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## Chapter 2

Student:

- 1. If a research study found that career motivation was higher among recent immigrants to Canada than long-standing Canadian residents, most people might readily offer several reasonable explanations for this finding. However, if a study found that career motivation was higher among long-standing Canadian residents than recent immigrants to Canada, most people might generate an equally convincing set of explanations. This example demonstrates the problems associated with:
  - A. operational definitions.
  - B. hypotheses.
  - C. hindsight bias.
  - D. theoretical predictions.
- 2. Which of the following is true of human observation?
  - A. Our brain perceives events as accurately as the best available digital video equipment.
  - B. Our senses can be fooled with relative ease because of which our observations can lead us astray.
  - C. Generalizations based on our sensory experiences tend to be always correct.
  - D. One of the advantages of human observation is that what we witness in one situation can be easily applied to all similar situations.

- 3. One of the problems of after-the-fact or "hindsight" explanations is that:
  - A. there are many ways of explaining past events and there is usually no way to know which of these ways is correct.
  - B. they fail to provide a foundation on which further scientific study can occur.
  - C. they are usually too theoretically complex and sophisticated.
  - D. there are many ways of explaining past events, without overemphasizing validity.
- 4. Which of the following is NOT one of the characteristics of science, according to Skinner?
  - A. cumulative
  - B. a process more than a product
  - C. the topic studied
  - D. an attitude
- 5. One of the characteristics distinguishes the sciences, like psychology, from the humanities, like English literature, is that science:
  - A. is cumulative
  - B. is an attitude
  - C. covers different topics
  - D. questions authority

- 6. A researcher who is always willing to consider criticisms of his theory and to make theoretical revisions and adjustments when the evidence supports it is demonstrating behaviour most consistent with which key scientific attitude?
  - A. question authority
  - B. curiosity
  - C. open skepticism
  - D. intellectual honesty
- 7. Sitting in class one day, Ben wonders aloud to his friend James, why it is that multiple-choice exams seem harder than essay exams. James, whose older sister is a college professor, tells him that research shows that it is easier to trick students with multiple-choice questions so they are in fact harder. "Wow!" Ben thinks, "So, that explains it." Ben would have been better off seeking another opinion, or at least asking James about the research he is talking about. If he had, Ben would be demonstrating a healthy scientific attitude of:
  - A. questioning authority
  - B. open skepticism
  - C. open-mindedness
  - D. intellectual honesty
- 8. When the central tenet of knowing is not what people think and believe, but rather how nature behaves, then we must accept the data and follow them wherever they take us. This attitude is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. intellectual honesty
  - B. scientific thinking
  - C. open skepticism
  - D. cultural understanding

- 9. What helps ensure accurate and honest presentation of results?
  - A. When scientists protect their methods of inquiry from others
  - B. When scientists announce their findings immediately after a study
  - C. When scientists ignore data that is contrary to their theory
  - D. When scientists allow their work to be evaluated by other scientists
- 10. Many people doubted Sigmund Freud and his psychodynamic theory. They wanted to know what evidence Freud was basing his conclusions on, and wondered if there might be a better explanation for the causes of human behaviour. These people's doubts are most similar to which key scientific attitude?
  - A. curiosity
  - B. open skepticism
  - C. intellectual honesty
  - D. creativity
- 11. Which of the following is the first process of the scientific method?
  - A. Predict
  - B. Observe
  - C. Test
  - D. Interpret

- 12. A psychodynamic psychologist assumes that people with unresolved childhood issues are more susceptible to stress and anxiety. This psychologist's assumption is best viewed as an example of:
  - A. a hypothesis.
  - B. an experiment.
  - C. correlational research.
  - D. a dependent variable.
- 13. Which of the following is NOT a basic process of the scientific method?
  - A. Observing
  - B. Falsifying
  - C. Interpreting
  - D. Testing

14. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ stages of the scientific method, researchers express their expectations as a theory.

- A. communication; testing
- B. prediction; interpretation
- C. observation; prediction
- D. communication; prediction

## 15. A theory is defined as:

- A. a practice that appears to be and claims to be science, even though it does not use the scientific method to come to conclusions.
- B. the repetition of a study to confirm the results.
- C. a specific, informed, and testable prediction of what kind of outcome should occur under a particular condition.
- D. a set of related assumptions from which testable predictions can be made.
- 16. Jennifer thinks that she does just as well on her tests when she studies in the living room with the television on. Her idea is called a
  - A. theory
  - B. hypothesis
  - C. placebo
  - D. confound
- 17. A theory is best defined as:
  - A. a tentative explanation or prediction about some phenomenon.
  - B. a specific prediction, often in the form of an "if-then" statement.
  - C. conducting research to test a prediction.
  - D. a set of related assumptions from which testable predictable can be made.

- 18. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a specific, informed, and testable prediction of what kind of outcome should occur under a particular condition.
  - A. theory
  - B. hypothesis
  - C. operational definition
  - D. variable
- 19. When Ted's teacher asked her students to introduce themselves and tell the class what they did on their summer vacation, Ted noted that all of the smart kids had gone on great trips. He determined that travel must make you smart. Ted gathered information from the students in his school and analyzed it. Ted is testing his
  - A. theory
  - B. fact
  - C. hypothesis
  - D. formal explanation
- 20. Bruce notices that on the days that he eats lunch at Archie's diner, people are less likely to ask him to join them for the afternoon coffee break. Bruce wonders why this is happening and thinks his co-workers must assume he doesn't want coffee after a hearty lunch. If Bruce were to use the scientific process now that he has a tentative explanation, what would be his next step?
  - A. test his hypothesis
  - B. develop a theory
  - C. communicate his ideas with others
  - D. interpret his findings

- 21. A humanistic psychologist believes that people who don't have a clear sense of meaning in their lives are more vulnerable to depression and physical illness. This psychologist's beliefs are best viewed as an example of:
  - A. scientific skepticism.
  - B. a hypothesis.
  - C. a control group.
  - D. conducting research.
- 22. In the fourth step of the scientific method, scientists use mathematical techniques to

\_\_\_\_\_\_the results and determine whether they are significant and closely fit the prediction or not.

- A. interpret
- B. predict
- C. observe
- D. test
- 23. Replication of a study is important:
  - A. to confirm the results of the study.
  - B. to formulate the hypothesis of the study.
  - C. for practitioners of pseudoscience.
  - D. to interpret the results of the study.

- 24. Whether a result holds or not, new predictions can be generated from the data, leading in turn to new studies. This is how the process of scientific discovery is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. repetitive
  - B. replicative
  - C. cumulative
  - D. degradative
- 25. Which of the following is NOT one of the purposes of the fifth stage of the scientific method, communication?
  - A. allows for replication.
  - B. accumulation of knowledge.
  - C. peer review evaluation.
  - D. testing validity.
- 26. Pseudoscience tends to disregard real world observation and established research findings. Thus, pseudoscience ignores which characteristic of the scientific method?
  - A. questioning authority
  - B. open skepticism
  - C. open-mindedness
  - D. intellectual honesty

27. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of pseudoscience?

- A. tests validity
- B. disregards real world observations and established research findings
- C. lacks internal skepticism
- D. lacks cumulative progress
- 28. Which of the following would be considered a pseudoscience?
  - A. Art
  - B. Astrology
  - C. Philosophy
  - D. Art, Astrology and Philosophy could all be considered pseudoscience
- 29. In scientific research, it all comes down to
  - A. data
  - B. the experts
  - C. hindsight
  - D. understanding why
- 30. Psychology makes use of several types of \_\_\_\_\_\_ which are plans for how to conduct a study.
  - A. hypotheses
  - B. research designs
  - C. experiments
  - D. assumptions

31. Self-report methods (both interviews and surveys) are used when scientists want to know about

- A. cause and effect
- B. relationships between variables
- C. bodily responses
- D. people's thoughts, feelings, and attitudes
- 32. The design chosen for a given study depends on:
  - A. the method of research.
  - B. the assumed answer.
  - C. the question being asked.
  - D. the subject area being studied.
- 33. A researcher is interested in the effects of glucose on memory performance in preadolescent, obese boys. Preadolescent, obese boys would be the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of interest for the researcher.
  - A. sample
  - B. population
  - C. variable
  - D. operational definition

34. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ is anything that changes within or differs between individuals.

- A. hypothesis
- B. design
- C. variable
- D. theory

- 35. Attitudes toward pork, grooming procedures, educational status, and number of dental visits per year could all be considered \_\_\_\_\_\_ that may be of interest to psychologists.
  - A. commitments
  - B. variables
  - C. hypotheses
  - D. methods
- 36. Which of the following is true about the principles of research design?
  - A. The design chosen for a given study depends on the answers provided by the population.
  - B. How variables influence each other has more importance than when they influence each other.
  - C. The first step in obtaining a sample is for the researchers to decide the makeup of the entire group.
  - D. Research is almost always conducted on populations, not samples.
- 37. A researcher is interested in the effects of glucose on memory performance in preadolescent, obese boys. The actual boys would participated in the study would the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. sample
  - B. population
  - C. variable
  - D. operational definition

38. A subset of the population is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sample
- B. variable
- C. size
- D. set
- 39. While conducting a research interview, a participant becomes slightly embarrassed and decides to answer the questions in a way that makes him look more friendly and acceptable to the interviewer. This example most clearly demonstrates which concern in research?
  - A. experimenter effects
  - B. placebo effect
  - C. social desirability bias
  - D. random sampling

Jessica wants to conduct a study about differences in jealousy between men and women in Canada. She asks 400 undergraduate men and women a series of questions about hypothetical scenarios of partner infidelity.

- 40. What is Jessica's population?
  - A. men in Canada
  - B. women in the university
  - C. the 400 undergraduate men and women chosen
  - D. men and women in Canada

## 41. What is Jessica's sample?

- A. men in Canada
- B. women in the university
- C. the 400 undergraduate men and women chosen
- D. men and women in Canada
- 42. Which of the following is the most probable reason Jessica's study may be flawed?
  - A. Her sample's attitudes may not truly represent the population's attitudes.
  - B. It is common knowledge that men and women are equally jealous.
  - C. Her sample is not large enough to yield a statistically valid conclusion.
  - D. She carefully selected men and women who had no idea about her study.
- 43. When a researcher is interested in a particular question or topic that is relatively new to the field, it is best to use a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. representative sample
  - B. experimental study
  - C. descriptive design
  - D. case study

44. In \_\_\_\_\_\_ the researcher makes no prediction and does not try to control any variables.

- A. representative samples
- B. experimental studies
- C. sampling
- D. descriptive designs

- 45. Howdoes self-esteem change among adolescents who differ in the timing of their puberty? This is an example of a question in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. descriptive design
  - B. random sampling
  - C. experimental study
  - D. correlational design
- 46. Case study is considered which kind of method of research?
  - A. descriptive research
  - B. correlational research
  - C. experimental research
  - D. hypothetical research

47. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ involves observation of one person, often over a long period of time.

- A. naturalistic observation
- B. case study
- C. interview
- D. sample

- 48. The following is an excerpt from an in-depth paper Dr. Paxton wrote about her client: "Miss T. experienced the loss of her parents at an early age. She is now 36, divorced, and has two children. Miss T. has difficulty maintaining steady employment. Eight months ago, she met the criteria for diagnosis of major depressive disorder. Miss T. is responding well to an experimental antidepressant and to cognitive behavioural therapy. She has a hopeful prognosis." This research method is considered \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. inferential
  - B. a case study
  - C. naturalistic observation
  - D. correlational
- 49. Which of the following is an advantage of the case study method of research?
  - A. Case studies are generalizable to the population at large.
  - B. Case studies are a good method for studying rare events.
  - C. Case studies are very useful for determining cause-effect relationships.
  - D. Case studies are a good method for studying a large number of participants.
- 50. As part of a class on animal learning, students are sent to a local park and are asked to watch and record the feeding behaviour of the crows there. These students are engaged in which method of research?
  - A. a case study
  - B. naturalistic observation
  - C. a survey
  - D. an experiment

- 51. In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, the researcher tries to be as unobtrusive as possible so as not to influence or bias the behaviour of interest.
  - A. experiment
  - B. survey
  - C. naturalistic observation
  - D. random assignment
- 52. Which of the following statements about naturalistic observations is true?
  - A. Naturalistic observations often make use of the double-blind procedure.
  - B. Naturalistic observations do not contribute to make causal conclusions.
  - C. Naturalistic observations tend to have low validity.
  - D. Naturalistic observations tend to have more independent than dependent variables.
- 53. Cal believes that a larger percentage of a city's population will engage in public displays of affection in highly populated cities due to feelings of anonymity when an individual is among a lot of other people. He watches people's interactions with each other in the university area, and unobtrusively counts the number of couples who are holding hands, hugging, or kissing. He then does the same in the sparsely populated city of Stillwater, Oklahoma. The research method Cal used is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a true experiment
  - B. a case study
  - C. naturalistic observation
  - D. interviewing

- 54. Which of the following is an example of naturalistic observation?
  - A. A biological psychologist manipulates caffeine dosages administered to rats and records the rats' running distances.
  - B. A cognitive psychologist who is interested in problem solving asks groups of twenty-year-olds, forty-year-olds, and sixty-year-olds to solve a word puzzle.
  - C. A clinical psychologist carefully considers his client's responses to questions about her childhood.
  - D. A developmental psychologist watches, from behind a hidden window, the play patterns of four-year-olds.
- 55. \_\_\_\_\_ are a widely-used technique for gaining information about peoples' thoughts and behaviours.
  - A. Correlational designs
  - B. Naturalistic observations
  - C. Case studies
  - D. Interviews

56. Both \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ involve specific questions, usually asked precisely the same way to each respondent.

