Test Bank for Psychology Themes and Variations 5th Edition by Weiten

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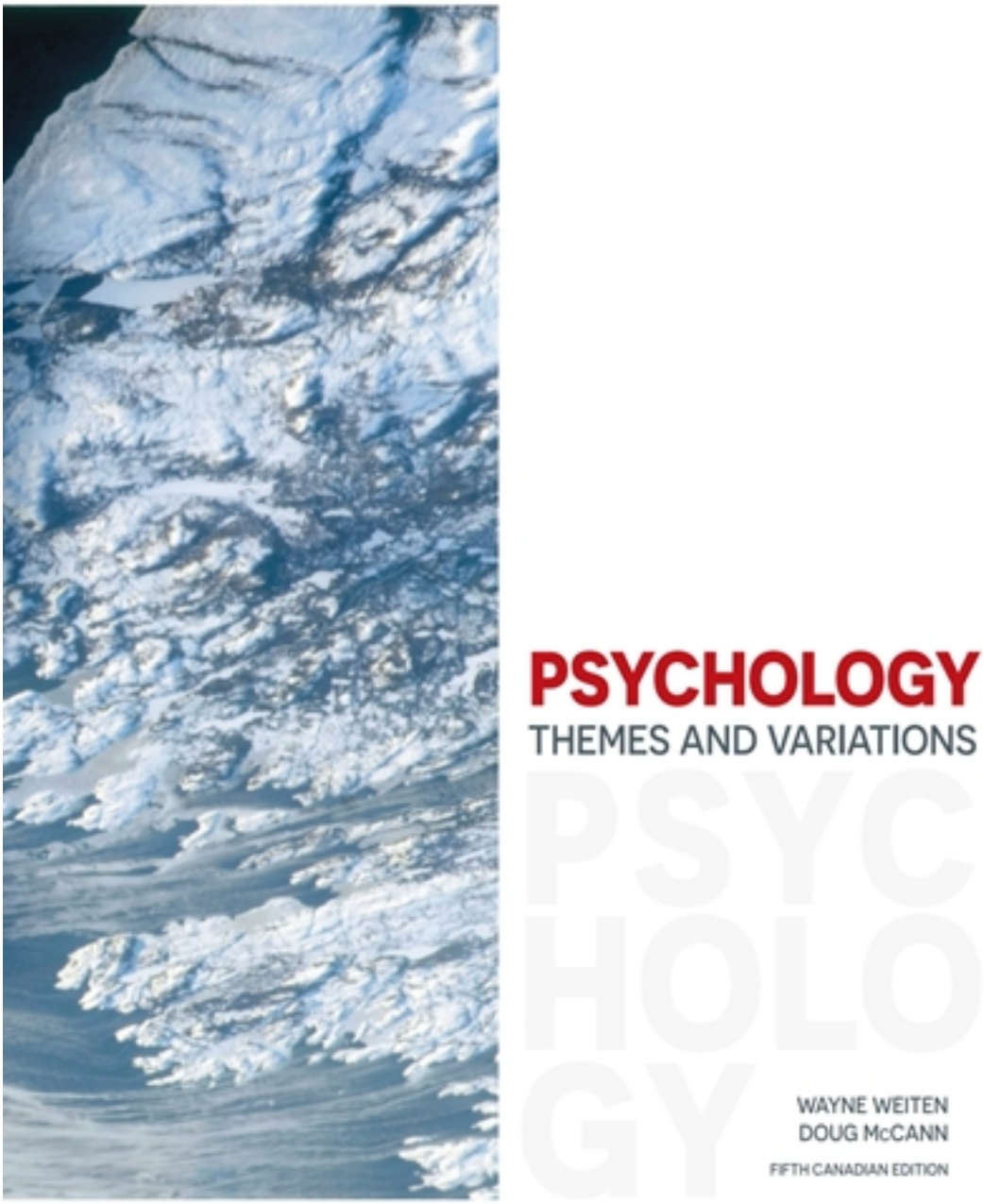

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1 : Which goal of science is most closely associated with determining how to measure fear or identify lying?
A : understanding and prediction
B : measurement and description
C : application and control
D : testing and reporting

Correct Answer : B

2 : What do we call any measurable conditions, events, characteristics, or behaviours that are controlled or observed in a study?
A : confounds
B : variables
C : correlations
D : hypotheses

Correct Answer : B

3 : Forensic profilers use information about known serial killers to make statements about the likely next steps of a new killer and to anticipate a pattern of behaviour. Which goal of the scientific enterprise does this reflect?
A : application and control
B : measurement and description
C : testing and reporting
D : understanding and prediction

Correct Answer : D

4 : Which goals of science are reflected in the use of reinforcement principles to modify a child’s unruly behaviour?
A : understanding and prediction
B : application and control
C : measurement and description
D : testing and reporting

Correct Answer : B

5 : What is a theory?
A : a system of interrelated ideas used to explain a set of observations
B : a preliminary proposal that has yet to be tested
C : a statement of research results that have been proven correct
D : a tentative statement about the relationship between two or more variables

Correct Answer : A

6 : There are multiple goals in science, and researchers move between goals at various points in their research. If a researcher has a lot of data about the measurement of fear reactions and uses those data to generate a theory about fear, how have the researcher’s goals changed?
A : from application to control
B : from control to description

C : from description to understanding
D : from understanding to application

Correct Answer : C

7 : Which of the following is NOT a primary ethical consideration for psychologists?
A : Psychologists should not participate in torture.
B : Researchers should tell the truth
C : Researchers should only cause harm if deemed scientifically necessary.
D : Researchers should present their findings accurately.

Correct Answer : C

8 : Which of the following is NOT a case of scientific misconduct reported within the profession of psychology?
A : falsifying and/or fabricating data
B : fraud in the reporting of research, procedures or methodology
C : using unwitting participants in experiments
D : striving for a representative sample

Correct Answer : D

9 : In the United States, from 1932 to 1972, a group of black men who had syphilis were enrolled in a study but were never told they had the disease, nor were they ever treated for it. This was a case of ethical abuse in the history of clinical research. What was the name of the study?
A : Georgia STD Experiment
B : Tulsa Syphilis Investigation
C : Tuskegee Syphilis Study
D : New York Longitudinal STD Study

Correct Answer : C

10 : If Dr. Patry has tested a hypothesis and the findings have failed to support the hypothesis, what influence will this have on Dr. Patry's theory?
A : It will support the theory because hypotheses attempt to disprove theories.
B : It will have little effect on the theory because hypotheses are merely predictions based on the theory.
C : It will require that the theory be reconsidered because hypotheses allow the theory to be tested.
D : It will cause the theory to be rejected because the hypothesis, and therefore the theory, is unsupported.

Correct Answer : C

11 : What is an underlying goal typical of theory construction?
A : to guide future research by generating new hypotheses
B : to obtain concrete findings that are accepted by other scientists
C : to initiate a standard step-like process that quickly moves toward the truth
D : to complete a circular process that is self-fulfilling

Correct Answer : A

12 : Dr. Marqueta predicts that people who have received bad news will seek out other people because "misery loves company." Which term characterizes Dr. Marqueta's prediction about the behaviour of people?

A : theory
B : hypothesis
C : analysis
D : application

Correct Answer : B

13 : What is a hypothesis?
A : a conclusion drawn from an experiment
B : a system by which an experiment is designed
C : a system of interrelated ideas used to explain a set of observations
D : a tentative statement about the relationship between two or more variables

Correct Answer : D

14 : Which of the following is a testable hypothesis?
A : Fear is defined as an emotional reaction to a change in stimuli.
B : Fear is an adaptive response that keeps us safe.
C : Fearful children are less likely to be injured when playing at school.
D : There are likely differences in how people experience fear.

Correct Answer : C

15 : Dr. Licciardi predicts that if people are observed while they perform a complex task, they will make more errors. Which term is Dr. Licciardi's prediction an example of?
A : theory
B : inferential statistics
C : hypothesis
D : operational definition

Correct Answer : C

16 : Dr. Malm predicts that if teachers ignore students who act up in class, fewer students will act up in class. What is the scientific term for Dr. Malm's prediction?
A : operational definition
B : inferential statistics
C : hypothesis
D : theory

Correct Answer : C

17 : A researcher is measuring the heart rate of subjects in a study about anxiety, because heart rate changes in a predictable way when people are anxious. In this study, what is heart rate?
A : negatively correlated with anxiety
B : independent variable
C : confounded variable
D : operational definition of anxiety

Correct Answer : D

18 : Several researchers are working on different experiments that are designed to test whether a person's confidence can be changed over time. They want to be able to compare their results

when they are done. They agree that they will all use the same test in order to measure confidence. What have the researchers done?
A : They agreed to use the same independent variable.
B : They agreed to use the same hypothesis.
C : They agreed on an operational definition of confidence.
D : They agreed to remove a confounding variable.

Correct Answer : C

19 : Which of the following is an operational definition of aggression?
A : Aggression is an emotional response rather than a cognitive response.
B : Aggression is caused by fear.
C : Aggression will lead victims to become more aggressive.
D : Aggression is measured by the number of times one person hits another person.

Correct Answer : D

20 : Dr. Dieringer wants to study attachment patterns in single-parent families. She plans to define the strength of attachment as the time it takes for the parent to respond when the infant starts to cry. Why is this operational definition important?
A : It allows others to understand exactly what Dr. Dieringer means by “attachment.”
B : It allows Dr. Dieringer to generate a scientific hypothesis.
C : It prevents research assistants from violating ethical guidelines for psychological research.
D : It requires a double-blind research design.

Correct Answer : A

21 : Terry has a theory and has formulated a testable hypothesis. What is the next step that Terry needs to take in the scientific method?
A : choosing the statistical procedures
B : selecting the research methods
C : refining the theory based on the hypothesis
D : collecting the data

Correct Answer : B

22 : Dr. Hessels is examining how different people respond to frightening events. She will have participants walk through a haunted house at a local amusement park, and each participant will be outfitted with a heart monitor. She will use the changes in heart rate as a measure of stress. What are two ways that such changes in heart rate can be described?
A : an operational definition and an independent variable
B : confounded variable and a physiological recording
C : a physiological recording and an independent variable
D : an operational definition and a dependent variable

Correct Answer : D

23 : During which stage of the scientific method would a researcher provide data to the general public?
A : analyzing the data
B : drawing conclusions
C : reporting the findings
D : debriefing participants

Correct Answer : C

24 : What is a scientific journal?
A : a personal diary kept by a scientist
B : a detailed record of the daily procedures followed in conducting a study
C : a periodical that publishes technical and scholarly articles
D : a collection of biographies of famous scientists

Correct Answer : C

25 : A group of students are administered a series of written questions designed to assess their attitudes, opinions, and behaviour related to studying. What is this method called?
A : a psychological test
B : a questionnaire
C : a paper-based interview
D : a direct observation

Correct Answer : B

26 : A psychologist monitors changes in the subject's heart rate as the subject watches a violent movie. What is this data-collection technique called?
A : archival records
B : direct observation
C : psychological testing
D : physiological recording

Correct Answer : D

27 : Ted uses a personality test as one of the dependent measures in his study. What data-collection technique is Ted using?
A : direct observation
B : survey
C : case study
D : psychological test

Correct Answer : D

28 : Jackson is working with a company to help it develop more effective training programs for its employees. He has spent a great deal of time reviewing all the documentation the company has about previous training opportunities it has provided for its employees. What research technique is Jackson using?
A : meta-analysis
B : direct observation
C : psychological testing
D : archival research

Correct Answer : D

29 : Of the following pairs, which pair contains two data-collection techniques that are most likely to involve direct contact between the researcher and the research participant?
A : direct observation and interviews
B : questionnaires and interviews

C : archival research and questionnaires
D : archival research and psychological testing

Correct Answer : A

30 : Ling answered a series of written questions that asked about her attitudes and opinions on a number of current issues. What is this method of data collection called?
A : a questionnaire
B : archival research
C : a standardized psychological test
D : direct observation

Correct Answer : A

31 : Canadian Olympic athletes wear red. What do some studies suggest about this colour?
A : It provides a performance disadvantage compared to other colours.
B : It causes more aggressive behaviour as compared to other colours.
C : It inhibits aggressive behaviour as compared to other colours.
D : It provides a performance advantage over other colours.

