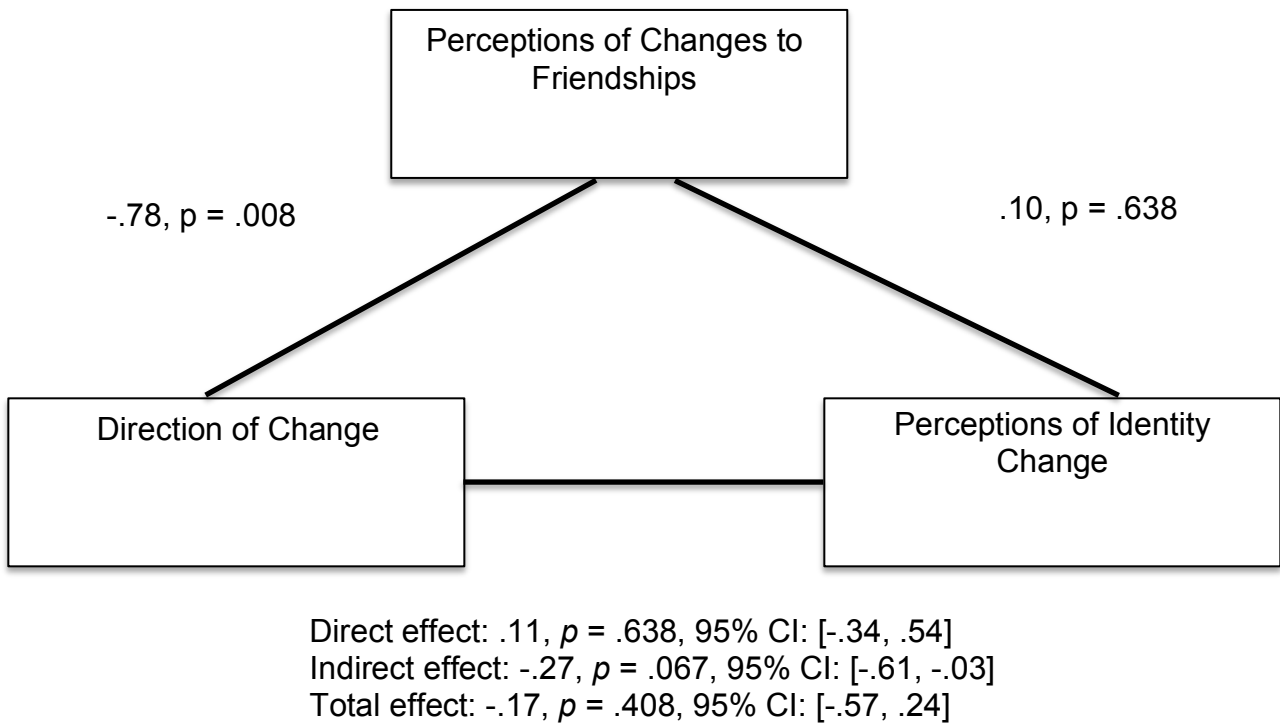
We used correlations to examine the relation between perceptions of identity change and perceptions of friendship change in the good-to-bad condition and, separately, the bad-to-good condition. We conducted these two analyses separately for children and adults, for a total of four correlations. Therefore, uncorrected  $p$  values needed to be .013 or lower to pass the Bonferroni-corrected significance threshold. All correlations reached significance (children, good-to-bad:  $r = .49, p = .009$ ; children, bad-to-good:  $r = .61, p = .001$ ; adults, good-to-bad:  $r = .70, p < .001$ ; adults, bad-to-good:  $r = .76, p < .001$ ). The more participants perceived a particular change to alter someone's identity, the more they perceived that type of change to alter friendships.

