Research Methods in Psychology Investigating Human Behavior 1st Edition Nestor Test Bank

Full Download: https://alibabadownload.com/product/research-methods-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-editio

- 1. The scientific method relies upon this way of obtaining information.
 - A) Intuition
 - B) Legal reasoning
 - C) Empiricism
 - D) Jurisprudence
- 2. The question of whether marijuana should be legalized in the United States is an example of
 - A) An "is" question
 - B) An "ought" question
 - C) A "theoretical" question
 - D) A "how" question
- 3. Denise plans to systematically investigate a research question through careful observation and experimentation. The toolbox of rules she will follow is called
 - A) A cross-examination
 - B) An anecdotal procedure
 - C) Journalism
 - D) The scientific method
- 4. A prediction that researchers make before collecting data is called
 - A) A theory
 - B) An a priori hypothesis
 - C) A post hoc hypothesis
 - D) A variable
- 5. A highly representative sample is important because it allows researchers to
 - A) Generalize to a wider sample
 - B) Generalize to a wider population
 - C) Cherry pick specific participants
 - D) Maximize the homogeneity of their sample
- 6. If a study is reliable this means that the study produces
 - A) Meaningful results
 - B) Unbiased results
 - C) Replicable results
 - D) Accurate results

- 7. A confound provides
 - A) A method for improving a study's internal validity
 - B) A method for improving a study's external validity
 - C) A necessary affect on the dependent variable
 - D) An alternative explanation for a study's results
- 8. Danny measures couple's feelings of closeness in a dark or a brightly lit room. In this study, the room's brightness is the
 - A) Control variable
 - B) Independent variable
 - C) Dependent variable
 - D) Confound
- 9. As part of an experiment on prosocial behavior, Kyle compliments or insults each participant and then measures how much time they are willing to donate to help the research project. In this example, the amount of time that the participants are willing to help is the
 - A) Confound variable
 - B) Independent variable
 - C) Dependent variable
 - D) Control variable
- 10. Which of the following designs involves the manipulation of one or more independent variables?
 - A) Case studies
 - B) Quasiexperimental designs
 - C) Correlational designs
 - D) Experimental designs
- 11. Unlike quasiexperimental designs, experimental designs allow researchers to
 - A) Infer cause-and-effect
 - B) Measure one or more dependent variables
 - C) Attempt to control extraneous variables
 - D) Sample from the population

- 12. When most of the variation in one variable can be accounted for by another variable, the two variables are
 - A) Unrelated
 - B) Weakly related
 - C) Strongly related
 - D) Quasi-related
- 13. Which of the following is the strongest correlation?
 - A) -.55
 - B) .20
 - C) -.30
 - D) .45
- 14. Jake discovers that children who experience more self-efficacy also tend to be more optimistic. In this case, self-efficacy and optimism are
 - A) Unrelated
 - B) Negatively correlated
 - C) Positively correlated
 - D) Validated
- 15. This research design allows researchers to quantify the relationship between two variables, but it does not allow for the inference of cause-and-effect.
 - A) Correlational research
 - B) Experimental research
 - C) Quasiexperimental research
 - D) Case study research
- 16. The psychometric approach includes comparing an individual's scores to norms derived from a wider sample. An important critique of this approach is
 - A) It is not practical
 - B) It relies on measures that have high reliability
 - C) It relies on measures that have high validity
 - D) It can be based on culturally-biased measures

- 17. Tom has recently begun to systematically investigate the memory function of one individual, a former football player who experienced minor brain injury in his twenties. Tom is using
 - A) An experimental design
 - B) Naturalistic observation
 - C) A survey method
 - D) A case study design
- 18. Passing from generation to generation, the specific ways in which groups of people interact with each other, behave, and understand the world is called
 - A) Culture
 - B) Genes
 - C) Society
 - D) Biases
- 19. Unlike cultural psychology, cross-cultural psychology focuses on
 - A) How culture influences psychological phenomena
 - B) The universality of psychological processes
 - C) How culture influences thinking
 - D) How thinking influences culture
- 20. Dr. Sheikh is studying a new area of research and is particularly concerned that the subjective experiences of her participants are reflected in her research. Based on her concern, she should use
 - A) Quantitative methods
 - B) Qualitative methods
 - C) A case study method
 - D) Naturalistic observation
- 21. Transparency of a study's methods and procedures enhances the study's
 - A) Validity
 - B) Replicability
 - C) Generalizability
 - D) Empiricism

- 22. Pseudoscientific "findings" are often believed because humans have difficulty thinking in probabilities so they instead rely on mental shortcuts or
 - A) Heuristics
 - B) Cognitive illusions
 - C) Confirmatory biases
 - D) Empiricism
- 23. Scientists should adopt a doctrine of falsification when analyzing their results as a safeguard against
 - A) The self-correcting nature of science
 - B) The confirmatory bias
 - C) Disproving their theory
 - D) Falsely rejecting their hypotheses
- 24. Epistemology is the branch of philosophy that explores
 - A) Cognitive illusions
 - B) Ways of knowing
 - C) Logic
 - D) Probability theory
- 25. By using the scientific method, researchers work to produce reliable and valid results while avoiding
 - A) Peer review
 - B) Self-correction
 - C) Connectivity
 - D) Selective observation
- 26. If a study is reliable, it must also be valid.
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 27. If a study is valid, it must be reliable.
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 28. Researchers try to maximize generalizability and minimize sample bias.
 - A) True
 - B) False

- 29. Compared to a prior hypotheses, post hoc hypotheses are preferable.
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 30. High quality experimental research typically controls all extraneous variables.
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 31. When a researcher rules out all possible alternative explanations, a study is said to have high external validity.
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 32. Focusing primarily on evidence that supports a hypothesis and not addressing evidence that refutes a hypothesis is an example of confirmatory bias.
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 33. The doctrine of falsification reflects the tendency of pseudoscientific studies to falsify results.
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 34. The study of a specific construct using the scientific method requires that it can be objectively measured.
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 35. The scientific method tells us that a research question is fully answered once an empirical study has documented its results.
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 36. What is sample bias and why is it a problem in psychological research?
- 37. What is culture and why must researchers consider culture when investigating psychological questions?