- A. case studies; interviews
- B. interviews; surveys
- C. double-blind studies; case studies
- D. surveys; double-blind studies

57. One of the pitfalls of collecting data via large-scale interviews and surveys is that:

- A. they cost too much.
- B. one cannot prevent experimenter expectancy effects.
- C. one can get biased responses.
- D. they are time-intensive.

58. A representative sample is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. subset of the population that truly reflects the characteristics of that population
- B. randomly generated series of numbers that help researchers select people to participate in a study
- C. research method that employs such techniques as interviewing and surveying
- D. number of individuals a researcher knows whom the researcher can easily persuade to participate in a study
- 59. Dr. Jones is interested in conducting a survey of all the college students at her university. She is careful when conducting her research to make sure that each student on campus has an equal opportunity to participate in her survey. To create her survey sample, Dr. Jones will use:
  - A. random sampling.
  - B. random assignment.
  - C. random preference.
  - D. random appointment.

- A. Descriptive statistics
- B. Descriptive designs
- C. Correlational designs
- D. Random assignments
- 61. Dr. Little has heard that people tend to become more politically conservative as they get older. She decides to conduct a study to see if this is true. She conducts a telephone survey where she asks participants their age and political affiliation. She then uses statistics to see whether there is a relationship between these two variables. Which of the following research designs best describes Dr. Little's research?
  - A. experimental research
  - B. correlational research
  - C. naturalistic observation
  - D. narrative inquiry
- 62. \_\_\_\_\_ are useful when the variables cannot be manipulated and are controlled by the experimenter.
  - A. Correlational studies
  - B. Experimental studies
  - C. Single-blind studies
  - D. Descriptive statistics

- 63. Which of the following statements regarding correlation statistics is true?
  - A. The major advantage of the correlational approach is that it establishes whether one variable actually causes the other or vice versa.
  - B. Correlation by itself is a necessary and sufficient condition for causation is experimental studies.
  - C. Correlational studies are useful when the variables can be easily manipulated; that is, controlled by the experimenter.
  - D. Correlational designs measure two or more variables and their relationship to one another.
- 64. The major limitation of the correlational approach is:
  - A. it influences the behaviour of the participants via the experimenter's knowledge of who is in which condition.
  - B. the probability of social desirability bias is extreme.
  - C. it does not establish whether one variable actually causes the other or vice versa.
  - D. people do not always accurately report their true thoughts or feelings.
- 65. High salary has a strong positive correlation with grey hair. This tells you that
  - A. if you have grey hair it will cause you to have a high salary.
  - B. grey hair is a placebo for high salary.
  - C. there is no relationship between salary and hair colour.
  - D. as salary gets smaller an individual's hair gets less grey.

66. Correlations range between - 1.00 and + 1.00. Coefficients near 0.00 are an indication of:

- A. a direct and positive association between variables X and Y.
- B. the lack of any relationship between variables X and Y.
- C. an increase in variables X and Y.
- D. a decrease in variable Y as variable X increases.
- 67. What happens as a correlation approaches + 1.00 or 1.00?
  - A. The strength of the relationship increases.
  - B. The strength of the relationship decreases.
  - C. There is an inversely proportional relationship between the two variables.
  - D. There is no relationship between the two variables.
- 68. Dr. Butcher calculated a + 0.87 correlation coefficient between the number of days students attended class for the semester and their final exam scores. What can he interpret from this finding?
  - A. Students' absences caused them to do well in the final exam.
  - B. Students' absence from classes had no effect on their final exam scores.
  - C. A very large number of students attended classes for the semester.
  - D. A good attendance record is related to better performance on exams.

- 69. Sally hires a statistician to determine the relationship between attending her yoga classes and stress of individuals. The statistician says there is a very high correlation of +1.25. What should Sally do?
  - A. Advertise that taking her yoga class causes lowered stress.
  - B. Advertise that taking her yoga class has been correlated with lower levels of stress.
  - C. Fire the statistician.
  - D. Nothing.
- 70. In a positive correlation, high scores on one variable are associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_ scores on a second variable.
  - A. below average
  - B. low
  - C. average
  - D. high
- 71. Which of the following statements regarding correlation coefficients is false?
  - A. A correlation of + 0.75 indicates a stronger association than a correlation of + 0.50.
  - B. A correlation of 0.75 indicates a stronger association than a correlation of + 0.50.
  - C. A correlation of 0.75 indicates a stronger association than a correlation of 0.50.
  - D. A correlation of + 0.50 indicates a stronger association than a correlation of 0.75.

- 72. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ variable in an experiment is an attribute that is manipulated by the experimenter under controlled conditions.
  - A. quantitative
  - B. independent
  - C. confounding
  - D. outcome
- 73. In what type of study does a researcher manipulate at least one variable to see the effects on another variable?
  - A. correlational
  - B. experimental
  - C. descriptive
  - D. all types of research involving experimenter manipulation

74. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ variable is the outcome, or response to the experimental manipulation.

- A. predictor
- B. experimental
- C. categorical
- D. dependent

- 75. An educational psychologist wants to study the effectiveness of using the Internet during academic courses instead of traditional classroom courses. She designs a study in which one group of students is assigned to take a course in a standard classroom with a live instructor. Another group of students is assigned to take the same course via the Internet. The psychologist then compares the course grades for students in each of the two groups. In this case, the instruction group (regular class vs. Internet class) would be considered the:
  - A. dependent variable.
  - B. correlational variable.
  - C. confounding variable.
  - D. independent variable.

Dr. Bischer is conducting a study to determine if men who wear a new type of soccer uniform made from a specially designed fabric will perform better in soccer matches. She recruits a professional soccer team to participate. She randomly assigns half of the men to wear the new-material uniforms made in the color blue and the other half to wear old-material uniforms made in the color blue and the uniform test, they are not told which of the uniforms is made from the new material. They are asked to wear their assigned uniforms and score as many goals as possible in a practice game against one another. Dr. Bischer is noting the number of goals scored. Ultimately, the men who are wearing the old uniforms are not more beneficial to performance than the old uniforms, but she will rerun her study a few more times.

76. What is the dependent variable in Dr. Bischer's study?

- A. The old uniforms
- B. The new uniforms
- C. The number of goals scored
- D. The color blue or red

77. What is the independent variable in Dr. Bischer's study?

- A. The type of uniform worn-old or new material
- B. The number of goals scored
- C. The men who did not know their roles in the study
- D. Trying to score as many goals as possible
- 78. From a scientific viewpoint, why was it important for Dr. Bischer to randomly assign the men to wear new uniforms or old uniforms?
  - A. Some of the men will feel it was unfair that they did not get new uniforms and will not be motivated to be competitive-in this case, therefore, the uniform assigned was simply the luck of the draw.
  - B. She wanted the men to feel they all had a chance of wearing their old uniforms, in which they would likely be more comfortable.
  - C. Some of the men who could not participate that day were then used as a control group, and she wanted to make sure she had an even number of new and old uniforms left over.
  - D. She wanted to ensure that the two groups were, on average, similar in ability and motivation, so that any differences in the end would be due to the experimental manipulation.
- 79. What was the experimental group in Dr. Bischer's study?
  - A. The men who wore the old-material red uniforms
  - B. The men who wore the new-material blue uniforms
  - C. Keeping track of whether or not each man received a new uniform
  - D. The total number of goals scored by both the red team and the blue team

80. Which of the following best explains Dr. Bischer's decision to conduct this study again?

- A. She did not believe the initial findings that the old-material uniforms are better.
- B. She wants to make sure her findings were not simply due to chance.
- C. She wishes to report only data that verify her initial beliefs.
- D. Since it was a practice match, she felt the players were taking liberties by not applying themselves to the game.
- 81. A stress researcher wants to look at the effect of meditation on anxiety. To do this, she creates two groups of subjects: one group receives instruction in meditation, while the other receives no training at all. One month later, she has subjects complete a questionnaire designed to measure anxiety and she looks to see whether there are any differences in anxiety between the two groups. In this experiment, the meditation condition (meditation vs. no meditation) is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ variable and anxiety is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ variable.
  - A. dependent; independent
  - B. independent; dependent
  - C. correlational; experimental
  - D. confounding; dependent

82. The participants in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ do not receive the independent variable or treatment.

- A. control group
- B. experimental group
- C. hypothetical group
- D. scientific group

- 83. Clients undergoing treatment for phobic disorder agree to participate in a clinical trial of a new antidepressant medication. The clients are randomly divided into two groups. Both receive pills to take on a daily basis, but only one of the groups receives pills with the newly produced, active ingredients. The other group's pills contain no active ingredients. In this study, the group that receives the pills that do not contain the active ingredients is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. treatment group
  - B. control group
  - C. sham-operated group
  - D. experimental group
- 84. In a study on sugar consumption and activity level, an artificial sweetener would be an appropriate \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. correlation
  - B. confound
  - C. pseudoscience
  - D. placebo
- 85. Clients undergoing treatment for depression agree to participate in a clinical trial of a new antidepressant medication. The clients are randomly divided into two groups. Both receive pills to take on a daily basis, but only one of the groups receives pills with the newly produced, active ingredients. The other group's pills contain no active ingredients. In this study, the pills that contain no active ingredients are said to be \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. placebos
  - B. confounds
  - C. inappropriate to use in a study
  - D. an experimental group

- 86. An additional variable whose influence cannot be separated from the independent variable being examined is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. dependent variable
  - B. confounding variable
  - C. independent variable
  - D. quantitative variable
- 87. A psychologist in a laboratory is studying participants' perceptions of the attractiveness of several perfume odours. However, as he conducts his study, people are cooking their lunches in the break room next door, and the smell of onions and fish is making its way into the lab. He should cease his experiment for the day because the food smell is most likely \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a double-blind variable
  - B. a control variable
  - C. a confounding variable
  - D. a placebo
- 88. In \_\_\_\_\_, participants do not know the experimental condition to which they have been assigned.
  - A. case studies
  - B. single-blind studies
  - C. interviews and surveys
  - D. descriptive studies

- 89. Jack is a participant in a cognitive experiment, but he does not know if he is in the experimental group or the control group. The researchers, however, are aware of the condition to which he has been assigned. The study in which Jack is participating is called \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a single-blind study
  - B. a double-blind study
  - C. a hierarchical model study
  - D. naturalistic observation
- 90. Which of the following is an advantage of double-blind studies?
  - A. It prevents experimenter expectancy effects.
  - B. It ensures that participants know the experimental condition to which they have been assigned.
  - C. It helps avoid the possibility of confounding variables influencing an experiment.
  - D. It ensures that any differences between the groups at the end of the experiment are not affected by the independent variable.
- 91. Which of the following is a necessary precaution in order to avoid the possibility that participants will behave in a biased way?
  - A. Surveys
  - B. Case studies
  - C. Descriptive studies
  - D. Single-blind studies

92. In \_\_\_\_\_\_, neither the participants nor the researchers know who has been assigned to which condition.

- A. double-blind studies
- B. case studies
- C. surveys
- D. interviews
- 93. Why would researchers design a study in which neither the participants nor the investigators interacting with them know whether the participants have been assigned to a control group or to an experimental group?
  - A. In this design it is easier to statistically analyze the results of the study.
  - B. If the participants were given their choice of groups, the group memberships would be representative.
  - C. The experimenters' expectancies might influence the participants' behaviour.
  - D. Participation in the study would decrease if people had this knowledge beforehand.
- 94. One of the differences between experimental research and correlational research is that:
  - A. in experimental research all variables are measured, while in correlational research at least one variable is manipulated.
  - B. in correlational research all variables are measured, while in experimental research at least one variable is manipulated.
  - C. experimental research tends to use random sampling, while correlational research tends to use random assignment.
  - D. experimental research tends to have higher validity than correlational research.