We also conducted four paired-samples  $t$ -tests to determine whether perceptions of changes to identity and perceptions of changes to friendships differed in the good-to-bad

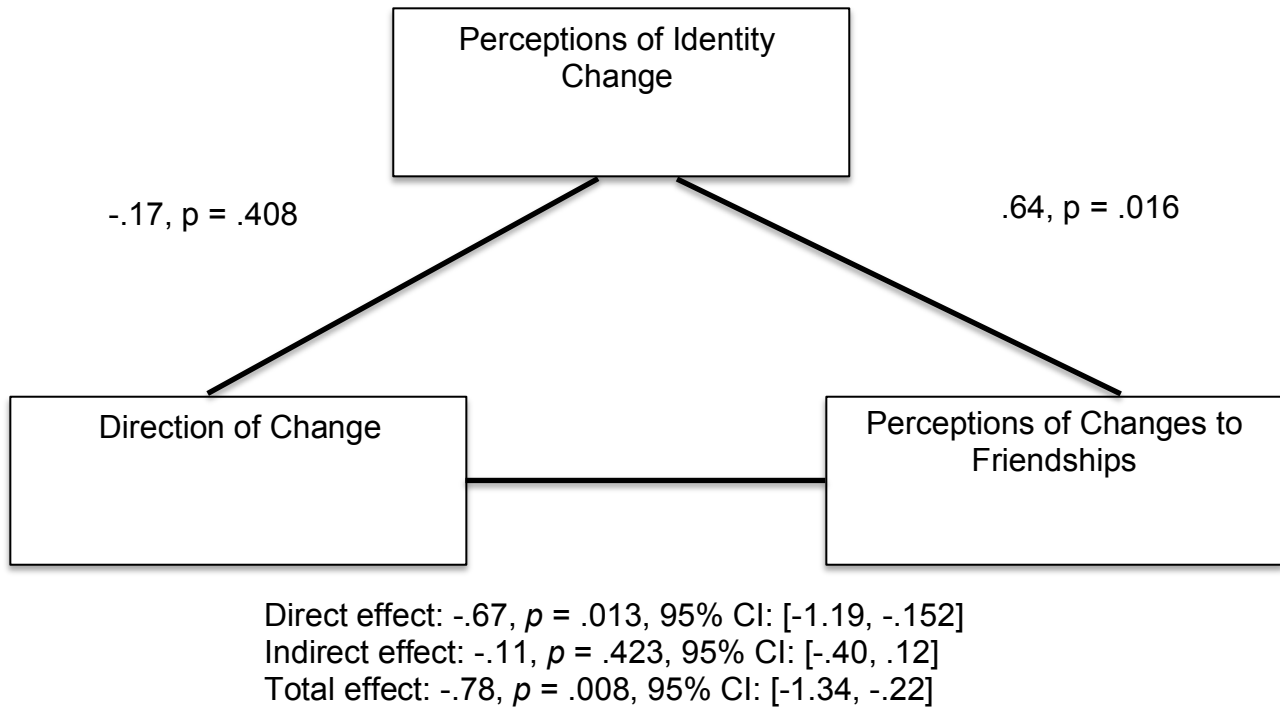
conditions and, separately, in the bad-to-good condition among children and, separately, among adults. No comparisons reached significance (children, good-to-bad:  $t(26) = 1.49, p = .147$ , Cohen's  $d = .29$ ; children, bad-to-good:  $t(26) = -1.66, p = .109$ , Cohen's  $d = -.32$ ; adults, good-to-bad:  $t(169) = -1.71, p = .089$ , Cohen's  $d = -.13$ ; adults, bad-to-good:  $t(169) = .87, p = .387$ , Cohen's  $d = .07$ ). These results indicate that mean ratings of change in response to our two dependent measures did not appear to reliably differ from each other.

### Experiment 2: Mediation Models Among Children

As discussed in the main text, the mediation models among children failed to reach significance and, in some cases, failed to meet traditional assumptions of mediational analyses. However, the models are illustrated here for completeness:



*Figure S2.* Analysis conducted to determine whether perceptions of friendship change mediate the relation between direction of belief change and perceptions of identity change among children in Experiment 2.