Correct Answer : D

32 : Which term refers to how a researcher collects empirical data?
A : statistical procedures
B : hypothesis testing
C : research methods
D : archival recording

Correct Answer : C

33 : What does a researcher do when conducting an experiment?
A : in-depth investigation of an individual subject through detailed documentation
B : observation of behaviour as it occurs in its natural environment
C : systematic observation or measurement of two variables to see whether there is an association between them
D : manipulation of a variable under carefully controlled conditions and observation of whether there are changes in a second variable as a result

Correct Answer : D

34 : Which approach is defined by manipulating a variable under carefully controlled conditions and observing the changes in a second variable?
A : experimental approach
B : survey approach
C : testing approach
D : correlational approach

Correct Answer : A

35 : In an experiment, which term refers to the variable that is controlled or manipulated by the researcher?
A : stimulus variable
B : dependent variable

C : control variable
D : independent variable

Correct Answer : D

36 : What is an independent variable in an experiment?
A : a variable that provides an alternative explanation for the results of the experiment
B : a variable that is held constant across experimental conditions
C : a variable that the experimenter believes will change in value because of systematic correlations that exist in the experiment
D : a variable deliberately manipulated by the experimenter

Correct Answer : D

37 : A group of researchers investigates the effects of a vitamin supplement on animal memory. During the first part of the study, the animals learn to run a maze while they are not receiving the supplement; in the second part of the study, the animals learn to run a different maze while they are receiving the supplement. In each case, the researchers count how many trials it takes before the animals can run the maze pattern without making any errors. What is the independent variable in this study?
A : the number of trials it takes to run the maze without making any errors
B : the trials in which the supplement is used
C : the presence or absence of the supplement in the animal's diet
D : the two different mazes used

Correct Answer : C

38 : A group of researchers wanted to determine if people will eat more food in a room that is decorated with red than in a room that is decorated with blue. Half the participants in this study ate in a red room and half ate in a blue room. The researchers then measured how much food was consumed in each of the two rooms. What is the independent variable in this study?
A : the colour of the decorations in the room
B : the amount of food consumed in the red room
C : the amount of food consumed in the blue room
D : the participants in each group

Correct Answer : A

39 : Researchers who were studying plant growth raised plants in two separate rooms. One room had taped conversations playing 24 hours a day; the other room was silent. The researchers found that the plants grew better in the room that had the conversations playing. In this study, what would you call the type of room (silent versus conversation)?
A : placebo
B : independent variable
C : dependent variable
D : extraneous variable

Correct Answer : B

40 : Researchers who were studying memory had participants learn a list of words after consuming a soft drink with caffeine or a decaffeinated version of the same soft drink. The researchers then counted the number of words that were recalled from the list. In this study, what would you call the type of beverage (caffeinated or decaffeinated)?

A : extraneous variable
B : dependent variable
C : confounding variable
D : independent variable

Correct Answer : D

41 : What is a dependent variable?
A : a variable that changes value because of the systematic manipulation in an experiment
B : a variable deliberately manipulated by an experimenter
C : a variable that the experimenter is depending on to cause something to happen in an experiment
D : a variable held constant across experimental conditions

Correct Answer : A

42 : Researchers tested the physical coordination skills of 25-year-old males who had been sleep deprived for 24, 36, or 48 hours. In this study, what is the dependent variable?
A : the length of time the participants had been sleep deprived
B : the physical coordination of the control group
C : the male-only group of participants
D : the physical coordination skills of participants

Correct Answer : D

43 : A group of researchers wants to determine if people are more likely to follow directions if the person giving the directions is in a uniform. Half the participants are directed to a parking spot by a uniformed security guard; the other half are directed to a parking spot by an individual wearing blue jeans and a T-shirt. In this study, what is the dependent variable?
A : the parking lot
B : the number of participants who park in the spot they are directed to
C : the type of clothing worn by the person giving the directions
D : the directions given

Correct Answer : B

44 : A group of researchers conducts a study to determine if a child's performance is affected by the presence of other children. First, the children are taken to a room with no other children and timed while they complete a puzzle. Later, the same children are taken to a room with four other children and timed while they complete a similar puzzle. In this study, what do you call the length of time it takes to complete the puzzle?
A : extraneous variable
B : control variable
C : dependent variable
D : independent variable

Correct Answer : C

45 : An industrial designer wants to determine if the new design for a piece of office equipment will result in fewer errors. The designer sets up a machine with the old design in one room, and a machine with the new design in a second room. He counts how many errors are made using each of the two machines. In this study, what do you call the number of errors made?
A : extraneous variable
B : dependent variable

C : independent variable
D : control variable

Correct Answer : B

46 : If we view an experiment as an attempt to establish a cause–effect relationship, which of the following can be viewed as the “cause” in an experiment?
A : the independent variable
B : the dependent variable
C : the hypothesis
D : the theory

Correct Answer : A

47 : A researcher found that clients who were randomly assigned to same-gender groups participated more in group therapy sessions than clients who were randomly assigned to mixed-gender groups. In this experiment, what is the dependent variable?
A : whether or not the group was mixed-gender
B : how much the clients’ mental health improved
C : the clients’ attitudes toward group therapy
D : the amount of participation in the group therapy sessions

Correct Answer : D

48 : Nula is conducting a study in which one group is exposed to loud music while completing a writing assignment and the other group has quiet conditions. Further, Nula examines the effect of gender within these groups. Therefore, she is examining the effects of both noise and gender on participants’ performance on a writing task. Which of the following reflects the type of variables present in this study?
A : one independent variable and two dependent variables
B : one control variable and two independent variables
C : one independent variable, one control variable, and one dependent variable
D : two independent variables and one dependent variable

Correct Answer : D

49 : What differs between an experimental group and a control group?
A : The characteristics of the participants.
B : Only the experimental group is measured for the dependent variable.
C : Nothing except the experience of the independent variable.
D : Only the control group experiences the independent variable.

Correct Answer : C

50 : In an experiment designed to test memory processes, one group was asked to group the items on a list into categories while trying to memorize them. A second group was told to rhyme each of the words on the list. In this study, which group is the control group?
A : the group that was told to categorize
B : the group in which the participants remember the most items from the list
C : the group that was told to rhyme
D : a third group that was not given special instructions

Correct Answer : D

51 : In a study designed to test the effects of a new drug developed to treat Alzheimer's disease, half the patients were given the actual drug while the other half of the patients were given a placebo (sugar pill). In this study, which group is the control group?
A : the group that showed no evidence of an improvement in their memory
B : the group that received the actual drug
C : the group that received the placebo
D : no control group in this study

Correct Answer : C

52 : Phong and Mikaela both take part in a research study that is investigating the effects of sleep deprivation on reaction time. Phong is kept awake for 24 hours straight, while Mikaela follows her normal sleep routine. Which group is Phong in?
A : the independent variable group
B : the control group
C : the dependent variable group
D : the experimental group

Correct Answer : D

53 : What is the purpose of the control group?
A : to isolate the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable
B : to correlate the dependent variable with the independent variables
C : to make statistical significance more likely
D : to make the experiment more complex

Correct Answer : A

54 : A researcher wants to see if a protein-enriched diet will enhance the maze-running performance of rats. One group of rats is fed the high-protein diet for the duration of the study; the other group continues to receive standard rat food. What types of groups are represented in this study?
A : The high-protein group is an experimental group; the standard food group is a control group.
B : Both groups are experimental groups.
C : Both groups are control groups.
D : The high-protein group is a control group; the standard food group is an experimental group.

Correct Answer : A

55 : A researcher has children watch 30 minutes of violent television, and then counts the number of times they hit each other afterward in a one-hour play period as a measure of aggression. What can you conclude from this study?
A : TV violence causes violent behaviour in children.
B : TV violence is correlated with violent behaviour in children.
C : You can't conclude anything until you know the rates of violence displayed by children.
D : You can't conclude anything because you have nothing to compare to the aggression after the TV viewing.

Correct Answer : B

56 : A group of researchers wanted to determine whether children would behave more aggressively after watching television programming. One third of the children in the study

watched a violent television show and one third of the children watched a non-violent television program. If the remaining children are in a control group, what should happen to them?
A : Half should watch a violent show and half should watch a non-violent show.
B : They should listen to the radio.
C : They should be the group monitored for violent behaviour.
D : They should not watch a television show.

Correct Answer : D

57 : Jack believes that patrons in his bar will be more likely to leave a tip if the tip jar already has some money in it. To test this belief, he has the tip jar empty about half the time when a customer approaches the bar; the rest of the time he ensures there is at least $5.00 in the jar when a customer approaches. In Jack's experiment, which is the control group?
A : the patrons who see an empty tip jar
B : all the patrons who leave the bar without tipping
C : the patrons who see a tip jar that contains at least $5.00
D : all the patrons who leave a tip when they leave the bar

Correct Answer : A

58 : Dr. Prutherow believes that people who are under stress will develop more colds than people who are not under stress. When he randomly selected ten participants and exposed them to high levels of stress, he found that nine of the participants developed colds. What critical piece is missing from Dr. Prutherow's study?
A : a dependent variable
B : a testable hypothesis
C : a group without stress
D : a group without colds

Correct Answer : C

59 : What is an extraneous variable?
A : the same thing as a dependent variable
B : a variable, other than the independent variable, that may influence the dependent variable
C : a variable that is completely irrelevant to both the independent and dependent variables
D : a variable that affects the control group but not the experimental group

Correct Answer : B

60 : Mandy thinks that people who work hard will always succeed. She grew up in a very wealthy neighbourhood and noticed that all of her friends who worked hard became successful. In this example, which statement best describes wealth and hard work?
A : They are correlated.
B : They are confounded.
C : They are independent.
D : They are dependent.

Correct Answer : B

61 : A researcher is studying two groups of children. One group includes children who are 10 years old and the other group includes children who are 5 years old. Which variable would be confounded with age in this study?
A : gender

B : height
C : aggression
D : income

Correct Answer : B

62 : Diaz conducts a decision-making experiment to determine if people reason more logically when they have more time to decide. All the participants who are under 40 are allowed 15 minutes to reach a decision about a problem; all the participants who are over 40 are allowed 20 minutes to reach a decision about the same problem. What is the problem with this experimental design?
A : The age of the participants is confounded with the independent variable.
B : There are two control groups and no experimental group.
C : There is no dependent variable in the experiment.
D : The time allowed for the decision is confounded with the independent variable.

Correct Answer : A

63 : What is most important for reducing the likelihood of extraneous variables?
A : experimental methods
B : correlational methods
C : random assignment
D : random sampling

Correct Answer : C

64 : What is random assignment?
A : Subjects are free to choose which group or condition they would like to be in.
B : All variables have an equal chance of being assigned to the experimental condition.
C : All people have an equal likelihood of being selected from the study.
D : All subjects have an equal chance of being assigned to any of the groups or conditions.

Correct Answer : D

65 : Dr. Kalmagura plans on introducing a new exam review procedure in his chemistry classes. To check the effectiveness of the new procedure, he is going to have half his students try the new technique for one semester, while the remaining students review in the way they have always done in the past. He asks each student to decide whether they would like to use the new technique or the standard technique. What procedure is illustrated in this example?
A : a double-blind research design
B : informed consent in research
C : the use of non-random assignment
D : naturalistic observation

Correct Answer : C

66 : Braeden received a poor performance evaluation in his job last year. Since then, Braeden has started working through his lunch hour, taken on four special projects, and enrolled in night classes to upgrade his computer skills. Why will it be hard for Braeden to figure out the cause if he receives a better evaluation at his next performance?
A : He failed to use a double-blind procedure to test his hypothesis.
B : None of the actions he took are likely to be related to his overall job performance.
C : The three actions he took are confounded with each other.

D : He didn’t formulate a research hypothesis before implementing the changes.

Correct Answer : C

67 : In a study of the effect of fatigue on task performance, participants were asked to complete a series of puzzles. One day, all participants completed puzzles after 24 hours without sleep. On another day, the same participants completed puzzles after sleeping for at least eight hours. What research design is used in this study?
A : between-subjects design
B : within-subjects design
C : single-blind design
D : interaction design

Correct Answer : B

68 : Dr. Shingwauk designed an experiment in which participants listened to a persuasive speech delivered either by a very tall person or a person of average height. In addition, the speeches were delivered by people wearing either business clothes or casual clothes. Dr. Shingwauk asked listeners to fill out a survey about impressions of the speaker’s credibility. In this study, what is Dr. Shingwauk looking to determine?
A : Does a double-blind procedure lead to greater credibility of speakers, independent of the effects of appearance?
B : Do height and clothing style interact to influence judgments of credibility?
C : Does persuasion interact with any other factors?
D : Does persuasion influence our perception of height and clothing?

Correct Answer : B

69 : What does it mean when there is an interaction between two variables?
A : The measurement of the dependent variable depends on the effect of the independent variable.
B : The measurement of one dependent variable gets added to the measurement of another.
C : The effects of one independent variable get added to the effects of another.
D : The effects of one independent variable depend on the effects of another.

Correct Answer : D

70 : What is the main advantage associated with the experimental method?
A : its precise control
B : its ability to be generalized to multiple contexts
C : its ability to duplicate real life in the laboratory
D : its appeal to participants

Correct Answer : A

71 : Which research method gives researchers the ability to infer a cause-and-effect relationship?
A : correlational
B : experimental
C : case history
D : empirical

Correct Answer : B

72 : What is a disadvantage of the experimental method?
A : Experiments often can't be done for practical or ethical reasons.
B : Only one variable can be studied at a time.
C : Length of time necessary to complete the study.
D : Inability to generate cause-and-effect conclusions.