95. \_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the behaviour of the participants is influenced by the experimenter's knowledge of who is in which condition.

- A. Experimenter expectancy effect
- B. Subject-expectancy effect
- C. Placebo effect
- D. Pygmalion effect
- 96. Which of the following is an example of a self-fulfilling prophecy?
  - A. Chad says, "I am going to buy my mother a sweater for her birthday" but ends up buying her a scarf.
  - B. Margaret says, "I am going to hate this party!" and then has a bad time at the party.
  - C. Snowy says, "You'd better buy the diamond ring now, because the sale ends today," and the customer does buy it.
  - D. Xu says, "I am going to make the best pie anyone has ever eaten!" and her family has to eat the pie.
- 97. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a quantitative method for combining the results of all the published and even unpublished results on one question and drawing a conclusion based on the entire set of studies on the topic.
  - A. Meta-analysis
  - B. Meta-physics
  - C. Reporting bias
  - D. Systematic review

98. To do a \_\_\_\_\_\_, the researcher converts the findings of each study into a standardized statistic known as effect size.

- A. reporting bias
- B. systematic review
- C. random assignment
- D. meta-analysis

99. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a measure of the strength of the relationship between two variables.

- A. A sample size
- B. Effect size
- C. Z-value
- D. A self-report

100.In a famous experiment by Robert Rosenthal, teachers at an elementary school were told at the beginning of the year that certain students were "late bloomers" and most likely these particular students were going to become strong students during the school year ahead. Sure enough, by the end of the year, the identified students were doing much better in school. Interestingly, the researchers had selected these children randomly at the beginning of the year and they had no real evidence on which to base their predictions. The findings in this study are most similar or analogous to the problem of:

- A. social desirability bias.
- B. experimenter expectancy effects.
- C. the placebo effect.
- D. the double-blind procedure.

- 101.A psychologist is interested in studying anxiety. Since anxiety can mean different things to different people, she decides that she would like to assess anxiety with the CUAOS, or Clinically Useful Anxiety Outcome Scale. This psychologist has just created:
  - A. a control group.
  - B. an operational definition.
  - C. an independent variable.
  - D. a case study.
- 102.A researcher decides that an easier method for measuring intelligence would be to just measure the circumference of an individual's head. Individuals with larger heads would, according to this researcher, be more intelligent than those with smaller heads. While you might question the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of this method, the method is still likely to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. validity; reliable
  - B. reliability; valid
  - C. common sense nature; scientific
  - D. scientific nature; common sense

103.In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_, the answers are often open-ended and not constrained by the researcher.

- A. survey
- B. interview
- C. questionnaire
- D. case study

104. The social desirability bias exists as a limitation of which of the ways of measuring behaviour?

- A. physiological measures
- B. behavioural observations
- C. reports by others
- D. self-report measures

105. Which of the following is an advantage of self-report questionnaires?

- A. Self-report questionnaires are the most commonly used tools of psychological research.
- B. In self-report questionnaires, people are always the best sources of information about themselves.
- C. In self-report questionnaires, we have to assume that people are accurate witnesses to their own experiences.
- D. Self-report questionnaires are easy to use, especially in the context of collecting data from a large number of people at once.
- 106.A social psychologist is interested in studying aggression in sports fans. He goes to various sporting events and keeps track of the number of aggressive acts that occur between fans using a well-defined coding system. This psychologist is using which of the following ways of measuring behaviour?
  - A. self-report measures
  - B. physiological measures
  - C. behavioural observations
  - D. scientific measures

- 107.Rita conducts a study in which she records college students interacting with each other at the university bar. She then has a carefully trained team observe and record the participants' actions, noting visible signs of anxiety. What type of measure is Rita using?
  - A. Physiological
  - B. Self-report
  - C. Behavioural
  - D. Experimental
- 108.Rita conducts a study in which she records college students interacting with each other at the university bar. She then has a carefully trained team observe and record the participants' actions, noting visible signs of anxiety. Her team should go into the bar
  - A. carrying clip boards and recording everything on specialized forms.
  - B. dressed as if they are going out for the evening being very discrete in taking notes.
  - C. wearing lab coats and staring down anyone who looks at them.
  - D. straight to the first table they want to observe and make them sign consent forms.

109. Which of the following is considered impractical for wide-scale studies?

- A. Surveys
- B. Questionnaires
- C. Behavioural measures
- D. Case studies
110. Which of the following is true of behavioural measures?

- A. Behavioural measurement does not require too much time to collect and code the data.
- B. It is possible to collect data on a large number of participants at once, and therefore behavioural measures are very useful for large-scale studies.
- C. People are not able to modify their behaviour while they are being observed, watched, and/or measured using behavioural measures.
- D. Behavioural measures involve the systematic observation of people's actions either in their normal environment or in a laboratory setting.
- 111.In a study designed to investigate the causes of stress, a psychological researcher measures stress by monitoring people's heart rate and blood pressure. In this study, the researcher has utilized which method of measuring behaviour?
  - A. self-report measures
  - B. archival records
  - C. physiological measures
  - D. behavioural observations
- 112.When a researcher uses blood cortisol levels to determine stress, he or she is employing \_\_\_\_\_\_ in determining behavioural stimuli.
  - A. physiological measures
  - B. self-report measures
  - C. correlational measures
  - D. cannot determine the type of measurement by information provided

113. Researchers who have more than one dependent variable in a study are using

- A. physiological measures
- B. correlational measures
- C. multiple measures
- D. self-report measures
- 114.Ed is trying to determine if his daughter is lying about where she was last night. He listens to what she says, watches her tone of voice, body language, and whether her eyes focus directly on him. What is Ed doing?
  - A. Ed is only using behavioural measures to determine what happened.
  - B. Ed is using multiple measurement to determine what is happened.
  - C. Ed is only using self-report measures to determine what happened.
  - D. Ed is using only using psychological measures to determine what happened.
- 115.Researchers use \_\_\_\_\_\_ to describe, summarize and organize data.
  - A. descriptive statistics
  - B. inferential statistics
  - C. t-test
  - D. statistical inference

116.The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is calculated by adding all the numbers together and dividing by the number of scores in the series.

- A. standard deviation
- B. mode
- C. median
- D. mean

117. What is the mean of the following set of numbers: 15, 20, 20, 30, 50?

A. 20 B. 27 C. 35 D. 135

118. What is the median of the following set of numbers: 15, 15, 20, 35, 50?

B. 27

C. 20

D. 135

119.The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the middle score, which separates the lower half of scores from the upper half.

A. frequency

B. mode

C. median

D. mean

120.What is the mode of the following set of numbers: 15, 15, 20, 35, 50?

A. 15 B. 27 C. 20 D. 135

121.The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a statistical measure of how much scores in a sample vary around the mean.

- A. mean
- B. standard deviation
- C. mode
- D. median

122. Themost common way to represent variability in data is to calculate the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. frequency
- B. standard deviation
- C. median
- D. mode
- 123.A class's mean score on the midterm exam was 78.2, and the standard deviation was 15.8. The class's mean score on the final exam was 81.3, with a standard deviation of 4.5. Based on these statistics, which of the following can be interpreted?
  - A. The class performed much better on the midterm exam than on the final exam.
  - B. There was more variability in the scores on the final exam than on the midterm exam.
  - C. The most common score on the final exam was lower than the most common score on the midterm exam.
  - D. There was more variability in the scores on the midterm exam than on the final exam.
- 124. What is the range for the following set of numbers: 15, 15, 20, 35, 50?
  - A. 35
  - B. 27
  - C. 5
  - D. 15.27

125.A graph of frequency scores is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. contingency table
- B. tabulation
- C. distribution
- D. correlation

126.\_\_\_\_\_ give us information about what our dataset looks like.

- A. Predictive inferences
- B. Statistical inferences
- C. Descriptive statistics
- D. Inferential statistics

127.\_\_\_\_\_ allow us to use samples to make generalizations about populations.

- A. Predictive inferences
- B. Statistical inferences
- C. Descriptive statistics
- D. Inferential statistics

- 128.According to the 2006 census, women accounted for 60% of university graduates in Canada between the ages of 26 and 29. In that same year, a researcher studied how many graduates were employed in their field within 6 months. The researcher samples 100 university graduates, which sample is representative of the population?
  - A. Sample has 50 females and 50 males. You have to keep the groups evenly divided.
  - B. Sample has 60 females and 40 males.
  - C. The sample has 40 females and 60 males.
  - D. It does not matter just she should take the first 100 students.
- 129. Five percent is the most frequent choice made by psychological researchers and is referred to as

the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. variance
- B. statistical inference
- C. significance level
- D. standard deviation
- 130. The likelihood that the difference in performance between two groups in a study occurred by chance can be tested with
  - A. Predictive inferences
  - B. Statistical inferences
  - C. Descriptive statistics
  - D. Inferential statistics

- 131.\_\_\_\_\_ contains rules governing the conduct of a person or group in general or in a specific situation or standards of right and wrong.
  - A. Scientific method
  - B. Rationality
  - C. Ethics
  - D. Logical holism

132. Which of the following ethical principles did Milgram's famous study of obedience violate?

- A. justice.
- B. respect for persons.
- C. informed consent.
- D. privacy and confidentiality.

133.Informed consent to participate in a psychological study means that:

- A. the participant knows his or her role in the study and understands its risks and benefits.
- B. the researcher carefully selects and approves each participant for the study.
- C. the institution in which the study will be has approved the study.
- D. all parties involved in a study-including researchers, participants, and institutional administrators-know the study's results.

- 134.Dr. Ross is conducting an experiment in which the information being collected from participants is highly sensitive. If anyone outside the study gained access to this information, it could be damaging for any of the participants in that they would be treated differently by other people. This particular aspect of this study is most relevant to which ethical consideration?
  - A. informed consent
  - B. beneficence
  - C. justice
  - D. respect

135.Institutions conducting research will evaluate every proposed study's beneficence, which is:

A. each participant's guarantee that no personal, and confidential information will be revealed.

- B. each person's awareness that he or she can discontinue participation at any time.
- C. the ratio of benefits to costs (e.g., stress, discomfort) of the research.
- D. the extent to which the participant knows his or her role in the study.
- 136.In research analysis and reports, data are never directly aligned with an individual respondent, thereby protecting his or her identity. Thus, \_\_\_\_\_\_ is maintained.
  - A. credibility
  - B. reliability
  - C. validity
  - D. confidentiality

137.Under the guidelines of \_\_\_\_\_\_, researchers must design studies in which there is an equitable selection of participants and in which the participants will share equally the costs and benefits of participating in the study.

- A. beneficence
- B. justice
- C. confidentiality
- D. respect for persons
- 138. The process of informing participants of the exact purposes of the study, revealing any and all deceptive practices, and explaining why they were necessary to conduct the study and ultimately what the results of the study were is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. decreeing
  - B. descriptive statistics
  - C. scientific thinking
  - D. debriefing
- 139.\_\_\_\_\_ is required to minimize any negative effects experienced as a result of the deception.
  - A. Problem solving
  - B. Debriefing
  - C. Psychological research
  - D. Cultural understanding

140.Every time research is conducted, \_\_\_\_\_ must have reviewed all study proposals to make sure human research conducted under its auspices follows ethical guidelines.

- A. a research student
- B. two fellow researchers
- C. a government agent
- D. a research ethics board

141.Deception is justified in psychological research:

- A. as long as the researcher debriefs with the participants.
- B. only when there are no other alternatives available.
- C. other alternatives may be available, but the study has benefits that clearly outweigh the costs of using deception.
- D. when there are no other alternatives available and the study has benefits that clearly outweigh the costs of using deception.
- 142. Which of the following best completes the analogy?