*Figure S3.* Analysis conducted to determine whether perceptions of identity change mediate the relation between direction of belief change and perceptions of friendship change among children in Experiment 2.

## INSTRUCTIONS (EXPERIMENTS 1-2)

*Hi, [child's name]! In this game, I'm going to ask you some questions about you. I'm also going to tell you about some other people and ask you some questions about them. Do you want to do the game with me?*

*If yes: Great! If you ever want to stop playing, just let me know and we'll stop.*

*If no: End the study; make sure child receives a sticker and parent receives a debriefing form.*

*In this game, I'm going to ask you to pretend that some things have changed about you, and then I'm going to ask you some questions about those things. People can change in different ways. For example, you could be in a different part of the day. Let's pretend that it's the middle of the night right now. If it were the middle of the night right now, what would you be doing?*

*If they say sleeping/resting/something else that they would conceivably be doing in the middle of the night: That's right. If it were the middle of the night right now, you'd probably be [whatever they said].*

*If they say something else: Well, actually, if it were the middle of the night right now, you probably wouldn't be [whatever they said]. You'd probably be sleeping.*

*Another way that things can change is if you are in a different place. So now let's pretend that instead of being here at the museum, you were at someone's birthday party right now. If you were at someone's birthday party right now, what would you be doing?*

*If they say something birthday-party-appropriate (eating cake, singing "Happy birthday," etc.): That's right. If we were at a birthday party right now, you'd probably be [whatever they said].*

*If they say something else: Well, actually, if we were at a birthday party right now, you probably wouldn't be [whatever they said]. You'd probably be eating cake or playing with the other kids at the party.*

*Another way that things can change is if you yourself changed in some way. So for the rest of the game, I'm going to ask you some questions like the ones I just asked you, but now they will be about things that are different about you or another person. I'm going to ask you to pretend that something is different about you or the other person, and I'm going to ask you how much you or another person would change as a person if that thing were different.*

*To answer the questions, you're going to use these pictures [point to scale]. If you think you or the other person wouldn't change at all – that is, if you think things would be exactly the same as they are now – you'd point to this picture [point to smallest person]. If you think you or the other person would change a little bit, you'd point to this picture [point to second-smallest person]. If you think you or the other person would change a medium amount, you'd point to this picture [point to middle picture]. If you think you or the other person would change a whole lot, you'd*

*point to this picture [point to second-biggest person]. And if you think you or the other person would change completely – that is, if you think you or the other person would be an entirely different person – you'd point to this picture [point to biggest person]. So the more you think things are changing, the bigger the picture that you would point to. Does that make sense?*



## VERSION 1 (EXPERIMENT 1)

Night pre-test question response:

Birthday party pre-test question response:

***Okay. Let's pretend that it is far in the future and scientists have made a pill that changes people in some ways but keeps them the same in other ways. If you took them, these pills would change only one part of you, without changing anything else. You would be given the pill once and that part of you would be different forever. Before taking the pill, you would know which part of you would change.***

***Let's pretend that someone else made you take this pill. You did not want to take the pill, but someone who was bigger and stronger than you made you take it.***

***How much would you be changed by a pill that changed. . .***

1. Your favorite singer? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to make people say the pledge of allegiance in school? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to hit someone who is smaller than you? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Your favorite food? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Your memory of the most fun things you have done with your friends? (something about the memory changes so that you remember things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to tell someone a small lie to help them feel better?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Your memory of your last birthday? (something about the memory changes so that you remember things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to eat meat? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Your favorite book? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Your favorite TV show? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Your memory of the time you were most sick? (something about the memory changes so that you remember things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
12. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to spit at someone? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to keep teachers from asking people to pray in school? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Your happiest memory? (something about the memory changes so that you remember things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
15. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to cheat on a test? \_\_\_\_\_
16. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to steal? \_\_\_\_\_