Correct Answer : A

73 : Shelley is a researcher who studies disabilities resulting from head injuries. She has chosen to use non-experimental methods because of some of the limitations of experiments. Which limit would most likely cause problems for Shelley's research?
A : It is not ethical to conduct experiments with people with disabilities.
B : People cannot be randomly assigned to a group that experiences a head injury.
C : Disability cannot be operationally defined.
D : Experiments cannot be used to study interaction effects.

Correct Answer : A

74 : What do researchers do when conducting descriptive or correlational research?
A : They simultaneously manipulate two or more independent variables.
B : They systematically describe patterns of behaviour and discover relationships among variables.
C : They manipulate a variable under carefully controlled conditions and observe whether there are changes in a second variable as a result.
D : They expose subjects to two closely related treatment conditions.

Correct Answer : B

75 : Donnie wants to know whether attractive waiters make more tips. He has a group of people rate the attractiveness of five different waiters, and he gets the waiters to tell him how much money they make in tips every night for a month. What type of research design has Donnie used?
A : quasi-experimental design
B : correlational design
C : experimental design
D : case study design

Correct Answer : B

76 : What do naturalistic observation, case studies, and surveys all have in common?
A : They can show causal relationships.
B : The results obtained cannot be analyzed statistically.
C : They do not directly observe behaviour.
D : They do not manipulate the variables under study.

Correct Answer : D

77 : A researcher goes to a playground for an hour each day for two weeks and makes notes when children are playing together. He records the number of times that a girl and a boy are playing together, when boys play only with other boys, and when girls play only with other girls. Which research method is the researcher using?
A : experiment
B : naturalistic observation
C : correlation

D : case study

Correct Answer : B

78 : What do we call recording all instances of an event for a particular time period (such as how many times an older brother strikes his younger brother during a given week) without the subjects' awareness?
A : naturalistic observation
B : compiling a case study
C : creating an archive
D : correlational research

Correct Answer : A

79 : You are sitting on a park bench in a major metropolitan area from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. and you note the number of people who walk by, whether or not they litter, and their sex. What type of research method are you using?
A : naturalistic observation
B : case study
C : correlation
D : casual observation

Correct Answer : A

80 : A group of researchers wanted to investigate allegations of sexual harassment on a company's assembly line. To make their observations, the researchers took jobs working on the assembly line and pretended to be new employees. What type of research is being conducted in this example?
A : correlational research
B : case study
C : unethical research
D : naturalistic observation

Correct Answer : D

81 : A local hospital wanted to assess the way its patients were being treated. The hospital hired several researchers to act as patients and record the way hospital personnel handled the admitting and preliminary evaluation procedures. What sort of research is being conducted in this example?
A : naturalistic observation
B : correlational research
C : reactivity
D : case study

Correct Answer : A

82 : Jolyn believed that there were gender differences in driving habits. To test this hypothesis, she stood near a quiet intersection. Jolyn recorded the gender of each driver who approached a stop sign, and also whether the individual came to a complete stop before proceeding into the intersection. What sort of research is Jolyn conducting?
A : psychological testing
B : naturalistic observation
C : experiment with two dependent variables

D : case study research

Correct Answer : B

83 : What is a distinct advantage of naturalistic observation?
A : It allows behaviour to be studied in realistic settings.
B : It allows for random sampling.
C : It reduces reactivity among participants.
D : There is a wider range of statistical procedures that can be used.

Correct Answer : A

84 : What is a major problem with naturalistic observation?
A : It works well with animals but is virtually useless for studying human behaviour.
B : Researchers have a difficult time determining whether a setting is truly natural.
C : It is limited by the constraints of random sampling and random assignment.
D : It is difficult to observe behaviour without having an influence on that behaviour.

Correct Answer : D

85 : Stephanie is observing a group of adolescents at the mall and documenting their rate of swearing. The group keeps looking over at Stephanie and pointing at her, and they get louder and more obnoxious the longer she observes them. Which term best describes Stephanie's effect on the group?
A : demand characteristics
B : disrupting
C : reactivity
D : confounding

Correct Answer : C

86 : Which technique is most likely to prove useful in determining why one particular child is afraid to go to school?
A : descriptive study
B : case study
C : naturalistic observation
D : experiment

Correct Answer : B

87 : Dr. Kincaid was interested in the topic of musical genius. In the initial part of the investigation, Dr. Kincaid carefully observed and compiled detailed files on three individuals who were musical geniuses. What sort of research is Dr. Kincaid conducting?
A : correlational
B : survey
C : naturalistic observation
D : case study

Correct Answer : D

88 : In which of the following would there be the greatest risk of effects of subjectivity and selective attention?
A : conducting a placebo-control trial

B : compiling a case study
C : running experimental studies
D : conducting surveys

Correct Answer : B

89 : NASA wanted to know if extended periods of weightlessness would have an impact on long-term circulatory function. The agency located seven former astronauts who had spent more than one month in space under conditions of weightlessness, and tested all aspects of their cardiovascular function. What sort of research did NASA conduct in this situation?
A : experimental research
B : survey research
C : case study research
D : naturalistic observation

Correct Answer : C

90 : One of your friends is writing a research paper and wants to obtain information about the depth of personal information people typically reveal during a first date. Directly observing a large number of people during a first date will be difficult, so your friend asks for your advice on the best way to collect this type of data. What would be the best research option for your friend to use?
A : case study
B : survey
C : archival research
D : double-blind observational study

Correct Answer : B

91 : Estavan received a questionnaire in the mail asking about his general buying habits. He was asked to identify the specific products that he typically buys, and the amount of each product that he typically uses. Which type of research will Estavan have taken part in if he completes the questionnaire and returns it?
A : archival research
B : naturalistic observation
C : survey method
D : case study approach

Correct Answer : C

92 : Surveys may be important to gather information on important social issues that may have legal and public policy implications. Which of the following is such a topic?
A : how troops of baboons display territoriality
B : whether the presence of food-related cues can cause an increase in the amount of food that people eat
C : the criminal victimization of Aboriginal people in Canada
D : whether Canadians prefer Pepsi or Coke

Correct Answer : C

93 : Which type of research allows psychologists to study the widest range of phenomena?
A : descriptive research
B : introspective research
C : developmental research

D : experimental research

Correct Answer : A

94 : Trevor plans to study the relationship between individuals' responses to highly stressful situations and their overall health. He decides he must use correlational research, rather than experimental research, to investigate this problem. What is the most likely reason that Trevor chose a correlational method?
A : Correlational studies have higher internal validity than experiments.
B : Correlational research can be used to investigate factors that would be unethical to manipulate in an experimental study.
C : Correlational studies tend to be more accurate than experiments.
D : Correlational research can be used to study direct relationships, but not inverse or indirect relationships.

Correct Answer : B

95 : What is perhaps the greatest disadvantage or limitation associated with descriptive research methods?
A : the inability to identify cause-and-effect relationships
B : the fact that these methods usually focus attention too narrowly on a single variable
C : the restriction to very small samples
D : an insensitivity to ethical concerns

Correct Answer : A

96 : Eric just completed a correlational study, and his results reveal that people who take more showers have higher income. Eric wonders whether certain types of jobs might both pay more and cause people to get dirtier. Which term reflects Eric's interpretation of his results?
A : reactivity
B : third variable problem
C : sampling bias
D : interaction effects

Correct Answer : B

97 : Your professor handed out a list of all the grades for all four exams in your class. In which situation would you use descriptive statistics?
A : You want to know your average in this course.
B : You want to know whether your score on the most recent exams is significantly higher than your previous exams.
C : You want to know whether your exam score is significantly higher than your friend's.
D : You want to know whether your grade in this course is higher than your grade in another course.

Correct Answer : A

98 : What type of statistics would you use if you wanted to summarize and organize your data?
A : computational
B : mathematical
C : descriptive
D : inferential

Correct Answer : C

99 : What is the score that falls exactly in the centre of a distribution of scores, such that half the scores fall below that score and half the scores fall above it?
A : median
B : mean
C : standard deviation
D : mode

Correct Answer : A

100 : What is the median of the following set of numbers: 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4?
A : 1
B : 2
C : 3
D : 4

Correct Answer : C

101 : Kaley added up the amount of money she made on four paycheques and then divided that number by four. Which measure of central tendency did Kaley use?
A : mode
B : mean
C : median
D : midpoint

Correct Answer : B

102 : What does the mode of a group of scores represent?
A : its association with another group of scores
B : the midpoint
C : its central tendency
D : its variability

Correct Answer : C

103 : Tian tells you that 17 out of the 30 students enrolled in his English class scored exactly 62 points on the last exam. Which statement details the same concept?
A : The standard deviation for that exam was 62 points.
B : The mode for that exam was 62 points.
C : The mean for that exam was 62 points.
D : The median for that exam was 62 points.

Correct Answer : B

104 : When the scores for a recent chemistry exam were calculated, the mean was 60 and the median was 65. Later, the professor discovered that one score had been recorded incorrectly; it had been entered into the computer as a 5, instead of as a 50. What will happen to the mean and median once the score is entered correctly?
A : The mean for the exam will change, but the median will stay the same.
B : Neither the mean nor the median for the exam will be affected.
C : The median for the exam will change, but the mean will stay the same.
D : Both the mean and the median for the exam will change.

Correct Answer : A

105 : Carla earned 78 points on her statistics exam. Ten of the students in her class earned higher scores than she did, and ten students earned lower scores than she did. Based on this information, what can you conclude about Carla's score?

A : It is the mean for her class.
B : It is the median for her class.
C : It is the standardized score for her class.
D : It is the mode for her class.

Correct Answer : B

106 : In Margaritte's sociology discussion group, four of the five students are between the ages of 19 and 23; the fifth student is 54 years old. Which statistic should Margaritte use if she wants to report the statistic that best represents the typical age for her discussion group?

A : The mean or the median because these numbers are typically the same.
B : The mean or the standard deviation so that additional statistics can be calculated.
C : The median or the mode because these numbers will best represent the typical class member.
D : The mean or the mode because these numbers are not affected by extreme scores in the distribution.

Correct Answer : C

107 : What can be said about a distribution of scores where the mean is lower than the median and mode?

A : The median and mode must be the same.
B : The standard deviation is high.
C : The distribution is positively skewed.
D : The distribution is negatively skewed.

Correct Answer : D

108 : What does the standard deviation tell you about the variability in a data set?

A : When variability is high, the standard deviation is small.
B : The standard deviation does not reflect the variability in the data set.
C : A large standard deviation means that there is a great degree of variability in the data set.
D : As variability increases in a data set, the standard deviation becomes more variable as well.

Correct Answer : C

109 : Dr. Greyeagle calculated descriptive statistics for the age of residents in a nursing home. She reported the mean age as 75 years, with a standard deviation of 10 years. Later she found that she had made an error in her calculations. One resident's age was entered as 27 when it should have been 72. What will happen to the standard deviation when this correction is made?

A : It will decrease.
B : It will increase.
C : It will not change.
D : It will increase, but only if the mean remains the same.

Correct Answer : A

110 : Carmella is in a class where the scores on the second midterm exam ranged from 75 to 85 points. Conrad is taking the same course, but in his section the scores ranged from 50 to 98 points. In this example, what can be said about the standard deviations in the two classes?

A : The standard deviation will be lower in Carmella's class.
B : The standard deviations will be negatively correlated.
C : The standard deviation will be less predictable in Carmella's class.
D : The standard deviation will be higher in Carmella's class.

Correct Answer : A

111 : If the distribution of test scores for a midterm is normal, approximately what percentage of the class should have a score that falls within two standard deviations of the mean?
A : 34 percent
B : 68 percent
C : 95 percent
D : 99 percent

Correct Answer : C

112 : Terry's midterm test score falls at the 10th percentile. How many classmates scored the same or lower than Terry?
A : 0 percent
B : 10 percent
C : 90 percent
D : 100 percent

Correct Answer : B

113 : If you wanted to predict test scores based on amount of time spent studying, which statistic would you need to use?
A : variance
B : correlation coefficient
C : standard deviation
D : central tendency

Correct Answer : B

114 : What does the correlation coefficient measure?
A : the central tendency
B : the degree of relationship between two variables
C : the difference between the largest and smallest scores in a data set
D : the amount of variability in a data set

Correct Answer : B

115 : What would we likely find if we were to measure the height and weight of 100 adult women and calculate a correlation coefficient on the data??
A : Height and weight are negatively correlated.
B : Height and weight are increasingly correlated.
C : Height and weight are positively correlated.
D : Height and weight are uncorrelated.

