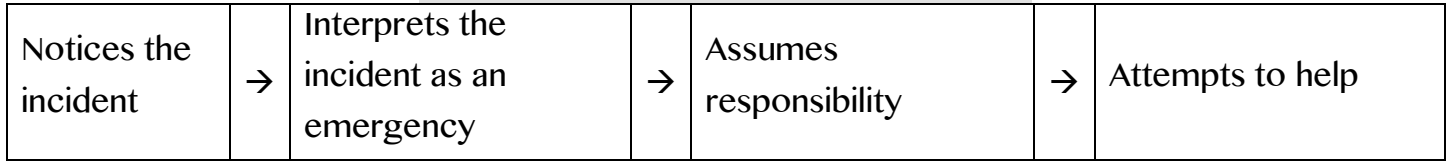


Model of Bystander Intervention



The Bystander Intervention Model predicts that people are more likely to help others _____.

As the diagram indicates, bystanders first must _____.

Obviously, if they don't take note of the situation there is no reason to help. Bystanders also need to _____

_____—or at least one in which someone needs assistance. Again, if people do not interpret a situation as one in which someone needs assistance, _____.

Another decision bystanders make is whether they should _____.

One repeated finding in research studies on helping is that a bystander is less likely to help if _____.

When other bystanders are present responsibility for helping is diffused. If a lone bystander is present he or she is more likely to _____.

Factors that Influence Helping

_____. In ambiguous situations, (i.e., it is unclear that there is _____) people are much less likely to offer assistance than in situations involving a _____ (Shotland & Heinold, 1985). They are also less likely to help in _____ than in familiar ones (e.g., when they are in strange cities rather than in their hometowns).

_____. The likelihood of helping increases as the _____ declines (Simmons, 1991). We are more likely to lend our class notes to someone whom we believe will return them than to a person who _____.

_____ . The presence of others may diffuse the sense of _____
It follows that if you suddenly felt faint and were about to pass out on the street, you would be more likely to receive help if there are only _____
than if the street is crowded with pedestrians. With fewer people present, it becomes _____
to point to the "other guy" as the one responsible for taking action. If everyone believes the other guy will act, then _____.

_____ . People are more willing to help others whom they perceive to be _____—people who share a common _____
They are even more likely to help others who _____
than those in different attire (Cialdini & Trost, 1998). People also tend to be more willing to help _____
_____ (Gaulin & McBurney, 2001).

_____ . People are generally more willing to help others when they are in a _____
_____ (Berkowitz, 1987).

_____ . Despite changes in traditional gender roles, women in need are more likely than men in need to _____
(Benson, Karabenick, & Lerner, 1976).

_____ . People are much more likely to help others they judge to be _____
_____ than those they believe have _____
(Batson, 1998). Thus, they may fail to lend assistance to homeless people and drug addicts whom they feel "deserve what they get."

_____ . Social norms prescribe behaviors that are _____
(Batson, 1998). The social norm of "doing your part" in helping _____
places a demand on people to help, especially in situations where their behavior is _____
(Gaulin & McBurney, 2001). For example, people are more likely to make a charitable donation when they are asked to do so by a co-worker in full view of others than when they receive an appeal in the mail in the privacy of their own home.