***Great job! We're almost done. In the last part of the game, let's keep pretending that it is far in the future and scientists have made a pill that changes people in some ways but keeps them the same in other ways. But now, let's pretend that someone else made a person you don't know, Chris, take this pill. Remember, if Chris took the pills, they would change only one part of Chris, without changing anything else. Chris would be given the pill once and that part of Chris would be different forever. Before taking the pill, Chris would know which part would change. Chris did not want to take the pill, but someone who was bigger and stronger than Chris made Chris take it.***

***How much would Chris be changed by a pill that changed. . .***

1. Chris's memory of Chris's last birthday? (something about the memory changes so that Chris remembers things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to tell someone a small lie to help them feel better?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to cheat on a test? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to eat meat? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to keep teachers from asking people to pray in school? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Chris's favorite singer? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to hit someone who is smaller than you?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Chris's favorite book? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to make people say the pledge of allegiance in school? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to steal? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to spit at someone? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Chris's favorite TV show? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Chris's favorite food? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Chris's memory of the time Chris was most sick? (something about the memory changes so that Chris remembers things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
15. Chris's memory of the most fun things Chris done with Chris's friends? (something about the memory changes so that Chris remembers things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
16. Chris's happiest memory? (something about the memory changes so that Chris remembers things differently) \_\_\_\_\_

## VERSION 2 (EXPERIMENT 1)

Night pre-test question response:

Birthday party pre-test question response:

***Okay. Let's pretend that it is far in the future and scientists have made a pill that changes people in some ways but keeps them the same in other ways. If you took them, these pills would change only one part of you, without changing anything else. You would be given the pill once and that part of you would be different forever. Before taking the pill, you would know which part of you would change.***

***Let's pretend that someone else made you take this pill. You did not want to take the pill, but someone who was bigger and stronger than you made you take it.***

***How much would you be changed by a pill that changed. . .***

1. Your happiest memory? (something about the memory changes so that you remember things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Your favorite singer? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Your favorite book? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Your favorite food? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Your memory of the time you were most sick? (something about the memory changes so that you remember things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to steal? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to hit someone who is smaller than you? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to spit at someone? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to keep teachers from asking people to pray in school? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Your memory of the most fun things you have done with your friends? (something about the memory changes so that you remember things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
11. Your memory of your last birthday? (something about the memory changes so that you remember things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
12. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to make people say the pledge of allegiance in school? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Your favorite TV show? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to cheat on a test? \_\_\_\_\_
15. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to eat meat? \_\_\_\_\_
16. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to tell someone a small lie to help them feel better?  
\_\_\_\_\_

***Great job! We're almost done. In the last part of the game, let's keep pretending that it is far in the future and scientists have made a pill that changes people in some ways but keeps them the same in other ways. But now, let's pretend that someone else made a person you don't know, Chris, take this pill. Remember, if Chris took the pills, they would change only one part of Chris, without changing anything else. Chris would be given the pill once and that part of Chris would be different forever. Before taking the pill, Chris would know which part would change. Chris did not want to take the pill, but someone who was bigger and stronger than Chris made Chris take it.***

***How much would Chris be changed by a pill that changed. . .***

1. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to steal? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to eat meat? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Chris's memory of the most fun things Chris done with Chris's friends? (something about the memory changes so that Chris remembers things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Chris's favorite TV show? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to tell someone a small lie to help them feel better?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to make people say the pledge of allegiance in school? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to cheat on a test? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to spit at someone? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Chris's favorite book? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Chris's memory of Chris's last birthday? (something about the memory changes so that Chris remembers things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
11. Chris's memory of the time Chris was most sick? (something about the memory changes so that Chris remembers things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
12. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to keep teachers from asking people to pray in school? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to hit someone who is smaller than you?  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. Chris's favorite food? \_\_\_\_\_
15. Chris's happiest memory? (something about the memory changes so that Chris remembers things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
16. Chris's favorite singer? \_\_\_\_\_