Correct Answer : C

116 : Suppose a researcher discovered a +0.87 correlation between the length of a person's toes and the number of shoes the person owns. In general, who would you predict to own the

most shoes?
A : people with large toes
B : people with medium-sized toes
C : people with either very large or very small toes
D : people with small toes

Correct Answer : A

117 : Dr. Macator predicts that people will act more aggressively during the heat waves of summer than they will during the cold spells of winter. Which statement best reflects Dr. Macator's prediction?
A : Temperature and aggression are uncorrelated.
B : Temperature and aggression are negatively correlated.
C : Temperature and aggression are positively correlated.
D : Temperature is independently correlated with aggression.

Correct Answer : C

118 : The Ministry of Health found that people who used diet drugs had more heart valve defects than people who had not taken any diet drug. Which statement best reflects this finding?
A : Heart valve defects and diet drug use are independent of one another.
B : Heart valve defects are positively correlated with the use of diet drugs.
C : Heart valve defects and use of diet drugs are negatively correlated.
D : Heart valve defects and diet drug use are interactive variables, with no correlational relationship.

Correct Answer : B

119 : Imagine that the personality traits of openness and extraversion are positively correlated. Andrea just took two tests that measure openness and extraversion, respectively. If Andrea's score in openness is extremely low, what would you predict about her extraversion score?
A : She would most likely score at the low end of the extraversion scale.
B : It is impossible to predict how she is likely to score on the extraversion scale without more information.
C : Her extraversion score would be corrected based on her openness score.
D : She would most likely score around the mean of the extraversion scale.

Correct Answer : A

120 : Dr. Vishnu has found that students who score higher than 85 percent on the first midterm tend to earn scores of 75 percent or better on the final exam, while students who score less than 60 percent on the first midterm often end up with a failing grade on the final exam. What can be said about the relationship between scores?
A : Students who do poorly on the first midterm do not improve.
B : Students who do poorly on the first midterm give up and study less for the final.
C : Scores on the first midterm and the final exam are positively correlated.
D : Scores on the first midterm and the final exam are negatively correlated.

Correct Answer : C

121 : Suppose a researcher discovered a strong negative correlation between the length of people's hair and the amount of money they paid for their automobile. In general, what could you predict about people's hair length if you know that they paid very little for their cars?

A : They have very long hair.
B : They have either very long or very short hair.
C : They have mid-length hair.
D : They have very short hair.

Correct Answer : A

122 : Mice who received caffeine in their diets made fewer errors in a maze-running task than mice who had not received caffeine. What does this suggest about the use of caffeine and maze-running errors among mice?
A : They are positively correlated.
B : They are weakly correlated.
C : They are uncorrelated.
D : They are negatively correlated.

Correct Answer : D

123 : As the size of a crowd increases, people are less likely to help someone who is in distress. What is the relationship between the number of people in a crowd and the likelihood of helping?
A : They are negatively correlated.
B : They are indirectly correlated.
C : They are uncorrelated.
D : They are positively correlated.

Correct Answer : A

124 : Imagine that the personality traits of conscientiousness and extraversion are negatively correlated. Vladimir's scores fit the typical pattern. If Vladimir's score in conscientiousness is extremely low, how would he score on extraversion?
A : He would probably score close to the median on the extraversion scale.
B : He would most likely score at the low end of the extraversion scale.
C : It is impossible to predict how he is likely to score on the extraversion scale without more information.
D : He would most likely score at the high end of the extraversion scale.

Correct Answer : D

125 : Suppose that students who work fewer hours at their jobs tend to have higher grade point averages and they also tend to get more sleep. What would the correlation coefficient be if we were to correlate the two variables of grade point average and number of hours of sleep?
A : greater than 1, but less than 2
B : equal to 0
C : less than zero, but greater than –1
D : greater than 0, but less than 1

Correct Answer : D

126 : Dr. Hackle has found that no matter how students score on the first midterm, all the students in her class tend to score between 75 percent and 80 percent on her final exam. Which value would best represent the correlation between the grades?
A : near –1
B : near 0
C : near 1

D : near 2

Correct Answer : B

127 : What is represented by a correlation coefficient of zero?
A : absence of correlation between two variables
B : a negative correlation between two variables
C : a perfect linear correlation between two variables
D : a positive correlation between two variables

Correct Answer : A

128 : Of the following, which correlation coefficient indicates the strongest relationship between the two variables being measured?
A : +3.45
B : +0.65
C : 0.00
D : –0.89

Correct Answer : D

129 : Of the following, which correlation coefficient indicates the weakest relationship between the two variables being measured?
A : +0.95
B : +0.01
C : –0.69
D : –4.50

Correct Answer : B

130 : Of the following correlation coefficients, which one would allow the most accurate predictions of one variable based on the other variable?
A : +1.23
B : +0.65
C : 0.00
D : –0.79

Correct Answer : D

131 : Of the following correlation coefficients, which one would yield the least accurate predictions of one variable based on the other variable?
A : +0.99
B : +0.17
C : 0.00
D : –0.49

Correct Answer : C

132 : Dr. Zelke surveys 50 university students to discover the relationship between textbook price and ratings of readability. Dr. Zelke finds that for these two variables, the correlation coefficient is –0.70. What does this indicate?
A : More expensive books tend to receive lower readability ratings than less expensive books.
B : Increasing the price of a book will lead people to think that it is more readable.

C : Less expensive books tend to receive lower readability ratings than more expensive books.
D : There is no relationship between book price and ratings of readability.

Correct Answer : A

133 : What could we conclude if the correlation coefficient between amount of exposure to television violence and aggressive behaviour was found to be +0.43?
A : Watching television violence tends to cause aggressive behaviour.
B : People who watch the most television violence tend to be the most aggressive.
C : Television violence is uncorrelated with aggressive behaviour.
D : People who watch the most television violence tend to be the least aggressive.

Correct Answer : B

134 : Which statement about correlations is NOT accurate?
A : A and B correlate +1.00; therefore, they are causally related.
B : A and B correlate +1.00; if you know A, you can predict B without error.
C : A and B correlate –1.00; if you know A, you can predict B without error.
D : A correlation of +0.90 gives better predictability than a correlation of +0.60.

Correct Answer : A

135 : Which situation is an example of using inferential statistics?
A : A public poll reports that 75 percent of the population supports picnics.
B : The government reports that it must implement a 5 percent cut in spending.
C : The national bank reports that consumer debt is significantly higher than last year at this time.
D : A teacher indicates that most students scored between 55 and 65 on the test.

Correct Answer : C

136 : You've been keeping records of your car's gas consumption for the past three years. In which situation would you use inferential statistics?
A : You want to know your car's average gas consumption.
B : You want to know whether this week's gas consumption is typical for your car.
C : You want to know the highest and lowest consumption across the three years.
D : You want to know whether winter consumption is significantly different from summer consumption.

Correct Answer : D

137 : What do we call statistics that are used to interpret data and draw conclusions?
A : significant
B : descriptive
C : numerical
D : inferential

Correct Answer : D

138 : Which type of statistic allows us to determine whether the results of an experiment occur due to chance?
A : standard deviation
B : measures of central tendency
C : descriptive
D : inferential

Correct Answer : D

139 : Paul just completed data analysis for his recent study, and the inferential statistics reveal that there is a 0.04 probability that his results occurred by chance. What can Paul state about his study?
A : The results are meaningful.
B : The results are statistically significant.
C : The results are inconclusive.
D : The results are unreliable.

Correct Answer : B

140 : What does it mean to say that the results of an experiment are “statistically significant”?
A : The results had practical significance.
B : Differences in measurements of the dependent variable resulted from chance variations.
C : Different results for the experimental and control groups were not due to chance.
D : The results were important enough to publish.

Correct Answer : C

141 : Paulo tells you that he just completed an experiment in his botany class, and the results he obtained were statistically significant. What does this mean?
A : His results were likely to be caused by a single strong variable.
B : His results were unlikely to be a consequence of chance variations in his sample.
C : His results are important and will likely have an impact in the field of botany.
D : His results will be of interest to people, even if they are not botanists.

Correct Answer : B

142 : Masali conducted a study in which she measured the response time for males and females to complete a spatial task. She found that the mean response time was 1.48 minutes for males and 1.63 minutes for females. What must Masali do to be confident that an actual difference exists between males and females?
A : calculate a correlation coefficient
B : calculate an inferential statistic
C : obtain a larger sample
D : evaluate the descriptive statistics

Correct Answer : B

143 : Dr. Arnold conducted a study where he found significant results. Dr. Bernhardt found those results interesting, and he conducted the same study in his own lab but did not find significant results. After discussing their results at a conference, the two researchers found a few minor differences between their procedures that could explain their different results. This led to the development of new theories. What aspect of scientific evaluation is depicted in this series of events?
A : peer-reviewed publication
B : experimenter bias
C : meta-analysis
D : replication

Correct Answer : D

144 : Dr. Aiken was interested in whether a particular effect was reliable, so he took a number of published studies and conducted special statistical procedures in order to compare the results across all of those studies. He found that the effect was very reliable across a variety of samples and situations. What type of procedure did Dr. Arnold conduct?
A : peer-review
B : random sampling
C : meta-analysis
D : replication

Correct Answer : C

145 : What is present in most research studies but absent in meta-analysis?
A : statistical analysis
B : direct contact with participants
C : a sample
D : data

Correct Answer : B

146 : In research terms, what is a sample?
A : a subset of the population who participates in a research study
B : a group of people to whom the conclusion of the study will apply
C : a group that contains fewer than 50 people or animals
D : all the volunteers who express an interest in the study

Correct Answer : A

147 : To determine whether students would like more courses scheduled in the late-afternoon and evening hours, the Student Services department sends questionnaires to 50 students selected at random from the 5,000 who are registered at the campus. In this instance, what do we call the 5,000 students who are registered at the campus?
A : an independent variable
B : the biased sample
C : the population
D : the representative sample

Correct Answer : C

148 : To discover whether residents of a city are in favour of building a new sports stadium, the team's owner randomly selected and interviewed 500 of the city's 500,000 residents. In this instance, what do we call the 500 people whom the owner interviewed?
A : the representative sample
B : the biased sample
C : the population
D : the dependent variable

Correct Answer : A

149 : What must a researcher do if she is particularly concerned about making sure that her results will generalize to the population as a whole?
A : ensure that all the variables have been operationally defined
B : conduct a meta-analysis

C : use a double-blind procedure
D : draw a representative sample from the population of interest

Correct Answer : D

150 : A researcher who is conducting a survey about the concerns of average Canadians recruits participants through ads in a Toronto newspaper. What type of sample has the researcher created?
A : random
B : biased
C : representative
D : binary

Correct Answer : B

151 : How should a researcher select subjects for a study in order to generate results that are generalizable?
A : Subjects should all be chosen from the same geographical area and socio-economic class.
B : Subjects should be allowed to choose which group they would like to be in.
C : Subjects should be from WEIRD societies.
D : Subjects should be carefully chosen so that they are a representative sample of the population.

Correct Answer : D

152 : Why is sampling bias a problem?
A : It makes it impossible to use inferential statistics.
B : It limits the generalizability of the findings.
C : It makes the effect of the independent variable appear to be bigger than it really is.
D : It makes it difficult to avoid a confounding of variables.