- 38. Control is an important part of many empirical investigations. Define control and discuss how it relate to internal validity and generalizability.
- 39. Define population and sample. Why do psychologists study samples rather than populations?
- 40. What is pseudoscience and why is it easy to fall prey to the allure of pseudoscientific findings?
- 41. What is the scientific method, what are its steps, and why is it important to follow the scientific method when conducting psychological research?
- 42. Compare and contrast reliability and validity (as they pertain to research studies) and discuss how reliability and validity are related.
- 43. Describe the key features of experimental research designs, quasiexperimental research designs, and correlational research designs. Compare and contrast the inferences researchers can make when using each of these methods.

Answer Key

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. D
- 4. B 5. B
- 6. C
- 7. D
- 8. B
- 9. C
- 10. D
- 11. A 12. C
- 12. C 13. A
- 14. C
- 15. A
- 16. D
- 17. D
- 18. A
- 19. B
- 20. B 21. B
- 21. D 22. A
- 23. B
- 24. B
- 25. D
- 26. B
- 27. A
- 28. A
- 29. B 30. B
- 31. B
- 32. A
- 33. B
- 34. A
- 35. B
- 36. Sample bias is a specific form of bias in which certain members of a population are less likely than others to be included in a study (pg. 7). Sample bias can produce misleading results (e.g., when researchers "cherry pick" participants who support their viewpoint) and can negatively affect the extent to which a study's findings can be generalized to a wider population.
- 37. Culture refers to the collective beliefs, symbols, traditions, and ways of understanding the world that are specific to a society or group of individuals (pg. 14). Researchers must be aware that not all cultures think and behave in the same way. When researchers sample individuals from one culture (usually their own), they must understand that this

can limit the generalizability of their findings.

- 38. Control refers to a researcher's ability to measure or account for extraneous variables that could invalidate a study's conclusions (pg. 9). Control, therefore, increases a study's internal validity by reducing alternative explanations for a study's results. At the same time, control can limit generalizability. For example, researchers who control for gender by surveying only women cannot then generalize its results to men.
- 39. A population is a complete set of units (people, animals, plants, or things; pg. 6). Usually we do not have the ability to access a complete population when investigating a psychological question nor do we need to collect data from the entire population in order to understand the population. Instead, we select a sample a group of units from the population and use the characteristics of this sample to infer characteristics of the population (pg. 6). Provided that a sample is representative, this is an efficient way to understand the population.
- 40. Pseudoscience is a field of study such as astrology or handwriting analysis that provides compelling and fascinating claims that people believe; however, these claims cannot withstand scientific scrutiny (pg. 16). Pseudoscience takes advantage of basic flaws in human reasoning, such as cognitive illusions, reliance on heuristics, and biases towards confirming evidence (pg. 19-20).
- 41. The scientific method is a toolbox of procedures and techniques that helps us ask and study questions in psychology. The scientific method relies on empiricism: the process of gathering data is as objective as possible and is based on systematic observation and experimentation. The steps of the scientific method are: Observing and thinking, Formulating a scientific question, Developing a hypothesis, Conducting a study, Evaluating the hypothesis (accepting or rejecting), and Interpreting results (pg. 10).

The scientific method is important to use when conducting psychological research because it helps to combat bias. The method incorporates safeguards like peer review, replication, and transparency, which help to produce valid and reliable results. The standard procedures of the scientific method prevent the influence of natural flaws in human reasoning, such as confirmatory bias and heuristic biases that favor subjectivity over objectivity.

42. Reliability refers to the consistency of a study's data (pg. 9). A reliable study produces data that can be replicated. A valid study is a study that is answering the question it is asking. In other words, a valid study produces results that tell us about the specific phenomena under investigation (pg. 9).

Both reliability and validity are important when evaluating the quality of a research study. A study can be neither reliable nor valid or reliable without being valid, but it cannot be valid if it is not also reliable. In other words, reliability is a pre-requisite for validity.

43. Experimental designs are controlled investigations that involve the random assignment of participants to groups and the manipulation of one or more independent variables. This is the only design that permits inferences of cause-and-effect. A quasiexperimental design attempts to control for extraneous variables and can tell us about relationships between variables. However, because random assignment is not used, researchers cannot make clear inferences of cause-and-effect. Quasiexperimental designs are helpful

Research Methods in Psychology Investigating Human Behavior 1st Edition Nestor Test Bank

Full Download: https://alibabadownload.com/product/research-methods-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-edition-in-psychology-investigating-human-behavior-1st-editio

when a variable (e.g., gender) cannot be manipulated. Finally, correlational research designs involve the measurement of two variables as they exist in the world. Correlational research designs can tell us about the association between these two variables but they tell us nothing about cause-and-effect.