### VERSION 3 (EXPERIMENT 1)

Night pre-test question response:

Birthday party pre-test question response:

***Okay. Let's pretend that it is far in the future and scientists have made a pill that changes people in some ways but keeps them the same in other ways. If someone took them, these pills would change only one part of that person, without changing anything else. The person would be given the pill once and that part of them would be different forever. Before taking the pill, the person would know which part of them would change.***

***Let's pretend that someone else made a person you don't know, Chris, take this pill. Chris did not want to take the pill, but someone who was bigger and stronger than Chris made Chris take it.***

***How much would Chris be changed by a pill that changed. . .***

1. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to eat meat? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to tell someone a small lie to help them feel better?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to cheat on a test? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Chris's memory of Chris's last birthday? (something about the memory changes so that Chris remembers things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Chris's favorite TV show? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to keep teachers from asking people to pray in school? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Chris's favorite singer? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to spit at someone? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to make people say the pledge of allegiance in school? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to hit someone who is smaller than you?  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Chris's memory of the time Chris was most sick? (something about the memory changes so that Chris remembers things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
12. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to steal? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Chris's favorite book? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Chris's favorite food? \_\_\_\_\_
15. Chris's happiest memory? (something about the memory changes so that Chris remembers things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
16. Chris's memory of the most fun things Chris done with Chris's friends? (something about the memory changes so that Chris remembers things differently) \_\_\_\_\_

***Great job! We're almost done. In the last part of the game, let's keep pretending that it is far in the future and scientists have made a pill that changes people in some ways but keeps them the same in other ways. But now, let's pretend that someone made you take the pill. Remember, if you took them, these pills would change only one part of you, without changing anything else. You would be given the pill once and that part of you would be different forever. Before taking the pill, you would know which part of you would change. You did not want to take the pill, but someone who was bigger and stronger than you made you take it.***

***How much would you be changed by a pill that changed. . .***

1. Your memory of the time you were most sick? (something about the memory changes so that you remember things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to steal? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Your favorite food? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to eat meat? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to spit at someone? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to keep teachers from asking people to pray in school? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Your memory of the most fun things you have done with your friends? (something about the memory changes so that you remember things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Your happiest memory? (something about the memory changes so that you remember things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
9. Your favorite book? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Your favorite singer? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to make people say the pledge of allegiance in school? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to hit someone who is smaller than you?  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to tell someone a small lie to help them feel better?  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to cheat on a test? \_\_\_\_\_
15. Your memory of your last birthday? (something about the memory changes so that you remember things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
16. Your favorite TV show? \_\_\_\_\_

## VERSION 4 (EXPERIMENT 1)

Night pre-test question response:

Birthday party pre-test question response:

***Okay. Let's pretend that it is far in the future and scientists have made a pill that changes people in some ways but keeps them the same in other ways. If someone took them, these pills would change only one part of that person, without changing anything else. The person would be given the pill once and that part of them would be different forever. Before taking the pill, the person would know which part of them would change.***

***Let's pretend that someone else made a person you don't know, Chris, take this pill. Chris did not want to take the pill, but someone who was bigger and stronger than Chris made Chris take it.***

***How much would Chris be changed by a pill that changed. . .***

1. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to spit at someone? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to cheat on a test? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to steal? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to keep teachers from asking people to pray in school? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Chris's favorite singer? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Chris's memory of the most fun things Chris done with Chris's friends? (something about the memory changes so that Chris remembers things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to eat meat? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Chris's happiest memory? (something about the memory changes so that Chris remembers things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
9. Chris's favorite TV show? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to make people say the pledge of allegiance in school? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to tell someone a small lie to help them feel better? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Whether Chris thinks it's okay or not okay to hit someone who is smaller than you?  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Chris's favorite food? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Chris's memory of the time Chris was most sick? (something about the memory changes so that Chris remembers things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
15. Chris's memory of Chris's last birthday? (something about the memory changes so that Chris remembers things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
16. Chris's favorite book? \_\_\_\_\_