Correct Answer : B

153 : Dr. Stills is interested in people's reactions to a controversial jury verdict. Dr. Stills calls people at their home between the hours of 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. on a Tuesday afternoon. In this example, what type of sample has Dr. Stills most likely selected?
A : a biased sample
B : a redundant sample
C : a bimodal sample
D : a representative sample

Correct Answer : A

154 : What are WEIRD societies?
A : Groups that are considered to be minorities in North America
B : Groups that tend to have non-conformist results in psychology studies
C : Groups that are limited to a single race or ethnic group
D : Groups that are typically overrepresented in psychology research

Correct Answer : D

155 : What does the W stand for in WEIRD societies?
A : Western
B : White

C : Well-educated
D : Wealthy

Correct Answer : A

156 : Tammy expects that she will be more likely to get a job offer if she wears red to her interviews. She wore red to each of her interviews and she got offered a job. What might have influenced Tammy's likelihood of being offered a job?
A : placebo effect
B : socially desirable responding
C : halo effect
D : experimenter bias

Correct Answer : A

157 : Dr. Limmex is trying to get government approval for a new drug to treat anxiety. Dr. Limmex claims that 14 percent of the people who took this new drug reported reduced anxiety; however, other researchers claim that 14 percent of patients who receive no treatment also report reductions in their anxiety levels. What could explain patient improvement in Dr. Limmex's study?
A : improper assignment to groups
B : non-representative sampling
C : placebo effects
D : self-report bias

Correct Answer : C

158 : In an investigation of the effects of caffeine on concentration, half the participants were given colas that contained caffeine and half were given decaffeinated colas. In this study, what is decaffeinated cola?
A : a random factor
B : a confounding variable
C : a dependent variable
D : a placebo

Correct Answer : D

159 : Dr. Voegeli is testing the effects of a new diet supplement on the endurance levels of several groups of athletes. One group receives 50 ml per day of the supplement. A second group receives 50 ml per day of a substance that has no active component but looks and tastes just like the supplement. A third group receives nothing at all. In this case, what would we call the second group?
A : the experimental group
B : the comparison group
C : the control group
D : the placebo control group

Correct Answer : D

160 : Darla has sent out a survey in which she is asking people to provide information about their attitudes on a number of sensitive subjects. Why might Darla expect responses to the survey to be somewhat distorted?
A : because of sampling bias

B : because of social desirability bias
C : because of experimenter bias
D : because of meta-analysis

Correct Answer : B

161 : How do subjects tend to answer questions about themselves when they are being influenced by the social desirability bias?
A : in a socially approved manner
B : in a socially rebellious manner
C : by agreeing with nearly every statement
D : by answering in a selfish manner

Correct Answer : A

162 : Which researcher is most likely to encounter social desirability bias?
A : Ahmed, who documents case studies of musical geniuses
B : Barry, who tests the effectiveness of new drugs
C : Celine, who conducts surveys about parenting behaviours
D : Diane, who does field research with endangered species

Correct Answer : C

163 : Subjects' self-reports often indicate that they are healthier, happier, and less prejudiced than other types of evidence would suggest. What is the most likely explanation for these sorts of results?
A : response set
B : faulty memory
C : social desirability bias
D : experimenter bias

Correct Answer : C

164 : Reinhold is filling out a psychological test, and as he reads each question he thinks about the way most other people would probably respond. When he answers, he selects the alternative that he thinks will present the most favourable impression. What tendency will Reinhold's answers reflect?
A : placebo effect
B : social desirability bias
C : non-representative sampling
D : negative response set

Correct Answer : B

165 : What do we call the tendency to respond to questions in a manner unrelated to the content of a question?
A : placebo effect
B : experimenter bias
C : response set
D : social desirability bias

Correct Answer : C

166 : Konrad dislikes completing questionnaires, so each time he fills one out he always circles the same answer, such as “strongly agree” or “strongly disagree.” What tendency does Konrad’s behaviour reflect?
A : placebo effect
B : sampling bias
C : social desirability
D : response set

Correct Answer : D

167 : Malinda is filling out a survey for a marketing agency to be eligible for a grand prize drawing. She doesn’t actually read many of the questions, and simply answers “yes” to everything. What do we call this tendency?
A : placebo effect
B : interaction effect
C : social desirability bias
D : response set

Correct Answer : D

168 : Sanja just bought a new car and is filling out a customer satisfaction survey. She loves her new car, and this leads her to fill out a glowing review. She indicated that she was “very satisfied” with the gas consumption of the car, even though it is much higher than her old car and she is paying more money than she would like. Which term reflects this positive review of a negative trait?
A : social desirability bias
B : response set
C : experimenter bias
D : halo effect

Correct Answer : D

169 : Kim received a very positive performance evaluation from her supervisor. She expected the review to be strong, because she had worked hard and knew that she had performed well. She was surprised, however, to see that she got an “excellent” rating for punctuality. She knows she has been late to work repeatedly, and her supervisor was aware of it. Which of the following best explains this inaccurate positive evaluation?
A : halo effect
B : social desirability bias
C : experimenter bias
D : placebo effect

Correct Answer : A

170 : Which of the following is an example of experimenter bias?
A : An experimenter explicitly instructs subjects to complete tasks in a particular order, rather than allowing them to choose the order of completion.
B : An experimenter tries to make a favourable impression on the research subjects by being friendly and by providing a great deal of information.
C : An experimenter conducts her study in a completely objective manner.
D : An experimenter’s belief in his own hypothesis affects either the subjects’ behaviour or his observations of the subjects.

Correct Answer : D

171 : What is the typical consequence of experimenter bias?
A : The effects of the bias confirm the experimenter's expectations.
B : The results of the study are not statistically significant.
C : There is evidence of the placebo effect in the results of the experimental group.
D : Experimenters often doubt their results when they first see them.

Correct Answer : A

172 : Melvin and Leigh are interviewing students at their campus to determine if the students agree or disagree with a proposed policy change. Melvin believes the proposed policy change is a good idea, but Leigh believes the change will be bad for students. Nearly all the students who Melvin interviewed supported the policy change, but nearly all the students who Leigh interviewed disapproved of the change. What research problem could account for the different results?
A : placebo effects
B : response set
C : confounded dependent variables
D : experimenter bias

Correct Answer : D

173 : What method is often used to control for experimenter bias effects in research?
A : non-representative sample
B : placebo control group
C : socially desirable procedure
D : double-blind procedure

Correct Answer : D

174 : In which study would it be impossible to implement a double-blind procedure?
A : a study on the effects of a new pain medication
B : a study that tests whether yoga influences mood
C : an experiment that requires informed consent
D : an experiment that has a completely representative sample

Correct Answer : A

175 : Dr. Hugo designs an experiment to test the effectiveness of a new antidepressant. Half of the participants will receive the drug and half will receive a sugar pill, but neither the participants nor the researchers who administer the drug will know who is receiving the drug and who is receiving the sugar pill. What has Dr. Hugo designed?
A : a double-blind research study
B : an unethical research procedure
C : a study that will minimize self-report bias
D : an experimental study with two confounded variables

Correct Answer : A

176 : Scarlett is a graduate student who is observing children playing together after watching a film. She knows that some children saw a film that contained graphic scenes of violence and some children saw a non-violent film, but she doesn't know which film each child she is

observing watched. What would we call this type of procedure?
A : correlational
B : blind
C : confounded
D : double-blind

Correct Answer : B

177 : Dr. Pine is testing a new drug and has a placebo-control group. When he provides the drugs to patients and when he interviews them about side effects, he never knows whether the patient got the drug or the placebo. What is the most likely reason that Dr. Pine chose this type of research design?
A : It reduces the impact of experimenter bias.
B : It prevents the halo effect.
C : It minimizes the possibility of self-report bias.
D : It ensures that the sample is not biased.

Correct Answer : A

178 : Which statement best describes deception in research?
A : In recent years, there has been a steady increase in the use of deception in psychological research.
B : Although deception has been used in the past, it has recently been banned by the American Psychological Association and the Canadian Psychological Association.
C : Deception has been fairly common in psychological research since the 1960s.
D : Deception has never been used in psychological research.

Correct Answer : C

179 : Which of the following is NOT one of the arguments that critics have used against the use of deception in psychological research?
A : Lying is inherently immoral.
B : Subjects may feel foolish when the true purpose of the study is revealed.
C : The results of studies that use deception are inaccurate and untrustworthy.
D : The subjects' ability to trust others may be undermined.

Correct Answer : C

180 : Zigfried Rosenblat, Jr. took part in a study on sexual deviance last year. He was somewhat dismayed when he read an article in a weekly journal discussing sexual deviance in which one patient was referred to as ZRJ. Although the article claimed all names had been disguised to protect personal identities, Zigfried is convinced he is the individual described in the article. In this case, which ethical principle did the researchers likely violate?
A : responsible caring
B : responsibility to society
C : respect for the dignity of persons
D : integrity in relationships

Correct Answer : C

181 : Which of the following is generally accepted regarding the use of animals in research under Canadian ethical guidelines?
A : Animals can be used in research laboratories, but only in observational studies, not experimental studies.

B : Animals can be used for any form of research, regardless of the dangers associated with that research.
C : Animals are used in research only when there is a strong expectation that the results will benefit both humans and animals.
D : Animals can be used in research but can be harmed only when there is clear evidence that the results will lead to treatments or cures for existing human or animal disorders.

Correct Answer : C

182 : Why must Canadian researchers adhere to ethical guidelines that are set by the Tri-Council?
A : to be promoted within their university
B : to have their research funded by the national granting agencies
C : to have their research approved by independent provincial ethical boards
D : to avoid criminal prosecution

Correct Answer : B

183 : Which of your text's unifying themes is illustrated by the fact that researchers focus their attention on findings that are unlikely to have occurred by chance?
A : Psychology is theoretically diverse.
B : People's experience of the world is highly subjective.
C : Behaviour is determined by multiple causes.
D : Psychology is empirical.

Correct Answer : D

184 : Psychology researchers publish the results of their studies so that other experts can evaluate and scrutinize those results. Which of your text's unifying themes is illustrated by this practice?
A : People's experience of the world is highly subjective.
B : Behaviour is determined by multiple causes.
C : Psychology is empirical.
D : Psychology is theoretically diverse.

Correct Answer : C

185 : Which of your text's unifying themes is illustrated by the fact that subjects sometimes report beneficial effects from a placebo treatment?
A : Behaviour is shaped by our cultural heritage.
B : Heredity and environment jointly influence behaviour.
C : Psychology is empirical.
D : People's experience of the world is highly subjective.

Correct Answer : D

186 : Which of your text's unifying themes is illustrated by the fact that research results can be affected by experimenter bias?
A : Psychology is theoretically diverse.
B : People's experience of the world is highly subjective.
C : Behaviour is shaped by our cultural heritage.
D : Behaviour is determined by multiple causes.

Correct Answer : B

187 : Who is the target audience for articles published in technical and scholarly journals?
A : professionals in that field
B : the general public
C : anyone with an interest in the topic
D : students majoring in that field

Correct Answer : A

188 : Although there are several types of journal articles, which type is most common within psychology?
A : manuscripts that propose new theories that are intended to stimulate research
B : reports that describe original, empirical studies
C : articles that describe and evaluate new treatment methods for psychological disorders
D : papers that summarize and reconcile the findings from a large number of studies on a specific issue

Correct Answer : B

189 : What is the major difference between review articles and articles that report original empirical studies?
A : Review articles summarize findings from a large number of studies on a specific topic, whereas most empirical articles are more limited in scope.
B : Review articles are published in books while empirical articles are published in journals.
C : Review articles are used to evaluate new techniques, whereas empirical articles report new research results.
D : Review articles are reviewed by experts before they are published in the journal, unlike most empirical articles.

Correct Answer : A

190 : Where would you look to find a database of research literature in psychology, and brief summaries of individual research studies?
A : Canadian Psychological Association home page
B : *Psychological Review*
C : *Psychology Today*
D : *PsycINFO*

Correct Answer : D

191 : What is the benefit of reading an abstract?
A : It can be quickly scanned to determine whether the rest of the article is relevant for your purposes.
B : It shows a detailed description of the research methods that the researchers used.
C : It provides you with all of the results and detailed statistics, so you can determine whether the results are significant.
D : It summarizes all the research that led the researchers to their current hypothesis.

Correct Answer : A

192 : In which section of a journal article would you look for the hypotheses for a research study?
A : results
B : methodology
C : references

D : introduction

Correct Answer : D

193 : Where in a journal article would you look for the data obtained in a research study, along with the statistical analyses?
A : discussion
B : results
C : method
D : abstract

Correct Answer : B

194 : What is provided in the reference list at the end of a research article?
A : abstracts for all the previous research studies by the same authors
B : list of related articles on the same topic by a variety of authors
C : bibliographic information for any studies referred to in the article
D : the author's phone number, address, and website

Correct Answer : C

195 : When we say that persons are using anecdotal evidence to support their claims, what do we mean?
A : The evidence is not true.
B : The evidence is based on social desirability bias.
C : The evidence was collected from a variety of sources.
D : The evidence is based on personal experiences.

Correct Answer : D

196 : What can we conclude from studies that have investigated the influence of anecdotal information?
A : People are not influenced by anecdotal information and tend to view it as non-representative and biased.
B : People tend to be influenced by anecdotal information, even when they are forewarned that the information is not representative.
C : People are influenced by anecdotal evidence only when they have not been forewarned that it may be misleading.
D : People are influenced by anecdotal evidence only when it is provided by someone they know and trust.

Correct Answer : B

197 : Annabel wants a new phone. She has narrowed her choice down to two models. Alfred tells Annabel, "Consumer Reports did extensive testing and rated the X5 as the highest overall. The same article indicated that the uPhone is unreliable." Francine tells Annabel, "My uncle had the X5 and had problems with it. He switched to the uPhone and loves it." Which phone is Annabel likely to buy, based on results reported in the Critical Thinking Application?
A : The uPhone, because she will be more persuaded by the anecdotal evidence.
B : The X5, because she will be more persuaded by objective evidence.
C : Neither phone, because she would prefer to do her own research rather than rely on subjective opinions.
D : Neither phone, because the two reports her friends provided conflict with each other.