Human research participants-Informed consent; Animal research subjects-\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Humane treatment
- B. Euthanasia
- C. Brain imaging
- D. Selective breeding

- 143. The Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC) is responsible for ensuring the welfare and humane treatment of animals used in research. Which of the following is <u>not</u> one of the questions that animal care committees decide?
  - A. Is the experimental design adequate to gain new information?
  - B. Are the pain control methods proposed adequate?
  - C. Do they have the budget to do the work proposed?
  - D. Do personnel working on the project have enough training to do the work?

# Chapter 2 Key

- 1. If a research study found that career motivation was higher among recent immigrants to Canada than long-standing Canadian residents, most people might readily offer several reasonable explanations for this finding. However, if a study found that career motivation was higher among long-standing Canadian residents than recent immigrants to Canada, most people might generate an equally convincing set of explanations. This example demonstrates the problems associated with:
  - A. operational definitions.
  - B. hypotheses.
  - C. hindsight bias.
  - D. theoretical predictions.

Hindsight bias refers to the tendency to overestimate our ability to predict an event, *after* the event outcome is known).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #1 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe some of the limits of everyday thinking and observation. Topic: 02-01 Common Sense And Logic

- A. Our brain perceives events as accurately as the best available digital video equipment.
- <u>B.</u> Our senses can be fooled with relative ease because of which our observations can lead us astray.
- C. Generalizations based on our sensory experiences tend to be always correct.
- D. One of the advantages of human observation is that what we witness in one situation can be easily applied to all similar situations.

Our knowledge of the world comes through our five senses, but the way in which the brain organizes and interprets sensory experiences may vary from person to person, making observation potentially faulty.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #2 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe some of the limits of everyday thinking and observation. Topic: 02-02 The Limits Of Observation

- 3. One of the problems of after-the-fact or "hindsight" explanations is that:
  - <u>A.</u> there are many ways of explaining past events and there is usually no way to know which of these ways is correct.
  - B. they fail to provide a foundation on which further scientific study can occur.
  - C. they are usually too theoretically complex and sophisticated.
  - D. there are many ways of explaining past events, without overemphasizing validity.

Hindsight is defined as the tendency to overestimate our ability to predict an event, *after* the event outcome is known.

- 4. Which of the following is NOT one of the characteristics of science, according to Skinner?
  - A. cumulative
  - B. a process more than a product
  - C. the topic studied
  - D. an attitude

Skinner concluded that science is cumulative, a process more than a product, and an attitude (1953)

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #4 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-03 Scientific Principles In Psychology

- One of the characteristics distinguishes the sciences, like psychology, from the humanities, like English literature, is that science:
  - A. is cumulative
  - B. is an attitude
  - C. covers different topics
  - D. questions authority

Cumulative: scientific knowledge builds upon itself, and advances cumulatively

- 6. A researcher who is always willing to consider criticisms of his theory and to make theoretical revisions and adjustments when the evidence supports it is demonstrating behaviour most consistent with which key scientific attitude?
  - A. question authority
  - B. curiosity
  - C. open skepticism
  - D. intellectual honesty

Intellectual honesty means that you accept the data - whatever it suggests.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #6 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe some of the limits of everyday thinking and observation. Topic: 02-03 Scientific Principles In Psychology

- 7. Sitting in class one day, Ben wonders aloud to his friend James, why it is that multiple-choice exams seem harder than essay exams. James, whose older sister is a college professor, tells him that research shows that it is easier to trick students with multiple-choice questions so they are in fact harder. "Wow!" Ben thinks, "So, that explains it." Ben would have been better off seeking another opinion, or at least asking James about the research he is talking about. If he had, Ben would be demonstrating a healthy scientific attitude of:
  - A. questioning authority
  - B. open skepticism
  - C. open-mindedness
  - D. intellectual honesty

Ben should be skeptical and not just accept the words of experts. He must scrutinize and test ideas himself.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #7 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-03 Scientific Principles In Psychology

- 8. When the central tenet of knowing is not what people think and believe, but rather how nature behaves, then we must accept the data and follow them wherever they take us. This attitude is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. intellectual honesty
  - B. scientific thinking
  - C. open skepticism
  - D. cultural understanding

Intellectual honesty means that you accept the data - whatever it suggests.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #8 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-03 Scientific Principles In Psychology

- 9. What helps ensure accurate and honest presentation of results?
  - A. When scientists protect their methods of inquiry from others
  - B. When scientists announce their findings immediately after a study
  - C. When scientists ignore data that is contrary to their theory
  - D. When scientists allow their work to be evaluated by other scientists

Publication in peer-reviewed journals is one way that scientists do this.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #9 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-04 The Scientific Method

- 10. Many people doubted Sigmund Freud and his psychodynamic theory. They wanted to know what evidence Freud was basing his conclusions on, and wondered if there might be a better explanation for the causes of human behaviour. These people's doubts are most similar to which key scientific attitude?
  - A. curiosity
  - B. open skepticism
  - C. intellectual honesty
  - D. creativity

While you should be skeptical, you should also, ultimately, be open to accepting whatever the evidence reveals.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #10 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-03 Scientific Principles In Psychology

- 11. Which of the following is the first process of the scientific method?
  - A. Predict
  - B. Observe
  - C. Test
  - D. Interpret

The scientific method is made up of five basic processes that you can remember by the word OPTIC: Observe, Predict, Test, Interpret, and Communicate.

- 12. A psychodynamic psychologist assumes that people with unresolved childhood issues are more susceptible to stress and anxiety. This psychologist's assumption is best viewed as an example of:
  - A. a hypothesis.
  - B. an experiment.
  - C. correlational research.
  - D. a dependent variable.

A hypothesis is a specific, informed, and testable prediction of what kind of outcome should occur under a particular condition

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #12 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-04 The Scientific Methoo

- 13. Which of the following is NOT a basic process of the scientific method?
  - A. Observing
  - B. Falsifying
  - C. Interpreting
  - D. Testing

Accept the data-whatever it suggests.

Feist - Chapter 02 #13 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-04 The Scientific Method

14. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_ stages of the scientific method, researchers express their expectations as a theory.

- A. communication; testing
- B. prediction; interpretation
- C. observation; prediction
- D. communication; prediction

In the *observation* and *prediction* stages of a study, researchers develop expectations about an observed phenomenon.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #14 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-04 The Scientific Method

- A. a practice that appears to be and claims to be science, even though it does not use the scientific method to come to conclusions.
- B. the repetition of a study to confirm the results.
- C. a specific, informed, and testable prediction of what kind of outcome should occur under a particular condition.
- D. a set of related assumptions from which testable predictions can be made.

A theory is a set of related assumptions from which testable predictions can be made. They organize and explain what we have observed and guide what we will observe.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #15 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-04 The Scientific Method

- 16. Jennifer thinks that she does just as well on her tests when she studies in the living room with the television on. Her idea is called a
  - A. theory
  - B. hypothesis
  - C. placebo
  - D. confound

A hypothesis is a specific, informed, and testable prediction of what kind of outcome should occur under a particular condition.

- 17. A theory is best defined as:
  - A. a tentative explanation or prediction about some phenomenon.
  - B. a specific prediction, often in the form of an "if-then" statement.
  - C. conducting research to test a prediction.
  - **D.** a set of related assumptions from which testable predictable can be made.

A theory is a set of related assumptions from which testable predictions can be made. They organize and explain what we have observed and guide what we will observe.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #17 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-04 The Scientific Method

- 18. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a specific, informed, and testable prediction of what kind of outcome should occur under a particular condition.
  - A. theory
  - B. hypothesis
  - C. operational definition
  - D. variable

A hypothesis is a specific, informed, and testable prediction of what kind of outcome should occur under a particular condition.

- 19. When Ted's teacher asked her students to introduce themselves and tell the class what they did on their summer vacation, Ted noted that all of the smart kids had gone on great trips. He determined that travel must make you smart. Ted gathered information from the students in his school and analyzed it. Ted is testing his
  - A. theory
  - B. fact
  - C. hypothesis
  - D. formal explanation

A hypothesis is a specific, informed, and testable prediction of what kind of outcome should occur under a particular condition.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #19 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-04 The Scientific Methoo

- 20. Bruce notices that on the days that he eats lunch at Archie's diner, people are less likely to ask him to join them for the afternoon coffee break. Bruce wonders why this is happening and thinks his co-workers must assume he doesn't want coffee after a hearty lunch. If Bruce were to use the scientific process now that he has a tentative explanation, what would be his next step?
  - A. test his hypothesis
  - B. develop a theory
  - C. communicate his ideas with others
  - D. interpret his findings

Once you have an idea about what is going on you need to operationally define your independent and dependent variables so you can test this hypothesis.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #20 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-04 The Scientific Method

- 21. A humanistic psychologist believes that people who don't have a clear sense of meaning in their lives are more vulnerable to depression and physical illness. This psychologist's beliefs are best viewed as an example of:
  - A. scientific skepticism.
  - **B.** a hypothesis.
  - C. a control group.
  - D. conducting research.

This is the psychologist's best guess about what is going on so in psychology we call this a hypothesis.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #21 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-04 The Scientific Methoo

- 22. In the fourth step of the scientific method, scientists use mathematical techniques to \_\_\_\_\_\_ the results and determine whether they are significant and closely fit the prediction or not.
  - A. interpret
  - B. predict
  - C. observe
  - D. test

In the fourth stage, researchers use statistical techniques to *interpret* the results and determine whether they are beyond chance and a close fit to their prediction or not. You may want to use this as an opportunity to explain why psychology majors need to take statistics!

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #22 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-04 The Scientific Method

23. Replication of a study is important:

A. to confirm the results of the study.

- B. to formulate the hypothesis of the study.
- C. for practitioners of pseudoscience.
- D. to interpret the results of the study.

The advancement of science hinges on results being replicated. This is how the process of scientific discovery is cumulative. Previous knowledge builds on older knowledge.

- 24. Whether a result holds or not, new predictions can be generated from the data, leading in turn to new studies. This is how the process of scientific discovery is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. repetitive
  - B. replicative
  - C. cumulative
  - D. degradative

Replication is the repetition of a study to confirm the results. The advancement of science hinges on results being replicated. This is how the process of scientific discovery is cumulative. Previous knowledge builds on older knowledge.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #24 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-04 The Scientific Method

- 25. Which of the following is NOT one of the purposes of the fifth stage of the scientific method, communication?
  - A. allows for replication.
  - B. accumulation of knowledge.
  - C. peer review evaluation.
  - D. testing validity.

The fifth stage of the scientific method is to *communicate* the results. Generally, scientists publish their findings in an established, peer-reviewed, professional journal but they can also give talks and poster presentations.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #25 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-04 The Scientific Method

- 26. Pseudoscience tends to disregard real world observation and established research findings. Thus, pseudoscience ignores which characteristic of the scientific method?
  - A. questioning authority
  - B. open skepticism
  - C. open-mindedness
  - D. intellectual honesty

Intellectual honesty means that you accept the data - whatever it suggests.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Analysis Feist - Chapter 02 #26 Gradable: automatic

## 27. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of pseudoscience?

### A. tests validity

- B. disregards real world observations and established research findings
- C. lacks internal skepticism
- D. lacks cumulative progress

If researchers want to draw valid conclusions or make accurate predictions about the population, it is important that they have samples that accurately represent the population in terms of age, gender, ethnicity, or any other variables that might be of interest.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #27 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-05 What Science Is Not: Pseudoscience

28. Which of the following would be considered a pseudoscience?

- A. Art
- B. Astrology
- C. Philosophy
- D. Art, Astrology and Philosophy could all be considered pseudoscience

Examples of pseudoscience include alchemy, creation science, astrology, psychokinesis, and some forms of mental telepathy.

#### 29. In scientific research, it all comes down to

### B. the experts

- C. hindsight
- D. understanding why

Accept the data whatever it suggests

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #29 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-03 Scientific Principles In Psychology

 Psychology makes use of several types of \_\_\_\_\_\_ which are plans for how to conduct a study.

- A. hypotheses
- B. research designs
- C. experiments
- D. assumptions

Research designs are plans for how to conduct a study

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #30 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science.

- 31. Self-report methods (both interviews and surveys) are used when scientists want to know about
  - A. cause and effect
  - B. relationships between variables
  - C. bodily responses
  - D. people's thoughts, feelings, and attitudes

Both surveys and interviews involve asking people directly or indirectly what they think, feel, or have done.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #31 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-07 Compare and contrast commonly used measures of psychological research. Topic: 02-13 Self-Report Measures

- 32. The design chosen for a given study depends on:
  - A. the method of research.
  - B. the assumed answer.
  - C. the question being asked.
  - D. the subject area being studied.