***Great job! We're almost done. In the last part of the game, let's keep pretending that it is far in the future and scientists have made a pill that changes people in some ways but keeps them the same in other ways. But now, let's pretend that someone made you take the pill. Remember, if you took them, these pills would change only one part of you, without changing anything else. You would be given the pill once and that part of you would be different forever. Before taking the pill, you would know which part of you would change. You did not want to take the pill, but someone who was bigger and stronger than you made you take it.***

***How much would you be changed by a pill that changed. . .***

1. Your favorite food? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Your favorite TV show? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to eat meat? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to keep teachers from asking people to pray in school? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to make people say the pledge of allegiance in school? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to tell someone a small lie to help them feel better?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Your memory of the time you were most sick? (something about the memory changes so that you remember things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Your favorite book? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to spit at someone? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Your memory of the most fun things you have done with your friends? (something about the memory changes so that you remember things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
11. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to steal? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Your memory of your last birthday? (something about the memory changes so that you remember things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
13. Your happiest memory? (something about the memory changes so that you remember things differently) \_\_\_\_\_
14. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to cheat on a test? \_\_\_\_\_
15. Whether you think it's okay or not okay to hit someone who is smaller than you?  
\_\_\_\_\_
16. Your favorite singer? \_\_\_\_\_



## VERSION 1 (EXPERIMENT 2)

Night pre-test question response:

Birthday party pre-test question response:

Let's pretend that it is far in the future and scientists have made a pill that changes people in some ways but keeps them the same in other ways. If someone took them, these pills would change only one part of that person, without changing anything else. The person would take the pill once, and that part of them would be different forever. After I tell you about each person, please point to the part of the scale that shows how much the pill changed that person.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. This person's favorite color used to be green. Then he/she took the pill, and now his/her favorite color is blue.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. This person used to be a turtle. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she is a person.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. This person used to think that it is wrong to cheat on tests in school. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to cheat on tests in school.

Did anything else about the person change, or did everything else stay the same?

[If they say something else changed] What else about the person is different now?

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. This person used to think that it is okay to call other kids names. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to call other kids names.

Did anything else about the person change, or did everything else stay the same?

[If they say something else changed] What else about the person is different now?

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. This person used to think that it is okay to hit other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to hit other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. This person used to think that it is okay to cheat on tests in school. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to cheat on tests in school.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. This person used to think that it is okay to steal from other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to steal from other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. This person used to think that it is wrong to steal from other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to steal from other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. This person used to think that it is wrong to call other kids names. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to call other kids names.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. This person used to think that it is wrong to hit other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to hit other people.

You're doing a great job! In the next part of the game, let's pretend that it is far in the future and scientists have made a pill that changes people in some ways but keeps them the same in other ways. If someone took them, these pills would change only one part of that person, without changing anything else, just like before. I'm going to tell you about changes that sound like the ones we just did, but now, after I tell you about each person, please point to the part of the scale that shows how much the pill changed who would want to be friends with that person.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. This person's favorite color used to be green. Then he/she took the pill, and now his/her favorite color is blue.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. This person used to be a turtle. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she is a person.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. This person used to think that it is okay to call other kids names. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to call other kids names.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. This person used to think that it is wrong to hit other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to hit other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. This person used to think that it is wrong to cheat on tests in school. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to cheat on tests in school.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. This person used to think that it is okay to steal from other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to steal from other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. This person used to think that it is wrong to call other kids names. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to call other kids names.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. This person used to think that it is okay to hit other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to hit other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. This person used to think that it is okay to cheat on tests in school. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to cheat on tests in school.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. This person used to think that it is wrong to steal from other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to steal from other people.

That is the end of the game, and you did such a great job! Before you leave, though, I wanted to make sure to tell you that there aren't any pills like the ones we were talking about in the game. We were just pretending – in real life, you can't take a pill that would change how you think.