Correct Answer : A

198 : What is important to the scientific method because the scientific method is intolerant of error?
A : naturalistic observation
B : placebo effects
C : replication
D : hypotheses

Correct Answer : C

199 : Which method do researchers use precisely because our experience of the world is highly subjective?
A : psychoanalytic methods
B : independent variables
C : double-blind procedure
D : case studies

Correct Answer : C

200 : Which set of concepts is NOT a closely related set?
A : correlation, sample, journal
B : method, results, discussion
C : experiment, independent variable, control group
D : mean, median, mode

Correct Answer : A

201 : Imagine that a group of researchers designed a study to test the effectiveness of subliminal-message weight-loss tapes. Half the participants receive real tapes, and half receive similar tapes with the subliminal messages removed. The experimenter keeps track of which participant is in which group. All the participants are told that their tapes contain subliminal messages. What type of study is this?
A : anecdotal research
B : case study
C : double-blind procedure
D : single-blind study

Correct Answer : D

202 : Imagine that a group of researchers conducted a study designed to test the effectiveness of subliminal-message weight-loss tapes. Suppose the researchers found that everyone lost weight during the study, even those who were given tapes without any subliminal messages. What could we conclude from the results?
A : The independent and dependent variables in the study are negatively correlated.
B : There is evidence that the study contained confounding variables.
C : There is evidence of a placebo effect.
D : Subliminal tapes are effective in promoting weight loss.

Correct Answer : C

203 : Dr. Klassen is conducting a study on attitudes about drug use. She wants to administer a

survey. Which group of issues should she pay most attention to when she is designing her study?
A : random sampling, use of a control group, inferential statistics
B : representative sampling, self-report bias, response set
C : representative sampling, experimenter bias, ethics regarding deception
D : random assignment, experimenter bias, placebo effects

Correct Answer : B

204 : Dr. Friesen wants to investigate whether store clerks behave in a discriminatory manner toward teenagers. He is trying to decide between using naturalistic observation and using a questionnaire. What would be the best choice?
A : Questionnaires, because clerks would become angry and refuse to participate if they knew you were spying on them.
B : Naturalistic observation, because you can record behaviour and avoid self-report bias.
C : Questionnaires, because you'll be able to make cause-and-effect statements.
D : Naturalistic observation, because clerks would likely refuse to respond to questionnaires.

Correct Answer : B

205 : Which research method is the Isometsa et al. (1995) study of detailed case histories of all known suicide cases in Finland within an entire year a good example of?
A : the case study method
B : the experimental method
C : naturalistic observation
D : the survey method

Correct Answer : A

206 : What is NOT a reason that self-report data are often unreliable?
A : the tendency for subjects to report an answer of "false" over "true"
B : deception
C : social desirability bias
D : acquiescence

Correct Answer : A

207 : Which statement best explains why there are limitations to anecdotal evidence?
A : Anecdotal evidence is similar to case studies and self-report data
B : Anecdotal evidence is useless
C : Anecdotal evidence generalizes well to other individuals of interest.
D : Anecdotal evidence research is too systematic.

Correct Answer : A

208 : Dr. AmalieDr. Amalie is a social psychologist who is interested in the effects of group size on efficiency and on the satisfaction of individual group members. In a study conducted by Dr. Amalie's research team, three different group sizes were used. Large groups had 20 people, medium groups had ten people, and small groups had four people. There were ten sessions run with each type of group, and each group contained different individuals, so the total number of groups was 30 and the total number of participants was 340. All participants were students at the school where Dr. Amalie works. The groups were told that they needed to come to agreement about which movie to select for an upcoming student movie night. The time that it

took each group to come to a decision was recorded. Afterward, each subject was asked to rate his or her satisfaction with the group's decision (on a scale from 1 to 10, where 10 is totally satisfied).The results were as follows:Mean time required to come to an agreement (all differences are statistically significant):Large groups: 20.7 minutesMedium groups: 16.4 minutesSmall groups: 10.3 minutesMean satisfaction rating for individuals (all differences are statistically significant):In large groups: 4.6In medium groups: 7.5In small groups: 8.8In this study, what is the operational definition of efficiency?

A : difference between speed and satisfaction
B : size of the group
C : satisfaction ratings
D : speed of decision

Correct Answer : D

209 : Dr. AmalieDr. Amalie is a social psychologist who is interested in the effects of group size on efficiency and on the satisfaction of individual group members. In a study conducted by Dr. Amalie's research team, three different group sizes were used. Large groups had 20 people, medium groups had ten people, and small groups had four people. There were ten sessions run with each type of group, and each group contained different individuals, so the total number of groups was 30 and the total number of participants was 340. All participants were students at the school where Dr. Amalie works. The groups were told that they needed to come to agreement about which movie to select for an upcoming student movie night. The time that it took each group to come to a decision was recorded. Afterward, each subject was asked to rate his or her satisfaction with the group's decision (on a scale from 1 to 10, where 10 is totally satisfied).The results were as follows:Mean time required to come to an agreement (all differences are statistically significant):Large groups: 20.7 minutesMedium groups: 16.4 minutesSmall groups: 10.3 minutesMean satisfaction rating for individuals (all differences are statistically significant):In large groups: 4.6In medium groups: 7.5In small groups: 8.8Which type of study did Dr. Amalie's research team conduct?

A : experiment
B : double-blind procedure
C : case study
D : naturalistic observation

Correct Answer : A

210 : Dr. AmalieDr. Amalie is a social psychologist who is interested in the effects of group size on efficiency and on the satisfaction of individual group members. In a study conducted by Dr. Amalie's research team, three different group sizes were used. Large groups had 20 people, medium groups had ten people, and small groups had four people. There were ten sessions run with each type of group, and each group contained different individuals, so the total number of groups was 30 and the total number of participants was 340. All participants were students at the school where Dr. Amalie works. The groups were told that they needed to come to agreement about which movie to select for an upcoming student movie night. The time that it took each group to come to a decision was recorded. Afterward, each subject was asked to rate his or her satisfaction with the group's decision (on a scale from 1 to 10, where 10 is totally satisfied).The results were as follows:Mean time required to come to an agreement (all differences are statistically significant):Large groups: 20.7 minutesMedium groups: 16.4 minutesSmall groups: 10.3 minutesMean satisfaction rating for individuals (all differences are statistically significant):In large groups: 4.6In medium groups: 7.5In small groups: 8.8What is a measure of central tendency from this study?

A : The satisfaction rating for large groups is 4.6.
B : The difference in decision time between small groups and large groups is 10.4 minutes.

C : There was a total of 340 participants in the study.
D : The range of potential satisfaction scores is from 1 to 10.

Correct Answer : A

211 : Dr. AmalieDr. Amalie is a social psychologist who is interested in the effects of group size on efficiency and on the satisfaction of individual group members. In a study conducted by Dr. Amalie's research team, three different group sizes were used. Large groups had 20 people, medium groups had ten people, and small groups had four people. There were ten sessions run with each type of group, and each group contained different individuals, so the total number of groups was 30 and the total number of participants was 340. All participants were students at the school where Dr. Amalie works. The groups were told that they needed to come to agreement about which movie to select for an upcoming student movie night. The time that it took each group to come to a decision was recorded. Afterward, each subject was asked to rate his or her satisfaction with the group's decision (on a scale from 1 to 10, where 10 is totally satisfied).The results were as follows:Mean time required to come to an agreement (all differences are statistically significant):Large groups: 20.7 minutesMedium groups: 16.4 minutesSmall groups: 10.3 minutesMean satisfaction rating for individuals (all differences are statistically significant):In large groups: 4.6In medium groups: 7.5In small groups: 8.8What conclusion can you draw from the results of this study?
A : Smaller groups are more likely to be influenced by the opinion of one individual.
B : Group size is confounded with satisfaction ratings.
C : Medium-sized groups have only a moderate amount of disagreement.
D : Larger groups take longer to come to a decision.

Correct Answer : D

212 : Dr. AmalieDr. Amalie is a social psychologist who is interested in the effects of group size on efficiency and on the satisfaction of individual group members. In a study conducted by Dr. Amalie's research team, three different group sizes were used. Large groups had 20 people, medium groups had ten people, and small groups had four people. There were ten sessions run with each type of group, and each group contained different individuals, so the total number of groups was 30 and the total number of participants was 340. All participants were students at the school where Dr. Amalie works. The groups were told that they needed to come to agreement about which movie to select for an upcoming student movie night. The time that it took each group to come to a decision was recorded. Afterward, each subject was asked to rate his or her satisfaction with the group's decision (on a scale from 1 to 10, where 10 is totally satisfied).The results were as follows:Mean time required to come to an agreement (all differences are statistically significant):Large groups: 20.7 minutesMedium groups: 16.4 minutesSmall groups: 10.3 minutesMean satisfaction rating for individuals (all differences are statistically significant):In large groups: 4.6In medium groups: 7.5In small groups: 8.8What is the independent variable in this study?
A : satisfaction of individual group members
B : efficiency, as measured by speed of decision making
C : group size
D : comparing multiple groups

Correct Answer : C

213 : Dr. AmalieDr. Amalie is a social psychologist who is interested in the effects of group size on efficiency and on the satisfaction of individual group members. In a study conducted by Dr. Amalie's research team, three different group sizes were used. Large groups had 20 people, medium groups had ten people, and small groups had four people. There were ten sessions run

with each type of group, and each group contained different individuals, so the total number of groups was 30 and the total number of participants was 340. All participants were students at the school where Dr. Amalie works. The groups were told that they needed to come to agreement about which movie to select for an upcoming student movie night. The time that it took each group to come to a decision was recorded. Afterward, each subject was asked to rate his or her satisfaction with the group's decision (on a scale from 1 to 10, where 10 is totally satisfied).The results were as follows:Mean time required to come to an agreement (all differences are statistically significant):Large groups: 20.7 minutesMedium groups: 16.4 minutesSmall groups: 10.3 minutesMean satisfaction rating for individuals (all differences are statistically significant):In large groups: 4.6In medium groups: 7.5In small groups: 8.8How many dependent variables are used in this study?
A : 1
B : 2
C : 3
D : 10

Correct Answer : B

214 : Dr. AmalieDr. Amalie is a social psychologist who is interested in the effects of group size on efficiency and on the satisfaction of individual group members. In a study conducted by Dr. Amalie's research team, three different group sizes were used. Large groups had 20 people, medium groups had ten people, and small groups had four people. There were ten sessions run with each type of group, and each group contained different individuals, so the total number of groups was 30 and the total number of participants was 340. All participants were students at the school where Dr. Amalie works. The groups were told that they needed to come to agreement about which movie to select for an upcoming student movie night. The time that it took each group to come to a decision was recorded. Afterward, each subject was asked to rate his or her satisfaction with the group's decision (on a scale from 1 to 10, where 10 is totally satisfied).The results were as follows:Mean time required to come to an agreement (all differences are statistically significant):Large groups: 20.7 minutesMedium groups: 16.4 minutesSmall groups: 10.3 minutesMean satisfaction rating for individuals (all differences are statistically significant):In large groups: 4.6In medium groups: 7.5In small groups: 8.8There appears to be a correlation between efficiency and satisfaction, such that the less time required to make a decision, the greater the satisfaction of the group members. Which correlation coefficient would reflect this relationship?
A : +0.85
B : +0.05
C : 0.00
D : –0.79

Correct Answer : D

ESSAY

215 : Design a simple experiment to investigate the effects of television violence on children's aggressive behaviour, being sure to identify the independent and dependent variables, and the experimental and control groups.

Correct Answer : There are numerous possible experimental designs. Make sure there is an explicit, testable hypothesis; that "television violence" and "aggressive behaviour" are operationally defined; that children are randomly assigned to groups; and that the control group

is exposed to nonviolent television rather than to no television at all. Consider how you will rule out extraneous or confounding variables and explain. Also, the answer may involve the steps of research including literature review, method, procedure and publication in a journal.

216 : Design a simple descriptive/correlational study to investigate the relationship between television violence and children's aggressive behaviour.

Correct Answer : Again, there are numerous possibilities. Make certain that both variables are operationally defined; that a specific descriptive/correlational method (such as naturalistic observation or survey) is selected; and that causation is neither stated nor implied. The student may also cite a case study. In naturalistic observation designs, the student may make mention of how they control for reactivity.

217 : What are the relative weaknesses and strengths of descriptive/correlational research as opposed to experimental research? Under what conditions would a psychologist choose one method as opposed to the other?

Correct Answer : Experimental research is the more powerful of the two methods, in that it allows precise control over the independent variable and therefore yields cause-and-effect conclusions. On the other hand, experiments may be somewhat artificial and often cannot be done for ethical reasons. Descriptive/correlational studies are conducted in the subjects' natural environment, they are easier and faster to do than experiments, and they can be done ethically in many circumstances in which experiments cannot. However, the researcher has little control over extraneous variables, and so cause-and-effect conclusions cannot be drawn. The choice between the two methods is a function of practical and ethical considerations.