Researchers must also consider what kinds of questions they are asking when choosing a research design.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #32 Gradable: automatic

- 33. A researcher is interested in the effects of glucose on memory performance in preadolescent, obese boys. Preadolescent, obese boys would be the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of interest for the researcher.
  - A. sample
  - B. population
  - C. variable
  - D. operational definition

The first step in obtaining a sample is for the researchers to decide the makeup of the entire group or population in which they are interested (e.g., all college students, all men, all teenagers, all African Americans, etc.).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #33 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-07 Principles Of Research Design

34. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ is anything that changes within or differs between individuals.

- A. hypothesis
- B. design
- C. variable
- D. theory

A variable is anything that changes or "varies" within or between people.

35. Attitudes toward pork, grooming procedures, educational status, and number of dental visits per year could all be considered \_\_\_\_\_\_ that may be of interest to psychologists.

A. commitments

**B.** variables

C. hypotheses

D. methods

A variable is anything that changes or "varies" within or between people.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #35 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-07 Principles Of Research Design

- A. The design chosen for a given study depends on the answers provided by the population.
- B. How variables influence each other has more importance than when they influence each other.
- <u>C.</u> The first step in obtaining a sample is for the researchers to decide the makeup of the entire group.
- D. Research is almost always conducted on populations, not samples.

Researchers must define the population of interest first.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #36 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-07 Principles Of Research Design

- 37. A researcher is interested in the effects of glucose on memory performance in preadolescent, obese boys. The actual boys would participated in the study would the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. sample
  - B. population
  - C. variable
  - D. operational definition

Populations are too large to survey or interview directly so researchers draw on small subsets from each population to study, called samples.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #37 Gradable: automatic 38. A subset of the population is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sample
- B. variable
- C. size
- D. set

Populations are too large to survey or interview directly so researchers draw on small subsets from each population to study, called samples.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #38 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-07 Principles Of Research Design

- 39. While conducting a research interview, a participant becomes slightly embarrassed and decides to answer the questions in a way that makes him look more friendly and acceptable to the interviewer. This example most clearly demonstrates which concern in research?
  - A. experimenter effects
  - B. placebo effect
  - C. social desirability bias
  - D. random sampling

The tendency toward favourable self-presentation that could lead to inaccurate self-reports, is called the social desirability bias
Blooms: Application

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Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare and contrast the different kinds of descriptive studies and explain the importance of ran-dom sampling. Topic: 02-08 Descriptive Studies

Jessica wants to conduct a study about differences in jealousy between men and women in Canada. She asks 400 undergraduate men and women a series of questions about hypothetical scenarios of partner infidelity.

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40. What is Jessica's population?

- A. men in Canada
- B. women in the university
- C. the 400 undergraduate men and women chosen
- D. men and women in Canada

The entire group or population in which they are interested.

Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #40 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-07 Principles Of Research Design

- A. men in Canada
- B. women in the university
- C. the 400 undergraduate men and women chosen
- D. men and women in Canada

Populations are too large to survey or interview directly so researchers draw on small subsets from each population to study, called samples.

Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #41 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-07 Principles Of Research Design

42. Which of the following is the *most* probable reason Jessica's study may be flawed?

- A. Her sample's attitudes may not truly represent the population's attitudes.
- B. It is common knowledge that men and women are equally jealous.
- C. Her sample is not large enough to yield a statistically valid conclusion.
- D. She carefully selected men and women who had no idea about her study.

A subset of the population (or sample) may differ from the population just by random variations among individuals.

Blooms: Analysis Feist - Chapter 02 #42 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what makes psychology a science. Topic: 02-07 Principles Of Research Design

- 43. When a researcher is interested in a particular question or topic that is relatively new to the field, it is best to use a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. representative sample
  - B. experimental study
  - C. descriptive design
  - D. case study

In descriptive designs, the researcher makes no prediction and does not control or manipulate any variables. Rather, the researcher defines a problem and describes the variable of interest.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #43 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare and contrast the different kinds of descriptive studies and explain the importance of ran-dom sampling. Topic: 02-08 Descriptive Studies

44. In \_\_\_\_\_\_ the researcher makes no prediction and does not try to control any variables.

- A. representative samples
- B. experimental studies
- C. sampling
- D. descriptive designs

In descriptive designs, the researcher makes no prediction and does not control or manipulate any variables. Rather, the researcher defines a problem and describes the variable of interest.

> Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #44 Gradable: automatic

- 45. Howdoes self-esteem change among adolescents who differ in the timing of their puberty? This is an example of a question in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. descriptive design
  - B. random sampling
  - C. experimental study
  - D. correlational design

In descriptive designs, the researcher makes no prediction and does not control or manipulate any variables. Rather, the researcher defines a problem and describes the variable of interest.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #45 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare and contrast the different kinds of descriptive studies and explain the importance of ran-dom sampling. Topic: 02-08 Descriptive Studies

46. Case study is considered which kind of method of research?

- A. descriptive research
- B. correlational research
- C. experimental research
- D. hypothetical research

Case studies are considered to be descriptive statistics.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #46 Gradable: automatic

- 47. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ involves observation of one person, often over a long period of time.
  - A. naturalistic observation
  - B. case study
  - C. interview
  - D. sample

A case study involves a psychologist observing one person often over a long period of time

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #47 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare and contrast the different kinds of descriptive studies and explain the importance of ran-dom sampling. Topic: 02-08 Descriptive Studies

- 48. The following is an excerpt from an in-depth paper Dr. Paxton wrote about her client: "Miss T. experienced the loss of her parents at an early age. She is now 36, divorced, and has two children. Miss T. has difficulty maintaining steady employment. Eight months ago, she met the criteria for diagnosis of major depressive disorder. Miss T. is responding well to an experimental antidepressant and to cognitive behavioural therapy. She has a hopeful prognosis." This research method is considered \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. inferential
  - B. a case study
  - C. naturalistic observation
  - D. correlational

A case study is a study design in which a psychologist, often a therapist, observes one person over a long period of time.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #48 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare and contrast the different kinds of descriptive studies and explain the importance of ran-dom sampling. Topic: 02-08 Descriptive Studies

- 49. Which of the following is an advantage of the case study method of research?
  - A. Case studies are generalizable to the population at large.
  - **<u>B.</u>** Case studies are a good method for studying rare events.
  - C. Case studies are very useful for determining cause-effect relationships.
  - D. Case studies are a good method for studying a large number of participants.

Case studies offer deep insights into remarkable and rare events.

- 50. As part of a class on animal learning, students are sent to a local park and are asked to watch and record the feeding behaviour of the crows there. These students are engaged in which method of research?
  - A. a case study
  - B. naturalistic observation
  - C. a survey
  - D. an experiment

In naturalistic observation, the researcher (trying to be as unobtrusive as possible) observes and records behaviour in the real world.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #50 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare and contrast the different kinds of descriptive studies and explain the importance of ran-dom sampling. Topic: 02-08 Descriptive Studies

- 51. In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_, the researcher tries to be as unobtrusive as possible so as not to influence or bias the behaviour of interest.
  - A. experiment
  - B. survey
  - C. naturalistic observation
  - D. random assignment

In naturalistic observation, the researcher (trying to be as unobtrusive as possible) observes and records behaviour in the real world.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #51 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare and contrast the different kinds of descriptive studies and explain the importance of ran-dom sampling. Topic: 02-08 Descriptive Studies

- 52. Which of the following statements about naturalistic observations is true?
  - A. Naturalistic observations often make use of the double-blind procedure.
  - **<u>B.</u>** Naturalistic observations do not contribute to make causal conclusions.
  - C. Naturalistic observations tend to have low validity.
  - D. Naturalistic observations tend to have more independent than dependent variables.

Because conditions cannot be controlled in naturalistic observation, cause and effect relationships between variables cannot be examined.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #52 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare and contrast the different kinds of descriptive studies and explain the importance of ran-dom sampling. Topic: 02-08 Descriptive Studies 53. Cal believes that a larger percentage of a city's population will engage in public displays of affection in highly populated cities due to feelings of anonymity when an individual is among a lot of other people. He watches people's interactions with each other in the university area, and unobtrusively counts the number of couples who are holding hands, hugging, or kissing. He then does the same in the sparsely populated city of Stillwater, Oklahoma. The research method Cal used is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a true experiment

- B. a case study
- C. naturalistic observation
- D. interviewing

In naturalistic observation, the researcher (trying to be as unobtrusive as possible) observes and records behaviour in the real world.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #53 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare and contrast the different kinds of descriptive studies and explain the importance of ran-dom sampling. Topic: 02-08 Descriptive Studies

- A. A biological psychologist manipulates caffeine dosages administered to rats and records the rats' running distances.
- B. A cognitive psychologist who is interested in problem solving asks groups of twenty-yearolds, forty-year-olds, and sixty-year-olds to solve a word puzzle.
- C. A clinical psychologist carefully considers his client's responses to questions about her childhood.
- <u>D.</u> A developmental psychologist watches, from behind a hidden window, the play patterns of four-year-olds.

In naturalistic observation, the researcher (trying to be as unobtrusive as possible) observes and records behaviour in the real world.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #54 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare and contrast the different kinds of descriptive studies and explain the importance of ran-dom sampling. Topic: 02-08 Descriptive Studies

55. \_\_\_\_\_\_ are a widely-used technique for gaining information about peoples' thoughts and behaviours.

- A. Correlational designs
- B. Naturalistic observations
- C. Case studies
- D. Interviews

Interviews involve asking people directly or indirectly what they think, feel, or have done.

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Feist - Chapter 02 #55

Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare and contrast the different kinds of descriptive studies and explain the importance of ran-dom sampling. Topic: 02-08 Descriptive Studies

- 56. Both \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ involve specific questions, usually asked precisely the same way to each respondent.
  - A. case studies; interviews
  - B. interviews; surveys
  - C. double-blind studies; case studies
  - D. surveys; double-blind studies

Both interviews and surveys involve asking people directly or indirectly what they think, feel, or have done.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #56 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare and contrast the different kinds of descriptive studies and explain the importance of ran-dom sampling. Topic: 02-08 Descriptive Studies

- 57. One of the pitfalls of collecting data via large-scale interviews and surveys is that:
  - A. they cost too much.
  - B. one cannot prevent experimenter expectancy effects.
  - C. one can get biased responses.
  - D. they are time-intensive.

Pitfalls of interviews and surveys include sampling problems (not being representative) and biased responses.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #57 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare and contrast the different kinds of descriptive studies and explain the importance of ran-dom sampling. Topic: 02-08 Descriptive Studies

58. A representative sample is a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. subset of the population that truly reflects the characteristics of that population

- B. randomly generated series of numbers that help researchers select people to participate in a study
- C. research method that employs such techniques as interviewing and surveying
- D. number of individuals a researcher knows whom the researcher can easily persuade to participate in a study

Ideally, researchers want to have a representative sample in which the sample truly represents the population of interest.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #58 Gradable: automatic 59. Dr. Jones is interested in conducting a survey of all the college students at her university. She is careful when conducting her research to make sure that each student on campus has an equal opportunity to participate in her survey. To create her survey sample, Dr. Jones will use:

A. random sampling.

- B. random assignment.
- C. random preference.
- D. random appointment.

Representative samples can be obtained through random sampling in which every member of the population has an equal likelihood of being included in the study.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #59 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare and contrast the different kinds of descriptive studies and explain the importance of ran-dom sampling. Topic: 02-08 Descriptive Studies

- A. Descriptive statistics
- B. Descriptive designs
- C. Correlational designs
- D. Random assignments

Correlational designs measure two or more variables and their relationship to one another (e.g., how is variable X related to variable Y).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #60 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the strengths and weaknesses of correlational studies and define positive and negative correlations. Topic: 02-09 Correlational Studies

- 61. Dr. Little has heard that people tend to become more politically conservative as they get older. She decides to conduct a study to see if this is true. She conducts a telephone survey where she asks participants their age and political affiliation. She then uses statistics to see whether there is a relationship between these two variables. Which of the following research designs best describes Dr. Little's research?
  - A. experimental research
  - B. correlational research
  - C. naturalistic observation
  - D. narrative inquiry

Correlational designs measure two or more variables and their relationship to one another (e.g., how is variable X related to variable Y).

Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #61 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the strengths and weaknesses of correlational studies and define positive and negative correlations. Topic: 02-09 Correlational Studies

62. \_\_\_\_\_ are useful when the variables cannot be manipulated and are controlled by the experimenter.

## A. Correlational studies

- B. Experimental studies
- C. Single-blind studies
- D. Descriptive statistics

Correlational studies are useful when the variables cannot be manipulated. This also means that you cannot make any causal inferences.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #62 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the strengths and weaknesses of correlational studies and define positive and negative correlations. Topic: 02-09 Correlational Studies

- A. The major advantage of the correlational approach is that it establishes whether one variable actually causes the other or vice versa.
- B. Correlation by itself is a necessary and sufficient condition for causation is experimental studies.
- C. Correlational studies are useful when the variables can be easily manipulated; that is, controlled by the experimenter.
- **D.** Correlational designs measure two or more variables and their relationship to one another.

Correlational studies are useful when the variables cannot be manipulated. This also means that you cannot make any causal inferences.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #63 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the strengths and weaknesses of correlational studies and define positive and negative correlations. Topic: 02-09 Correlational Studies

- 64. The major limitation of the correlational approach is:
  - A. it influences the behaviour of the participants via the experimenter's knowledge of who is in which condition.
  - B. the probability of social desirability bias is extreme.
  - C. it does not establish whether one variable actually causes the other or vice versa.
  - D. people do not always accurately report their true thoughts or feelings.

The major limitation of the correlational approach is that it does not establish whether one variable actually causes the other or vice versa. Correlation is not causation!

- 65. High salary has a strong positive correlation with grey hair. This tells you that
  - A. if you have grey hair it will cause you to have a high salary.
  - B. grey hair is a placebo for high salary.
  - C. there is no relationship between salary and hair colour.
  - <u>D.</u> as salary gets smaller an individual's hair gets less grey.

Correlation tells you the strength and direction of a relationship between two variables. Correlation does NOT tell you about course and effect.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #65 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the strengths and weaknesses of correlational studies and define positive and negative correlations. Topic: 02-09 Correlational Studies

- A. a direct and positive association between variables X and Y.
- **B.** the lack of any relationship between variables X and Y.
- C. an increase in variables X and Y.
- D. a decrease in variable Y as variable X increases.

Correlations range between -1.0 and +1.0, with coefficients near 0.00 telling us there is no relationship between the two variables. As a correlation approaches  $\pm 1.00$ , the strength of the relationship increases.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #66 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the strengths and weaknesses of correlational studies and define positive and negative correlations. Topic: 02-09 Correlational Studies

67. What happens as a correlation approaches + 1.00 or - 1.00?

A. The strength of the relationship increases.

- B. The strength of the relationship decreases.
- C. There is an inversely proportional relationship between the two variables.
- D. There is no relationship between the two variables.

Correlations range between -1.0 and +1.0, with coefficients near 0.00 telling us there is no relationship between the two variables. As a correlation approaches  $\pm 1.00$ , the strength of the relationship increases.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #67 Gradable: automatic

- 68. Dr. Butcher calculated a + 0.87 correlation coefficient between the number of days students attended class for the semester and their final exam scores. What can he interpret from this finding?
  - A. Students' absences caused them to do well in the final exam.
  - B. Students' absence from classes had no effect on their final exam scores.
  - C. A very large number of students attended classes for the semester.
  - **D.** A good attendance record is related to better performance on exams.

Correlations range between -1.0 and +1.0, with coefficients near 0.00 telling us there is no relationship between the two variables. As a correlation approaches  $\pm 1.00$ , the strength of the relationship increases.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #68 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the strengths and weaknesses of correlational studies and define positive and negative correlations. Topic: 02-09 Correlational Studies

- 69. Sally hires a statistician to determine the relationship between attending her yoga classes and stress of individuals. The statistician says there is a very high correlation of +1.25. What should Sally do?
  - A. Advertise that taking her yoga class causes lowered stress.
  - B. Advertise that taking her yoga class has been correlated with lower levels of stress.
  - C. Fire the statistician.
  - D. Nothing.

Correlation coefficients must fall between +1.00 and -1.00, so a value of +1.25 is wrong.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #69 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the strengths and weaknesses of correlational studies and define positive and negative correlations. Topic: 02-09 Correlational Studies

- 70. In a positive correlation, high scores on one variable are associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_ scores on a second variable.
  - A. below average
  - B. low
  - C. average
  - D. high

Correlation coefficients can be positive or negative. If the relationship is positive, then as a group's score on X goes up, their score on Y also goes up.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #70 Gradable: automatic

## 71. Which of the following statements regarding correlation coefficients is false?

- A. A correlation of + 0.75 indicates a stronger association than a correlation of + 0.50.
- B. A correlation of 0.75 indicates a stronger association than a correlation of + 0.50.
- C. A correlation of 0.75 indicates a stronger association than a correlation of 0.50.
- **D.** A correlation of + 0.50 indicates a stronger association than a correlation of 0.75.

Correlations range between -1.0 and +1.0, with coefficients near 0.00 telling us there is no relationship between the two variables. As a correlation approaches  $\pm 1.00$ , the strength of the relationship increases.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Analysis Feist - Chapter 02 #71 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the strengths and weaknesses of correlational studies and define positive and negative correlations. Topic: 02-09 Correlational Studies

- 72. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ variable in an experiment is an attribute that is manipulated by the experimenter under controlled conditions.
  - A. quantitative
  - B. independent
  - C. confounding
  - D. outcome

The difference between scores of the levels of the independent variable can be used to determine cause and effect.

Blooms: Knowledge

Feist - Chapter 02 #72

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

- 73. In what type of study does a researcher manipulate at least one variable to see the effects on another variable?
  - A. correlational
  - B. experimental
  - C. descriptive
  - D. all types of research involving experimenter manipulation

A true experiment involves the manipulation of one variable (the independent variable) and measure of another variable (the dependent variable).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #73 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

74. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ variable is the outcome, or response to the experimental manipulation.

- A. predictor
- B. experimental
- C. categorical
- D. dependent

The dependent variable is the outcome, or response to the experimental manipulation.

Blooms: Knowledge

Feist - Chapter 02 #74

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

- 75. An educational psychologist wants to study the effectiveness of using the Internet during academic courses instead of traditional classroom courses. She designs a study in which one group of students is assigned to take a course in a standard classroom with a live instructor. Another group of students is assigned to take the same course via the Internet. The psychologist then compares the course grades for students in each of the two groups. In this case, the instruction group (regular class vs. Internet class) would be considered the:
  - A. dependent variable.
  - B. correlational variable.
  - C. confounding variable.
  - D. independent variable.

The independent variable is the variable that is manipulated in an experiment.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #75 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies Dr. Bischer is conducting a study to determine if men who wear a new type of soccer uniform made from a specially designed fabric will perform better in soccer matches. She recruits a professional soccer team to participate. She randomly assigns half of the men to wear the new-material uniforms made in the color blue and the other half to wear old-material uniforms made in the color blue and the other half to wear old-material uniforms made in the color blue and the uniform test, they are not told which of the uniforms is made from the new material. They are asked to wear their assigned uniforms and score as many goals as possible in a practice game against one another. Dr. Bischer is noting the number of goals scored. Ultimately, the men who are wearing the old uniforms score more goals and therefore win the game. Dr. Bischer speculates that the new uniforms are not more beneficial to performance than the old uniforms, but she will rerun her study a few more times.

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76. What is the dependent variable in Dr. Bischer's study?

- A. The old uniforms
- B. The new uniforms
- C. The number of goals scored
- D. The color blue or red

The dependent variable is the outcome, or response to the experimental manipulation.

Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #76 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

- A. The type of uniform worn-old or new material
- B. The number of goals scored
- C. The men who did not know their roles in the study
- D. Trying to score as many goals as possible

The independent variable is the variable that is manipulated in an experiment.

Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #77 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

- 78. From a scientific viewpoint, why was it important for Dr. Bischer to randomly assign the men to wear new uniforms or old uniforms?
  - A. Some of the men will feel it was unfair that they did not get new uniforms and will not be motivated to be competitive-in this case, therefore, the uniform assigned was simply the luck of the draw.
  - B. She wanted the men to feel they all had a chance of wearing their old uniforms, in which they would likely be more comfortable.
  - C. Some of the men who could not participate that day were then used as a control group, and she wanted to make sure she had an even number of new and old uniforms left over.
  - <u>D.</u> She wanted to ensure that the two groups were, on average, similar in ability and motivation, so that any differences in the end would be due to the experimental manipulation.

Random assignment is the method used to assign participants to different research conditions so that each person has the same chance of being in one group as another. Random assignment is critical because it assures that *on average* the groups will be similar with respect to certain variables.

Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #78 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

- A. The men who wore the old-material red uniforms
- B. The men who wore the new-material blue uniforms
- C. Keeping track of whether or not each man received a new uniform
- D. The total number of goals scored by both the red team and the blue team

The experimental group consists of those participants who will receive the treatment or whatever is thought to change behaviour.

Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #79 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

80. Which of the following best explains Dr. Bischer's decision to conduct this study again?

- A. She did not believe the initial findings that the old-material uniforms are better.
- B. She wants to make sure her findings were not simply due to chance.
- C. She wishes to report only data that verify her initial beliefs.
- D. Since it was a practice match, she felt the players were taking liberties by not applying themselves to the game.

Researchers use replication (or repetition of a study) to make sure that the findings were not simply due to chance.

Blooms: Analysis Feist - Chapter 02 #80 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies 81. A stress researcher wants to look at the effect of meditation on anxiety. To do this, she creates two groups of subjects: one group receives instruction in meditation, while the other receives no training at all. One month later, she has subjects complete a questionnaire designed to measure anxiety and she looks to see whether there are any differences in anxiety between the two groups. In this experiment, the meditation condition (meditation vs. no meditation) is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ variable and anxiety is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ variable.

## A. dependent; independent

- B. independent; dependent
- C. correlational; experimental
- D. confounding; dependent

The independent variable is the variable that is manipulated (in this case the meditation condition). The dependent variable is the variable that is measured (in this case anxiety).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #81 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

- A. control group
- B. experimental group
- C. hypothetical group
- D. scientific group

The control group consists of participants who are treated exactly in the same manner as the experimental group but who do not receive the independent variable or treatment.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #82 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

- 83. Clients undergoing treatment for phobic disorder agree to participate in a clinical trial of a new antidepressant medication. The clients are randomly divided into two groups. Both receive pills to take on a daily basis, but only one of the groups receives pills with the newly produced, active ingredients. The other group's pills contain no active ingredients. In this study, the group that receives the pills that do not contain the active ingredients is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. treatment group
  - B. control group
  - C. sham-operated group
  - D. experimental group

The control group consists of participants who are treated exactly in the same manner as the experimental group but who do not receive the independent variable or treatment.

Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #83 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

- 84. In a study on sugar consumption and activity level, an artificial sweetener would be an appropriate \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. correlation
  - B. confound
  - C. pseudoscience
  - D. placebo

Placebos look exactly like the actual medication but contain no active ingredients.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #84 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

- 85. Clients undergoing treatment for depression agree to participate in a clinical trial of a new antidepressant medication. The clients are randomly divided into two groups. Both receive pills to take on a daily basis, but only one of the groups receives pills with the newly produced, active ingredients. The other group's pills contain no active ingredients. In this study, the pills that contain no active ingredients are said to be \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. placebos
  - B. confounds
  - C. inappropriate to use in a study
  - D. an experimental group

Placebos look exactly like the actual medication but contain no active ingredients.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #85 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

- 86. An additional variable whose influence cannot be separated from the independent variable being examined is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. dependent variable
  - B. confounding variable
  - C. independent variable
  - D. quantitative variable

Confounding variables are additional variables whose influence cannot be separated from the independent variable being examined.

Blooms: Knowledge

Feist - Chapter 02 #86

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

- 87. A psychologist in a laboratory is studying participants' perceptions of the attractiveness of several perfume odours. However, as he conducts his study, people are cooking their lunches in the break room next door, and the smell of onions and fish is making its way into the lab. He should cease his experiment for the day because the food smell is most likely \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a double-blind variable
  - B. a control variable
  - C. a confounding variable
  - D. a placebo

Confounding variables are additional variables whose influence cannot be separated from the independent variable being examined.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #87 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies 88. In \_\_\_\_\_, participants do not know the experimental condition to which they have been assigned.