## VERSION 2 (EXPERIMENT 2)

Night pre-test question response:

Birthday party pre-test question response:

Let's pretend that it is far in the future and scientists have made a pill that changes people in some ways but keeps them the same in other ways. If someone took them, these pills would change only one part of that person, without changing anything else. The person would take the pill once, and that part of them would be different forever. After I tell you about each person, please point to the part of the scale that shows how much the pill changed that person.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. This person's favorite color used to be green. Then he/she took the pill, and now his/her favorite color is blue.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. This person used to be a turtle. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she is a person.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. This person used to think that it is okay to cheat on tests in school. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to cheat on tests in school.

Did anything else about the person change, or did everything else stay the same?

[If they say something else changed] What else about the person is different now?

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. This person used to think that it is okay to hit other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to hit other people.

Did anything else about the person change, or did everything else stay the same?

[If they say something else changed] What else about the person is different now?

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. This person used to think that it is wrong to hit other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to hit other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. This person used to think that it is wrong to steal from other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to steal from other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. This person used to think that it is okay to steal from other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to steal from other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. This person used to think that it is wrong to call other kids names. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to call other kids names.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. This person used to think that it is okay to call other kids names. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to call other kids names.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. This person used to think that it is wrong to cheat on tests in school. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to cheat on tests in school.

You're doing a great job! In the next part of the game, let's pretend that it is far in the future and scientists have made a pill that changes people in some ways but keeps them the same in other ways. If someone took them, these pills would change only one part of that person, without changing anything else, just like before. I'm going to tell you about changes that sound like the ones we just did, but now, after I tell you about each person, please point to the part of the scale that shows how much the pill changed who would want to be friends with that person.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. This person used to be a turtle. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she is a person.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. This person's favorite color used to be green. Then he/she took the pill, and now his/her favorite color is blue.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. This person used to think that it is okay to cheat on tests in school. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to cheat on tests in school.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. This person used to think that it is wrong to steal from other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to steal from other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. This person used to think that it is okay to steal from other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to steal from other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. This person used to think that it is okay to call other kids names. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to call other kids names.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. This person used to think that it is wrong to cheat on tests in school. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to cheat on tests in school.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. This person used to think that it is wrong to call other kids names. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to call other kids names.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. This person used to think that it is okay to hit other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to hit other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. This person used to think that it is wrong to hit other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to hit other people.

That is the end of the game, and you did such a great job! Before you leave, though, I wanted to make sure to tell you that there aren't any pills like the ones we were talking about in the game. We were just pretending – in real life, you can't take a pill that would change how you think.

### VERSION 3 (EXPERIMENT 2)

Night pre-test question response:

Birthday party pre-test question response:

Let's pretend that it is far in the future and scientists have made a pill that changes people in some ways but keeps them the same in other ways. If someone took them, these pills would change only one part of that person, without changing anything else. The person would take the pill once, and that part of them would be different forever. After I tell you about each person, please point to the part of the scale that shows how much the pill changed who would want to be friends with that person.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. This person's favorite color used to be green. Then he/she took the pill, and now his/her favorite color is blue.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. This person used to be a turtle. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she is a person.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. This person used to think that it is wrong to steal from other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to steal from other people.

Did anything else about the person change, or did everything else stay the same?

[If they say something else changed] What else about the person is different now?

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. This person used to think that it is okay to steal from other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to steal from other people.

Did anything else about the person change, or did everything else stay the same?

[If they say something else changed] What else about the person is different now?

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. This person used to think that it is wrong to call other kids names. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to call other kids names.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. This person used to think that it is okay to hit other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to hit other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. This person used to think that it is okay to cheat on tests in school. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to cheat on tests in school.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. This person used to think that it is wrong to hit other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to hit other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. This person used to think that it is wrong to cheat on tests in school. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to cheat on tests in school.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. This person used to think that it is okay to call other kids names. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to call other kids names.