218 : What is the difference between a positive correlation and a negative correlation? List some specific variables that you predict would be positively correlated, and variables that would be negatively correlated, with alcohol consumption by college students.

Correct Answer : Positive correlation: As scores on variable X increase, scores on variable Y tend to increase, too. Examples are alcohol consumption and body weight, and alcohol consumption and number of missed classes.Negative correlation: As scores on variable X increase, scores on variable Y tend to decrease. Examples are alcohol consumption and coordination, and alcohol consumption and grade point average.

219 : Describe the problems in research associated with placebo effects and experimenter bias. Explain how you would attempt to prevent these problems within a research design.

Correct Answer : Placebo effects: Participants may expect an effect of an experimental treatment, and so will feel an effect or show a change in behaviour. This change is due to expectancy, not to manipulation of the independent variable. You would deal with this problem by having a placebo control group (a group that gets an inert version of the independent variable) so that you can compare the change in the experimental group to the change in a group that received a placebo.Experimenter bias: Researchers may unwittingly lead participants to respond in a particular way or may interpret their data in a particular way that confirms their pre-existing hypotheses. In order to avoid this effect, it is recommended that the studies be designed as single-blind (where the experimenter doesn't know which condition the participants are in) or double-blind (where neither the experimenters nor the participants know who is in which group). [NOTE: A double-blind study may also control for some aspects of placebo effects, so long as both active and inert versions of the independent variable are given.]

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1 : What is the problem with an extraneous variable?
A : It cannot be controlled for.
B : It can cloud the situation and make it difficult to draw conclusions about how the independent variable affects the dependent variable.
C : It cannot be measured.
D : It depends on random sampling.

Correct Answer : B

2 : Who worked at McGill University and made important contributions to our knowledge about the brain and memory processes by way of her work with the famous patient, Henry Molaison (HM)?
A : Jane Goodall
B : Brenda Milner
C : Mary Ainsworth
D : Mahzarin Banaji

Correct Answer : B

3 : Which science goal is a researcher pursuing by studying child development in order to help teachers develop better teaching methods?
A : measurement and description
B : application and control
C : understanding and prediction
D : construction and revision

Correct Answer : B

4 : Which science goal is a researcher pursuing by studying stress reactions in elderly people to determine risk factors for subsequent heart attacks and depression?
A : construction and revision
B : measurement and description
C : understanding and prediction
D : application and control

Correct Answer : C

5 : Which science goal is a researcher pursuing by creating an operational definition of creativity?
A : construction and revision
B : application and control
C : understanding and prediction
D : measurement and description

Correct Answer : D

6 : With which goal of science is scientists' work most closely associated when they attempt to explain why something happened?
A : application and control
B : measurement and description

C : construction and revision
D : understanding and prediction

Correct Answer : D

7 : Which science goal is reflected in psychologists' hopes that their research will help to solve some practical problem?
A : understanding and prediction
B : measurement and description
C : construction and revision
D : application and control

Correct Answer : D

8 : Which term refers to a tentative statement about the relationship between two or more variables?
A : hypothesis
B : research method
C : cause
D : theory

Correct Answer : A

9 : Mrs. Sanjay, an elementary school teacher, believes that girls are smarter than boys. She predicts that the girls in her class will learn more than the boys during the school year. At the end of the year, her prediction could be supported or rejected. What would we call her prediction?
A : a fact
B : a hypothesis
C : an opinion
D : a theory

Correct Answer : B

10 : In terms of the scientific method, what are variables?
A : factors that change unpredictably within a study
B : measures of variability within a study
C : measurable items that are controlled or observed in a study
D : factors that are affected by experimental manipulation

Correct Answer : C

11 : If Patrick hypothesizes that minor sleep deprivation will enhance his video-game playing skills, then what are the variables in his hypothesis?
A : any factors, other than sleep deprivation, that affect his measurements
B : sleep deprivation and video-game skills
C : his scores on his favourite video games
D : varying amounts of sleep deprivation

Correct Answer : B

12 : What is a theory?
A : a system of interrelated ideas used to explain a set of observations

B : an objective description of behaviour
C : the application of research to practical problems
D : a statement about the relationship between two or more variables

Correct Answer : A

13 : With which goal of science are scientific theories most directly associated?
A : application and control
B : understanding and prediction
C : construction and revision
D : measurement and description

Correct Answer : B

14 : Dr. Tremblay is a clinical psychologist who notes that an unusually large number of depressed or anxious people tend to gain weight. She offers an explanation that the hormones associated with stress lead to changes in metabolism that cause weight gain. What is the term for her explanation?
A : a variable
B : an educated opinion
C : a verifiable fact
D : a theory

Correct Answer : D

15 : Theresa is going to conduct a study as part of her honours thesis for her psychology degree. What will her first step be if she follows the steps associated with the scientific method?
A : develop a theory
B : formulate a testable hypothesis
C : select the research method and design the study
D : collect the data

Correct Answer : B

16 : In scientific investigations, a researcher must clearly outline the variables under study by precisely describing how they will be measured or controlled. What are these descriptions called?
A : independent variables
B : objective definitions
C : operational definitions
D : dependent variables

Correct Answer : C

17 : Dr. McDougall is a researcher who measures blood alcohol level to determine intoxication. In this example, how is “blood alcohol level” being used?
A : as a hypothetical variable
B : as an independent variable
C : as an operational definition
D : as a covariant

Correct Answer : C

18 : Theresa has decided to test whether listening to music while studying improves retention of the studied information. Now that she knows what she wants to test, what is the next step in the scientific method?
A : selecting a research method and designing the study
B : collecting the data
C : formulating a testable hypothesis
D : analyzing the data and drawing conclusions

Correct Answer : A

19 : Psychologists use a variety of data collection techniques. Which of the following is well suited for studying attitudes?
A : direct observations
B : psychological tests
C : physiological recordings
D : Questionnaires

Correct Answer : D

20 : Monica is conducting a study to determine whether there are IQ differences between people who go to private school and people who go to public school. Which data collection technique should she use?
A : physiological recordings
B : Questionnaires
C : psychological tests
D : direct observations

Correct Answer : C

21 : Which statement does NOT accurately describe anecdotal evidence?
A : It consists of personal stories about specific incidents and experiences.
B : Researchers have found that anecdotal evidence accounts for less persuasive impact than sound factual and statistical evidence.
C : People are easily tempted or swayed by this type of information.
D : This type of evidence tends to be concrete, vivid and memorable.

Correct Answer : B

22 : What defines psychology as a science?
A : the use of statistics
B : the commitment to answer questions by way of use of empirical methods
C : the use of case studies
D : the collection of data

Correct Answer : B

23 : While researching the effects music listening has on study retention, Theresa has documented her own study habits and music listening and has tested herself weekly for retention. As she continues using the scientific method, what is her next step?
A : analyzing the data and drawing conclusions
B : selecting a research method and designing the study
C : reporting the findings
D : collecting the data

Correct Answer : A

24 : Most typically, how do researchers report their findings?
A : in a journal
B : in a book
C : by holding a press conference
D : in a scientific magazine

Correct Answer : A

25 : What are the two main advantages of the scientific approach?
A : the use of common sense, and easy acceptance of the research findings of others
B : the use of common sense, and intolerance of error
C : clarity, and easy acceptance of the research findings of others
D : precision, and intolerance of error

Correct Answer : D

26 : With which major advantage of the scientific approach are operational definitions most closely associated?
A : the common sense approach
B : intolerance of error
C : clarity and precision
D : tolerance of error

Correct Answer : C

27 : What are the two main types of research methods used in psychology?
A : experimental and case study research methods
B : descriptive/correlational and case study research methods
C : descriptive and correlational research methods
D : experimental and descriptive/correlational research methods

Correct Answer : D

28 : What research method is being used if a researcher manipulates a variable under carefully controlled conditions and observes whether any changes occur in a second variable?
A : correlational method
B : descriptive method
C : experimental method
D : observational method

Correct Answer : C

29 : In the experimental method, the investigator manipulates a variable under carefully controlled conditions. What does the researcher do next?
A : correlate the resulting behaviour
B : survey participants to learn their assessment of the variable
C : observe whether any changes occur in a second variable
D : observe behaviour in its natural environment

Correct Answer : C

30 : In experimental research, which variable is manipulated by the researcher so that its impact on another variable may be assessed?
A : controlled variable
B : independent variable
C : extraneous variable
D : dependent variable

Correct Answer : B

31 : Theresa has conducted research on the effects listening to music has on study retention. In this case, what is “listening to music”?
A : extraneous variable
B : dependent variable
C : independent variable
D : controlled variable

Correct Answer : C

32 : In experimental research, which variable is measured because it is thought to be affected by the manipulation of another variable?
A : independent variable
B : extraneous variable
C : controlled variable
D : dependent variable

Correct Answer : D

33 : In experimental research, which variable is measured during data collection?
A : dependent variable
B : primary variable
C : independent variable
D : secondary variable

Correct Answer : A

34 : If a researcher varies the loudness of music in a factory to observe its effect on the rate of productivity of the employees, what is the independent variable?
A : loudness of music
B : factory setting
C : employees
D : rate of productivity

Correct Answer : A

35 : If a researcher varies the loudness of music in a factory to observe its effect on the rate of productivity of the employees, what is the dependent variable?
A : loudness of music
B : rate of productivity
C : factory setting
D : the employees

Correct Answer : B

36 : Dr. Ostrofsky is investigating the effect of high room temperatures on aggressive behaviour in preschoolers. Half of the children are in a classroom where the temperature is 31°C (hot) and half are in a classroom where the temperature is 21°C degrees (normal). Dr. Ostrofsky measures the number of hitting incidents that occur in each classroom. In this study, what is the term for the temperature of the room?
A : control group
B : dependent variable
C : independent variable
D : experimental group

Correct Answer : C

37 : Dr. Santiago is investigating the effect of warm room temperature on aggressive behaviour in preschoolers. Half of the children are in a classroom where the temperature is 31°C (hot) and half are in a classroom where the temperature is 21°C (normal). Dr. Santiago measures the number of hitting incidents that occur in each classroom. In this study, what is the term for the number of hitting incidents?
A : control group
B : experimental group
C : independent variable
D : dependent variable

Correct Answer : D

38 : In experimental research, what happens to subjects in the experimental group?
A : They do not receive the dependent variable.
B : They receive some special treatment in regard to the independent variable.
C : They do not receive some special treatment in regard to the independent variable.
D : They receive the dependent variable.

Correct Answer : B

39 : In experimental research, which subjects receive some special treatment in regard to the independent variable?
A : those in the observational group
B : those in the control group
C : those in the experimental group
D : those in the correlational group

Correct Answer : C

40 : In experimental research, which subjects do NOT receive some special treatment in regard to the independent variable?
A : those in the correlational group
B : those in the observational group
C : those in the control group
D : those in the experimental group

Correct Answer : C

41 : In a study that examines the effects of stress on memory, which group would NOT be put under stress?

A : the experimental group
B : the control group
C : the independent group
D : the dependent group

Correct Answer : B

42 : In a study that examines the effects of stress on memory, which group would be put under stress?
A : the experimental group
B : the independent group
C : the control group
D : the dependent group

Correct Answer : A

43 : In a study that examines the effects of a low-fat diet on mood, which group would receive a low-fat diet?
A : the experimental group
B : the independent group
C : the dependent group
D : the control group

Correct Answer : A

44 : In a study that examines the effects of a low-fat diet on mood, which group would receive a normal diet?
A : the experimental group
B : the independent group
C : the control group
D : the dependent group

Correct Answer : C

45 : What conditions differ between the experimental and control groups?
A : nothing; conditions are perfectly controlled between the two groups
B : only the dependent variable
C : only the independent variable
D : both the dependent and independent variables

Correct Answer : C

46 : Dr. Engelhart is investigating the effect of high room temperature on aggressive behaviour in preschoolers. Half of the children are in a classroom where the temperature is 31°C (hot) and half are in a classroom where the temperature is 21°C (normal). Dr. Engelhart measures the number of hitting incidents that occur in each classroom. In this study, which group is in the hot classroom?
A : the control group
B : the experimental group
C : the independent group
D : the dependent group

Correct Answer : B

47 : Dr. Wawanosh is investigating the effect of high room temperature on aggressive behaviour in preschoolers. Half of the children are in a classroom where the temperature is 31°C (hot) and half are in a classroom where the temperature is 21°C (normal). Dr. Wawanosh measures the number of hitting incidents that occur in each classroom. In this study, which group is in the classroom with the normal temperature?
A : the control group
B : the independent group
C : the dependent group
D : the experimental group

Correct Answer : A

48 : Dr. Ishtar is investigating the effect of music on the productivity of employees in a factory. Half of the employees listen to music while working and half do not listen to music. Dr. Ishtar measures the productivity of each employee. In this study, which group listens to music?
A : the experimental group
B : the independent group
C : the dependent group
D : the control group

Correct Answer : A

49 : Dr. O'Hara is investigating the effect of music on the productivity of employees in a factory. Half of the employees listen to music while working and half do not listen to music. Dr. O'Hara measures the productivity of each employee. In this study, which group does NOT listen to music?
A : the experimental group
B : the dependent group
C : the control group
D : the independent group

Correct Answer : C

50 : Which term refers to variables, other than the independent variable, that seem likely to influence the behaviour of subjects in a study?
A : dependent variables
B : control variables
C : extraneous variables
D : random variables

Correct Answer : C

51 : A researcher tries to make sure that subjects in the experimental and control groups are very similar to each other. This is done in order to reduce the effects of which type of variables?
A : independent variables
B : random variables
C : dependent variables
D : extraneous variables

Correct Answer : D

52 : As part of a study examining the role of different teaching methods on children's math

abilities, Dr. Garneau tested the children using a standardized math test. In Year 1, the standard teaching method was used. In Year 2, a new teaching method was used. In Year 1, the test was administered in October, near the beginning of the school year. In Year 2, the test was administered in May, near the end of the school year. Although Dr. Garneau's results suggest that children in Year 2 demonstrated more math skills than children in Year 1, why are Dr. Garneau's results not very useful?