- A. case studies
- B. single-blind studies
- C. interviews and surveys
- D. descriptive studies

Single-blind studies are designs in which participants do not know the experimental condition to which they have been assigned. This must be the case in all studies to avoid the possibility that participants will behave in a biased way.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #88 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

- 89. Jack is a participant in a cognitive experiment, but he does not know if he is in the experimental group or the control group. The researchers, however, are aware of the condition to which he has been assigned. The study in which Jack is participating is called
  - A. a single-blind study
  - B. a double-blind study
  - C. a hierarchical model study
  - D. naturalistic observation

Single-blind studies are designs in which participants do not know the experimental condition to which they have been assigned. This must be the case in all studies to avoid the possibility that participants will behave in a biased way.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #89 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies A. It prevents experimenter expectancy effects.

- B. It ensures that participants know the experimental condition to which they have been assigned.
- C. It helps avoid the possibility of confounding variables influencing an experiment.
- D. It ensures that any differences between the groups at the end of the experiment are not affected by the independent variable.

The experimenter does not know which group is which so will not unconsciously bias by treating them differently.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #90 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

- 91. Which of the following is a necessary precaution in order to avoid the possibility that participants will behave in a biased way?
  - A. Surveys
  - B. Case studies
  - C. Descriptive studies
  - D. Single-blind studies

Single-blind studies are designs in which participants do not know the experimental condition to which they have been assigned. This must be the case in all studies to avoid the possibility that participants will behave in a biased way. Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #91 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

92. In \_\_\_\_\_, neither the participants nor the researchers know who has been assigned to which condition.

## A. double-blind studies

- B. case studies
- C. surveys
- D. interviews

In double-blind studies neither the participants nor the researchers know who has been assigned to which condition

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #92 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies
- 93. Why would researchers design a study in which neither the participants nor the investigators interacting with them know whether the participants have been assigned to a control group or to an experimental group?
  - A. In this design it is easier to statistically analyze the results of the study.
  - B. If the participants were given their choice of groups, the group memberships would be representative.
  - C. The experimenters' expectancies might influence the participants' behaviour.
  - D. Participation in the study would decrease if people had this knowledge beforehand.

These designs prevent experimenter expectancy effects, which occur when the behaviour of the participants is influenced by the experimenter's knowledge.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #93 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

- A. in experimental research all variables are measured, while in correlational research at least one variable is manipulated.
- <u>B.</u> in correlational research all variables are measured, while in experimental research at least one variable is manipulated.
- C. experimental research tends to use random sampling, while correlational research tends to use random assignment.
- D. experimental research tends to have higher validity than correlational research.

A true experiment involves the manipulation of one variable (the independent variable) and measure of another variable (the dependent variable).Correlational designs measure two or more variables and their relationship to one another (e.g., how is variable X related to variable Y).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Analysis Feist - Chapter 02 #94 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the strengths and weaknesses of correlational studies and define positive and negative correlations. Topic: 02-09 Correlational Studies Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies \_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the behaviour of the participants is influenced by the experimenter's knowledge of who is in which condition.

- A. Experimenter expectancy effect
- B. Subject-expectancy effect
- C. Placebo effect
- D. Pygmalion effect

Experimenter expectancy effects occur when the behaviour of the participant is influenced by the experimenter's knowledge.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #95 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

- 96. Which of the following is an example of a self-fulfilling prophecy?
  - A. Chad says, "I am going to buy my mother a sweater for her birthday" but ends up buying her a scarf.
  - **B.** Margaret says, "I am going to hate this party!" and then has a bad time at the party.
  - C. Snowy says, "You'd better buy the diamond ring now, because the sale ends today," and the customer does buy it.
  - D. Xu says, "I am going to make the best pie anyone has ever eaten!" and her family has to eat the pie.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #96 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-10 Experimental Studies

95.

- 97. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a quantitative method for combining the results of all the published and even unpublished results on one question and drawing a conclusion based on the entire set of studies on the topic.
  - A. Meta-analysis
  - B. Meta-physics
  - C. Reporting bias
  - D. Systematic review

A meta-analysis is a research and statistical technique for combining all research results on one question and drawing a conclusion.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #97 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-11 Meta-Analysis

- 98. To do a \_\_\_\_\_\_, the researcher converts the findings of each study into a standardized statistic known as effect size.
  - A. reporting bias
  - B. systematic review
  - C. random assignment
  - D. meta-analysis

To conduct a meta-analysis the researcher must convert the findings of each study to a standardized statistic known as an **effect size**. The average effect size across all the studies tells us what the literature as a whole says on a topic, and how consistent the findings have been.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #98 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-11 Meta-Analysis

99. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a measure of the strength of the relationship between two variables.

- A. A sample size
- B. Effect size
- C. Z-value
- D. A self-report

Effect size is a measure of the strength of the relationship between two variables.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #99 Gradable: automatic

- 100. In a famous experiment by Robert Rosenthal, teachers at an elementary school were told at the beginning of the year that certain students were "late bloomers" and most likely these particular students were going to become strong students during the school year ahead. Sure enough, by the end of the year, the identified students were doing much better in school. Interestingly, the researchers had selected these children randomly at the beginning of the year and they had no real evidence on which to base their predictions. The findings in this study are most similar or analogous to the problem of:
  - A. social desirability bias.
  - B. experimenter expectancy effects.
  - C. the placebo effect.
  - D. the double-blind procedure.

Experimenter expectancy effects occur when the behaviour of the participants is influenced by the experimenter's knowledge.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #100 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the main characteristics of an experimental study that allow researchers to isolate cause and effect. Topic: 02-11 Meta-Analysis

- 101. A psychologist is interested in studying anxiety. Since anxiety can mean different things to different people, she decides that she would like to assess anxiety with the CUAOS, or Clinically Useful Anxiety Outcome Scale. This psychologist has just created:
  - A. a control group.
  - B. an operational definition.
  - C. an independent variable.
  - D. a case study.

Researchers descriptions of the way they measure or manipulate variables are called operational definitions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #101 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate among the various measurement scales. Topic: 02-12 Measuring Variables

- 102. A researcher decides that an easier method for measuring intelligence would be to just measure the circumference of an individual's head. Individuals with larger heads would, according to this researcher, be more intelligent than those with smaller heads. While you might question the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of this method, the method is still likely to be
  - A. validity; reliable
  - B. reliability; valid
  - C. common sense nature; scientific
  - D. scientific nature; common sense

Validity refers to the degree to which a test accurately measures what it purports to measure, and not something else.Reliability refers to the consistency of measurement over repeated occasions.

> Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Analysis Feist - Chapter 02 #102 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate among the various measurement scales. Topic: 02-12 Measuring Variables

103. In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_, the answers are often open-ended and not constrained by the researcher.

- A. survey
- **B.** interview
- C. questionnaire
- D. case study

In an interview the answers are often open-ended and not constrained by the researcher.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #103 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-07 Compare and contrast commonly used measures of psychological research. Topic: 02-13 Self-Report Measures

104. The social desirability bias exists as a limitation of which of the ways of measuring behaviour?

- A. physiological measures
- B. behavioural observations
- C. reports by others
- D. self-report measures

The social desirability bias is the tendency toward favourable self-presentation that could lead to inaccurate self-reports.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #104 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-07 Compare and contrast commonly used measures of psychological research. Topic: 02-14 Behavioural Measures

- A. Self-report questionnaires are the most commonly used tools of psychological research.
- B. In self-report questionnaires, people are always the best sources of information about themselves.
- C. In self-report questionnaires, we have to assume that people are accurate witnesses to their own experiences.
- <u>D.</u> Self-report questionnaires are easy to use, especially in the context of collecting data from a large number of people at once.

Self-report questionnaires are easy to use, especially in the context of collecting data from a large number of people at once or in a short period of time.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #105 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-07 Compare and contrast commonly used measures of psychological research. Topic: 02-13 Self-Report Measures

- 106. A social psychologist is interested in studying aggression in sports fans. He goes to various sporting events and keeps track of the number of aggressive acts that occur between fans using a well-defined coding system. This psychologist is using which of the following ways of measuring behaviour?
  - A. self-report measures
  - B. physiological measures
  - C. behavioural observations
  - D. scientific measures

Behavioural measures are based on systematic observation of people's actions, either in their normal environment (that is, naturalistic observation) or in a laboratory setting. Afterward, trained coders would observe the videotapes and, using a prescribed method, code the level of aggressive behaviour exhibited by each person.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #106 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-07 Compare and contrast commonly used measures of psychological research. Topic: 02-14 Behavioural Measures

- 107. Rita conducts a study in which she records college students interacting with each other at the university bar. She then has a carefully trained team observe and record the participants' actions, noting visible signs of anxiety. What type of measure is Rita using?
  - A. Physiological
  - B. Self-report
  - C. Behavioural
  - D. Experimental

Behavioural measures are based on systematic observation of people's actions, either in their normal environment.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #107 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-07 Compare and contrast commonly used measures of psychological research. Topic: 02-14 Behavioural Measures

- 108. Rita conducts a study in which she records college students interacting with each other at the university bar. She then has a carefully trained team observe and record the participants' actions, noting visible signs of anxiety. Her team should go into the bar
  - A. carrying clip boards and recording everything on specialized forms.
  - **B.** dressed as if they are going out for the evening being very discrete in taking notes.
  - C. wearing lab coats and staring down anyone who looks at them.
  - D. straight to the first table they want to observe and make them sign consent forms.

Blending in to the environment is important to decrease the chances of encountering the social desirability bias

Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #108 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-07 Compare and contrast commonly used measures of psychological research. Topic: 02-14 Behavioural Measures

- 109. Which of the following is considered impractical for wide-scale studies?
  - A. Surveys
  - B. Questionnaires
  - C. Behavioural measures
  - D. Case studies

These studies are time-intensive.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #109 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-07 Compare and contrast commonly used measures of psychological research. Topic: 02-14 Behavioural Measures

- A. Behavioural measurement does not require too much time to collect and code the data.
- B. It is possible to collect data on a large number of participants at once, and therefore behavioural measures are very useful for large-scale studies.
- C. People are not able to modify their behaviour while they are being observed, watched, and/or measured using behavioural measures.
- <u>D.</u> Behavioural measures involve the systematic observation of people's actions either in their normal environment or in a laboratory setting.

Behavioural measures are based on systematic observation of people's actions, either in their normal environment.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #110 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-07 Compare and contrast commonly used measures of psychological research. Topic: 02-14 Behavioural Measures

- 111. In a study designed to investigate the causes of stress, a psychological researcher measures stress by monitoring people's heart rate and blood pressure. In this study, the researcher has utilized which method of measuring behaviour?
  - A. self-report measures
  - B. archival records
  - C. physiological measures
  - D. behavioural observations

Physiological measures are used to collect data on bodily responses such as heart rate, sweating, respiration, and brain activity.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #111 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-07 Compare and contrast commonly used measures of psychological research. Topic: 02-15 Physiological Measures

112. When a researcher uses blood cortisol levels to determine stress, he or she is employing in determining behavioural stimuli.

A. physiological measures

- B. self-report measures
- C. correlational measures
- D. cannot determine the type of measurement by information provided

Physiological measures are used to collect data on bodily responses such as heart rate, hormone levels, and brain activity.

## 113. Researchers who have more than one dependent variable in a study are using

- A. physiological measures
- B. correlational measures
- C. multiple measures
- D. self-report measures

Using the two measures together provides a more accurate portrait of someone's prejudice by building on the strengths of both and offsetting their weaknesses. This type of design might also be used when the phenomenon in question is complicated.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #113 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-07 Compare and contrast commonly used measures of psychological research. Topic: 02-16 Multiple Measurement

- 114. Ed is trying to determine if his daughter is lying about where she was last night. He listens to what she says, watches her tone of voice, body language, and whether her eyes focus directly on him. What is Ed doing?
  - A. Ed is only using behavioural measures to determine what happened.
  - **B.** Ed is using multiple measurement to determine what is happened.
  - C. Ed is only using self-report measures to determine what happened.
  - D. Ed is using only using psychological measures to determine what happened.