You're doing a great job! In the next part of the game, let's keep pretending that it is far in the future and scientists have made a pill that changes people in some ways but keeps them the same in other ways. If someone took them, these pills would change only one part of that person, without changing anything else, just like before. I'm going to tell you about changes that sound like the ones we just did, but now, after I tell you about each person, please point to the part of the scale that shows how much the pill changed that person.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. This person used to be a turtle. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she is a person.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. This person's favorite color used to be green. Then he/she took the pill, and now his/her favorite color is blue.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. This person used to think that it is okay to steal from other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to steal from other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. This person used to think that it is wrong to hit other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to hit other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. This person used to think that it is okay to hit other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to hit other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. This person used to think that it is okay to cheat on tests in school. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to cheat on tests in school.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. This person used to think that it is okay to call other kids names. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to call other kids names.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. This person used to think that it is wrong to steal from other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to steal from other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. This person used to think that it is wrong to call other kids names. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to call other kids names.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. This person used to think that it is wrong to cheat on tests in school. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to cheat on tests in school.

That is the end of the game, and you did such a great job! Before you leave, though, I wanted to make sure to tell you that there aren't any pills like the ones we were talking about in the game. We were just pretending – in real life, you can't take a pill that would change how you think.

## VERSION 4 (EXPERIMENT 2)

Night pre-test question response:

Birthday party pre-test question response:

Let's pretend that it is far in the future and scientists have made a pill that changes people in some ways but keeps them the same in other ways. If someone took them, these pills would change only one part of that person, without changing anything else. The person would take the pill once, and that part of them would be different forever. After I tell you about each person, please point to the part of the scale that shows how much the pill changed who would want to be friends with that person.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. This person used to be a turtle. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she is a person.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. This person's favorite color used to be green. Then he/she took the pill, and now his/her favorite color is blue.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. This person used to think that it is wrong to hit other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to hit other people.

Did anything else about the person change, or did everything else stay the same?

[If they say something else changed] What else about the person is different now?

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. This person used to think that it is okay to cheat on tests in school. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to cheat on tests in school.

Did anything else about the person change, or did everything else stay the same?

[If they say something else changed] What else about the person is different now?

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. This person used to think that it is wrong to cheat on tests in school. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to cheat on tests in school.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. This person used to think that it is okay to hit other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to hit other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. This person used to think that it is wrong to steal from other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to steal from other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. This person used to think that it is okay to call other kids names. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to call other kids names.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. This person used to think that it is okay to steal from other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to steal from other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. This person used to think that it is wrong to call other kids names. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to call other kids names.

You're doing a great job! In the next part of the game, let's keep pretending that it is far in the future and scientists have made a pill that changes people in some ways but keeps them the same in other ways. If someone took them, these pills would change only one part of that person, without changing anything else, just like before. I'm going to tell you about changes that sound like the ones we just did, but now, after I tell you about each person, please point to the part of the scale that shows how much the pill changed that person.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. This person's favorite color used to be green. Then he/she took the pill, and now his/her favorite color is blue.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. This person used to be a turtle. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she is a person.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. This person used to think that it is wrong to hit other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to hit other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. This person used to think that it is wrong to call other kids names. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to call other kids names.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. This person used to think that it is okay to steal from other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to steal from other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. This person used to think that it is wrong to steal from other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to steal from other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. This person used to think that it is wrong to cheat on tests in school. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is okay to cheat on tests in school.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. This person used to think that it is okay to hit other people. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to hit other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. This person used to think that it is okay to cheat on tests in school. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to cheat on tests in school.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. This person used to think that it is okay to call other kids names. Then he/she took the pill, and now he/she thinks that it is wrong to call other kids names.

That is the end of the game, and you did such a great job! Before you leave, though, I wanted to make sure to tell you that there aren't any pills like the ones we were talking about in the game. We were just pretending – in real life, you can't take a pill that would change how you think.



### Scale Used In Experiments 1-2