Ed used: self-report measures (what she says), and behavioural measures (body language).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #114 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-07 Compare and contrast commonly used measures of psychological research. Topic: 02-16 Multiple Measurement

115. Researchers use \_\_\_\_\_\_ to describe, summarize and organize data.

## A. descriptive statistics

- B. inferential statistics
- C. t-test
- D. statistical inference

Descriptive statistics describe, summarize and organize data.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #115 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-08 Explain how to use descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze and interpret data. Topic: 02-17 Making Sense of Data with Statistics

- 116. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is calculated by adding all the numbers together and dividing by the number of scores in the series.
  - A. standard deviation
  - B. mode
  - C. median
  - D. mean

The mean is calculated by adding all the numbers together and dividing by the number of scores in the series.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #116 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-08 Explain how to use descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze and interpret data. Topic: 02-17 Making Sense of Data with Statistics

- 117. What is the mean of the following set of numbers: 15, 20, 20, 30, 50?
  - A. 20
  - <u>B.</u> 27
  - C. 35
  - D. 135

To calculate the mean you add up all the numbers (135) and divide by the number in the dataset (135/5 = 27).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #117 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-08 Explain how to use descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze and interpret data. Topic: 02-18 Descriptive Statistics 118. What is the median of the following set of numbers: 15, 15, 20, 35, 50?

- A. 15
- B. 27
- <u>C.</u> 20
- D. 135

Order the data then take the middle one.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #118 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-08 Explain how to use descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze and interpret data. Topic: 02-18 Descriptive Statistics

119. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the middle score, which separates the lower half of scores from the upper half.

- A. frequency
- B. mode
- C. median
- D. mean

The median is the middle number, when the data is ordered.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #119 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-08 Explain how to use descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze and interpret data. Topic: 02-18 Descriptive Statistics 120. What is the mode of the following set of numbers: 15, 15, 20, 35, 50?

<u>A.</u> 15

B. 27

C. 20

D. 135

15 occurs twice so it is the mode here.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #120 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-08 Explain how to use descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze and interpret data. Topic: 02-08 Descriptive Studies

121. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a statistical measure of how much scores in a sample vary around the mean.

A. mean

B. standard deviation

C. mode

D. median

The standard deviation is a good measure of spread because it takes into account each number in the data set.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #121 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-08 Explain how to use descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze and interpret data. Topic: 02-18 Descriptive Statistics 122. Themost common way to represent variability in data is to calculate the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. frequency
- B. standard deviation
- C. median
- D. mode

The most common way to represent how spread out or how varied the scores are is to calculate the standard deviation which tells you how much the scores in a sample vary around the mean.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #122 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-08 Explain how to use descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze and interpret data. Topic: 02-18 Descriptive Statistics

- 123. A class's mean score on the midterm exam was 78.2, and the standard deviation was 15.8. The class's mean score on the final exam was 81.3, with a standard deviation of 4.5. Based on these statistics, which of the following can be interpreted?
  - A. The class performed much better on the midterm exam than on the final exam.
  - B. There was more variability in the scores on the final exam than on the midterm exam.
  - C. The most common score on the final exam was lower than the most common score on the midterm exam.
  - **D.** There was more variability in the scores on the midterm exam than on the final exam.

The standard deviation is a measure of variability and it was higher on the midterm.

- 124. What is the range for the following set of numbers: 15, 15, 20, 35, 50?
  - <u>A.</u> 35
  - B. 27
  - C. 5
  - D. 15.27

Range is calculated by subtracting the smallest score (15) from the largest score (50). Here you get 50 - 15 = 35.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Application Feist - Chapter 02 #124 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-08 Explain how to use descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze and interpret data. Topic: 02-18 Descriptive Statistics

125. A graph of frequency scores is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. contingency table
- B. tabulation
- C. distribution
- D. correlation

The frequency distribution plots the scores on a measure arranged by the number of times each score was obtained.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #125 126. \_\_\_\_\_ give us information about what our dataset looks like.

- A. Predictive inferences
- B. Statistical inferences
- C. Descriptive statistics
- D. Inferential statistics

Descriptive statistics tells us where the middle of the dataset is and how variable (spread out) the data are.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #126 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-08 Explain how to use descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze and interpret data. Topic: 02-18 Descriptive Statistics

127. \_\_\_\_\_\_ allow us to use samples to make generalizations about populations.

- A. Predictive inferences
- B. Statistical inferences
- C. Descriptive statistics
- D. Inferential statistics

Inferential statistics take data from a representative sample of the population and make conclusions about what is happening in the entire population.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #127

- 128. According to the 2006 census, women accounted for 60% of university graduates in Canada between the ages of 26 and 29. In that same year, a researcher studied how many graduates were employed in their field within 6 months. The researcher samples 100 university graduates, which sample is representative of the population?
  - A. Sample has 50 females and 50 males. You have to keep the groups evenly divided.
  - B. Sample has 60 females and 40 males.
  - C. The sample has 40 females and 60 males.
  - D. It does not matter just she should take the first 100 students.

A representative sample is a research sample that accurately reflects the population of people one is studying.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #128 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-08 Explain how to use descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze and interpret data. Topic: 02-19 Inferential Statistics

- 129. Five percent is the most frequent choice made by psychological researchers and is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. variance
  - B. statistical inference
  - C. significance level
  - D. standard deviation

The amount of evidence required to accept that a finding did not occur by chance is called the significance level. In psychology we would expect chance to be responsible for the outcome less than or equal to 5 times out of 100. We write this as p < .05.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #129 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-08 Explain how to use descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze and interpret data. Topic: 02-19 Inferential Statistics

- 130. The likelihood that the difference in performance between two groups in a study occurred by chance can be tested with
  - A. Predictive inferences
  - B. Statistical inferences
  - C. Descriptive statistics
  - D. Inferential statistics

Inferential statistics are used to draw conclusions about populations based on evidence from samples.

- 131. \_\_\_\_\_ contains rules governing the conduct of a person or group in general or in a specific situation or standards of right and wrong.
  - A. Scientific method
  - B. Rationality
  - C. Ethics
  - D. Logical holism

Ethics are the rules governing the conduct of a person or group in general or in a specific situation, or more simply, standards of right and wrong.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #131 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-09 Discuss some research challenges that involve the ethics of studying humans and animals. Topic: 02-20 Research Ethics

- A. justice.
- B. respect for persons.
- C. informed consent.
- D. privacy and confidentiality.

Informed consent means that participants must be told, in general terms, what the study is about, what they will do and how long it will take, what the known risks and benefits are, that they have the right to withdraw at any time without penalty, and whom to contact with questions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Analysis Feist - Chapter 02 #132 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-09 Discuss some research challenges that involve the ethics of studying humans and animals. Topic: 02-20 Research Ethics Topic: 02-21 Ethical Research With Humans

## A. the participant knows his or her role in the study and understands its risks and benefits.

- B. the researcher carefully selects and approves each participant for the study.
- C. the institution in which the study will be has approved the study.
- D. all parties involved in a study-including researchers, participants, and institutional administrators-know the study's results.

Participants must be told, in general terms, what the study is about, what they will do and how long it will take, what the known risks and benefits are, that they have the right to withdraw at any time without penalty, and whom to contact with questions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #133 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-09 Discuss some research challenges that involve the ethics of studying humans and animals. Topic: 02-20 Research Ethics Topic: 02-21 Ethical Research With Humans

- 134. Dr. Ross is conducting an experiment in which the information being collected from participants is highly sensitive. If anyone outside the study gained access to this information, it could be damaging for any of the participants in that they would be treated differently by other people. This particular aspect of this study is most relevant to which ethical consideration?
  - A. informed consent
  - B. beneficence
  - C. justice
  - D. respect

Participants should be told the costs and benefits of participation. The costs should be minimized and the benefits maximized.

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135. Institutions conducting research will evaluate every proposed study's beneficence, which is:

- A. each participant's guarantee that no personal, and confidential information will be revealed.
- B. each person's awareness that he or she can discontinue participation at any time.
- <u>C.</u> the ratio of benefits to costs (e.g., stress, discomfort) of the research.
- D. the extent to which the participant knows his or her role in the study.

Beneficence refers to research projects with minimizedcosts and maximized benefits.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #135

- 136. In research analysis and reports, data are never directly aligned with an individual respondent, thereby protecting his or her identity. Thus, \_\_\_\_\_\_ is maintained.
  - A. credibility
  - B. reliability
  - C. validity
  - D. confidentiality

Protect the privacy of the participant, generally by keeping all responses confidential.

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- 137. Under the guidelines of \_\_\_\_\_\_, researchers must design studies in which there is an equitable selection of participants and in which the participants will share equally the costs and benefits of participating in the study.
  - A. beneficence
  - B. justice
  - C. confidentiality
  - D. respect for persons

The benefits and costs of participation must be distributed equally among participants.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #137 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-09 Discuss some research challenges that involve the ethics of studying humans and animals. Topic: 02-20 Research Ethics Topic: 02-21 Ethical Research With Humans

- 138. The process of informing participants of the exact purposes of the study, revealing any and all deceptive practices, and explaining why they were necessary to conduct the study and ultimately what the results of the study were is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. decreeing
  - B. descriptive statistics
  - C. scientific thinking
  - D. debriefing

If deception is used then, when the study is over, participants must be debriefed - informed of the exact purposes of the study (including the hypotheses) and all deceptive practices must be revealed and explained.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #138 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-09 Discuss some research challenges that involve the ethics of studying humans and animals. Topic: 02-20 Research Ethics Topic: 02-21 Ethical Research With Humans 139. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is required to minimize any negative effects experienced as a result of the deception.

- A. Problem solving
- **B.** Debriefing
- C. Psychological research
- D. Cultural understanding

If deception is used then, when the study is over, participants must be debriefed - informed of the exact purposes of the study (including the hypotheses) and all deceptive practices must be revealed and explained.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #139 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-09 Discuss some research challenges that involve the ethics of studying humans and animals. Topic: 02-20 Research Ethics Topic: 02-21 Ethical Research With Humans

- 140. Every time research is conducted, \_\_\_\_\_ must have reviewed all study proposals to make sure human research conducted under its auspices follows ethical guidelines.
  - A. a research student
  - B. two fellow researchers
  - C. a government agent
  - D. a research ethics board

Today, to ensure adherence to ethical guidelines, research ethics boards (REBs) evaluate proposed research before it is conducted to make sure research involving humans does not cause undue harm or distress.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #140 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-09 Discuss some research challenges that involve the ethics of studying humans and animals. Topic: 02-20 Research Ethics Topic: 02-21 Ethical Research With Humans

- 141. Deception is justified in psychological research:
  - A. as long as the researcher debriefs with the participants.
  - B. only when there are no other alternatives available.
  - C. other alternatives may be available, but the study has benefits that clearly outweigh the costs of using deception.
  - <u>D.</u> when there are no other alternatives available and the study has benefits that clearly outweigh the costs of using deception.

Tri-Council and CPA believe that participant deception should be avoided whenever possible but recognizes that sometimes it is justified.

> Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Analysis Feist - Chapter 02 #141 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-09 Discuss some research challenges that involve the ethics of studying humans and animals. Topic: 02-21 Ethical Research With Humans

Human research participants-Informed consent; Animal research subjects-

- A. Humane treatment
- B. Euthanasia
- C. Brain imaging
- D. Selective breeding

Animals cannot consent to research but since animal research has led to many treatments for disease, as well as advances in understanding basic neuroscientific processes, the medical and scientific communities, along with the general public, have deemed such research acceptable as long as the general conditions and treatment of the animals is humane.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Knowledge Feist - Chapter 02 #142 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-09 Discuss some research challenges that involve the ethics of studying humans and animals. Topic: 02-21 Ethical Research With Humans
- 143. The Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC) is responsible for ensuring the welfare and humane treatment of animals used in research. Which of the following is <u>not</u> one of the questions that animal care committees decide?
  - A. Is the experimental design adequate to gain new information?
  - B. Are the pain control methods proposed adequate?
  - C. Do they have the budget to do the work proposed?
  - D. Do personnel working on the project have enough training to do the work?

CCAC evaluation of proposals for animal research require researchers to ensure the animals' comfort, health, and humane treatment, which also means keeping discomfort, infection, illness, and pain to an absolute minimum at all times.CCACdoes not look at budget items.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Comprehension Feist - Chapter 02 #143 Gradable: automatic Learning Objective: 02-09 Discuss some research challenges that involve the ethics of studying humans and animals. Topic: 02-22 Ethical Research With Animals

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