A : There was no control group.
B : Results due to teaching method are confounded by the time of year the children were tested.
C : Children in Year 2 had the benefit of a different teaching method, so you can't compare them to children in Year 1.
D : Different children were used in each group, and this is a confound.

Correct Answer : B

53 : What procedure would you use to ensure that experimental and control groups will be similar in most ways?

A : Allow the control group to be larger than the experimental group.
B : Extensive interviewing and checklists allow you to document all potential differences.
C : Operational definitions of similarity must be created.
D : Random assignment allows groups to be fairly similar.

Correct Answer : D

54 : What is NOT a typical variation of the experimental method?

A : using an experimental group only and no control group
B : manipulating more than one independent variable
C : using one group of subjects who serve as both the experimental group and as their own control
D : measuring more than one dependent variable

Correct Answer : A

55 : Tamara is conducting a study using two independent variables (music and lighting) and one dependent variable (blood pressure). Which effect can she look for when she analyzes her data?

A : effects of blood pressure on perception of music and lighting
B : effects of lighting on perception of music
C : interactive effects of music and lighting on blood pressure
D : interactive effects of blood pressure on perception of music and lighting

Correct Answer : C

56 : Pamela is conducting a study examining test scores before and after memory training, and she will compare the results for men to results for women. What do we call the comparison of men's and women's results?

A : correlation effects
B : between-subjects design
C : interaction effects
D : within-subjects design

Correct Answer : B

57 : Pamela is conducting a study examining test scores before and after memory training, and she will compare the results for men to results for women. What do we call the comparison of

results before training to results after training?
A : within-subjects design
B : correlation effects
C : between-subjects design
D : interaction effects

Correct Answer : A

58 : Which research method allows you to draw conclusions concerning cause-and-effect relationships?
A : experimental method
B : correlational method
C : survey method
D : descriptive method

Correct Answer : A

59 : Compared to the other scientific research methods, what is the principal advantage of the experimental method?
A : It allows for a description of behaviour.
B : It permits conclusions about cause-and-effect relationships.
C : It observes behaviour in its natural setting.
D : It can easily be used to study all research questions.

Correct Answer : B

60 : What is one disadvantage or limitation of the experimental research method?
A : It frequently takes place under artificial circumstances.
B : The researcher has little control over the situation.
C : It does not allow for conclusions concerning cause-and-effect relationships.
D : It does not allow for a description of behaviour.

Correct Answer : A

61 : What is one disadvantage or limitation of the experimental research method?
A : The researcher has little control over the situation.
B : It does not allow for a description of behaviour.
C : It does not allow for conclusions concerning cause-and-effect relationships.
D : For practical or ethical reasons it cannot be used to study some research questions.

Correct Answer : D

62 : Which research method would likely be chosen when it is impractical to manipulate the variables of interest?
A : an experimental method
B : a common-sense method
C : the logical method
D : a descriptive/correlational method

Correct Answer : D

63 : What do descriptive and correlational research methods allow researchers to do?
A : exert precise control over the variables being studied

B : draw conclusions concerning cause-and-effect relationships
C : manipulate several variables at the same time
D : examine whether there is an association between variables being studied

Correct Answer : D

64 : What do naturalistic observations, case studies, and surveys all have in common?
A : They involve manipulating the variables of interest in the study.
B : They show cause-and-effect relationships.
C : They take place in an artificial setting.
D : They involve describing behaviour.

Correct Answer : D

65 : In which research method does a researcher engage in careful recording of behaviour without intervening directly with the subjects?
A : case study method
B : survey method
C : naturalistic observation method
D : correlation method

Correct Answer : C

66 : What does the researcher do when using the naturalistic observation method?
A : conduct an in-depth investigation of an individual subject
B : engage in careful surveillance of behaviour without intervening directly with subjects
C : manipulate a variable under carefully controlled conditions
D : use questionnaires or interviews to gather information about specific aspects of participants' behaviour

Correct Answer : B

67 : A researcher sits on a park bench and records the number of joggers who are wearing headphones. Which research method is being employed by the researcher?
A : naturalistic observation
B : experimental method
C : survey method
D : case study method

Correct Answer : A

68 : In which research method does a researcher conduct an in-depth investigation of an individual subject?
A : case study method
B : survey method
C : naturalistic observation method
D : correlational method

Correct Answer : A

69 : What does the researcher do when using the case study method?
A : manipulate a variable under carefully controlled conditions
B : use questionnaires or interviews to gather information about specific aspects of participants' behaviour
C : conduct an in-depth investigation of an individual subject

D : engage in careful observation of behaviour without intervening directly with subjects

Correct Answer : C

70 : If Dr. Conrad is interested in an in-depth study concerning the long-term consequences of serious injury on the psychological adjustment of a patient and his family, then which of the following research methods would Dr. Conrad be most likely to use?
A : case study method
B : experimental method
C : naturalistic observation method
D : survey method

Correct Answer : A

71 : For which method might a researcher employ a number of techniques such as interviews, direct observations, and psychological testing?
A : a survey
B : naturalistic observation
C : a correlation
D : a case study

Correct Answer : D

72 : In which research method does a researcher use questionnaires or interviews to gather information about specific aspects of behaviour in a sample of participants?
A : naturalistic observation method
B : survey method
C : case study method
D : correlation method

Correct Answer : B

73 : What does a researcher do when using the survey method?
A : conduct an in-depth investigation of an individual subject
B : manipulate a variable under carefully controlled conditions
C : use questionnaires or interviews to gather information about participants' behaviour
D : engage in careful observation of behaviour without intervening directly with subjects

Correct Answer : C

74 : If researchers were interested in studying common attitudes toward "animal rights issues," which of the following would they be most likely to use?
A : a case study
B : a correlation
C : a survey
D : a naturalistic observation

Correct Answer : C

75 : What is the principal advantage of descriptive/correlational research methods?
A : They allow the researcher a high level of control over the variables of interest.
B : They can examine research questions that because of practical and ethical reasons cannot be studied with other methods.

C : They permit conclusions concerning cause-and-effect relationships.
D : They often observe behaviour in artificial situations.

Correct Answer : B

76 : Dr. Rosenfeld plans to study the relationship between people's smoking behaviour and their tendency to have minor physical illnesses (such as colds or the flu). Why might she be most likely to choose correlational research for this study?
A : Correlational studies allow the researcher to draw strong cause-and-effect conclusions.
B : The university does not allow smoking in the psychology building.
C : It is not practical or ethical to manipulate people's smoking behaviour.
D : Correlational studies are always the "first choice" of researchers.

Correct Answer : C

77 : What is the principal disadvantage of the descriptive and correlational research methods?
A : Because of practical or ethical reasons, they cannot be used to study some research questions.
B : They do not allow the researcher to describe behaviour.
C : They frequently observe behaviour in artificial situations.
D : Because researchers cannot control variables of interest, conclusions concerning cause-and-effect relationships are not appropriate.

Correct Answer : D

78 : What is the primary reason that descriptive and correlational research cannot determine conclusively that variables have a cause-and-effect relationship?
A : The researcher observes behaviour under artificial situations.
B : The data collected frequently comes from direct observations or statements made by subjects.
C : Only an experimental group is used.
D : The researcher cannot control events or manipulate variables.

Correct Answer : D

79 : Henri wants to determine whether infant birth weight predicts the age at which children begin to walk and run. Which design would be most appropriate for this research?
A : case study
B : naturalistic observation
C : experimental method
D : correlational method

Correct Answer : D

80 : Eline wants to determine whether scented candles can help people relax. She plans to take two groups of students who have just finished difficult exams, and have one group sit in a room with scented candles while the other group sits in a room without scented candles. Both groups will be monitored for heart rate. Which type of design is Eline planning for her research?
A : case study
B : correlational method
C : naturalistic observation
D : experimental method

Correct Answer : D

81 : What are descriptive statistics?
A : numerical indexes of the degree of relationship between two variables
B : indicators of the probability that the observed findings are due to chance
C : calculations used to organize and summarize data
D : summaries used to interpret data and draw conclusions

Correct Answer : C

82 : Which of the following is NOT a measure of central tendency?
A : mode
B : median
C : mean
D : medium

Correct Answer : D

83 : What is the term for the most frequent score in a distribution?
A : mean
B : medium
C : median
D : mode

Correct Answer : D

84 : What is the median of the following distribution of scores: 1, 2, 3, 7, 7?
A : 3
B : 4
C : 5
D : 7

Correct Answer : A

85 : What is the mode of the following distribution of scores: 1, 2, 3, 7, 7?
A : 3
B : 4
C : 5
D : 7

Correct Answer : D

86 : What is the mean of the following distribution of scores: 1, 2, 3, 7, 7?
A : 3
B : 4
C : 5
D : 7

Correct Answer : B

87 : Which term describes the following distribution of scores: 1, 2, 3, 7, 7?
A : symmetrical tendency
B : negatively skewed
C : non-central tendency
D : positively skewed

Correct Answer : B

88 : Which measure of central tendency is most sensitive to (or most influenced by) extreme scores in a distribution?
A : median
B : medium
C : mode
D : mean

Correct Answer : D

89 : Which term is used to describe how much the scores in a data set differ from each other and from the mean?
A : correlation
B : mode
C : variability
D : central tendency

Correct Answer : C

90 : Which of the following is an index of the amount of variability in a set of data?
A : correlation coefficient
B : central tendency
C : statistical significance
D : standard deviation

Correct Answer : D

91 : If test scores for your midterm are normally distributed, what percentage of people scored higher than the mean?
A : 25 percent
B : 33 percent
C : 50 percent
D : 66 percent

Correct Answer : C

92 : If your test score is at the 70th percentile, what proportion of the class got a higher score than you did?
A : 3 percent
B : 7 percent
C : 30 percent
D : 70 percent

Correct Answer : C

93 : Which statement best illustrates a correlation between two variables?
A : Scores on one variable are related to scores on the second variable.
B : Scores on either variable cause scores on the other variable.
C : Scores on one variable are different from the scores on the second variable.
D : Scores on one variable are independent from the scores on the second variable.

Correct Answer : A

94 : What do we call a numerical index of the degree of relationship between two variables?
A : variable coefficient
B : experimental coefficient
C : correlation coefficient
D : causation coefficient

Correct Answer : C

95 : If two variables have a positive correlation, then you should expect that low scores on one variable would predict which type of score on the other variable?
A : a low score
B : a high score
C : a positive score
D : a negative score

Correct Answer : A

96 : As adults age, their physical strength declines. What type of correlation exists between age and physical strength?
A : a strong correlation
B : a negative correlation
C : a weak correlation
D : a positive correlation

Correct Answer : B

97 : If there is a relationship between amount of coffee consumed daily and number of hours slept, such that people who drink a lot of coffee tend to sleep very little (and people who drink little coffee tend to sleep a lot), what correlation exists between coffee consumption and sleep?
A : a negative correlation
B : a positive correlation
C : a decreasing correlation
D : an increasing correlation

Correct Answer : A

98 : What is the range of possible values for a correlation coefficient?
A : between -10.00 and +10.00
B : between -1.00 and +1.00
C : between 0 and +1.00
D : between 0 percent and 100 percent

Correct Answer : B

99 : What does a large correlation coefficient (either positive or negative) indicate?
A : A third factor or variable is responsible for the relationship between the two variables.
B : A change in one variable causes a change in the second variable.
C : The scores on the two variables are nearly identical.
D : One variable can be used to predict the other variable.

Correct Answer : D

100 : Which of the following correlation coefficients indicates the strongest relationship between two variables?
A : -1.51
B : -.80
C : 0
D : +.50

Correct Answer : B

101 : Which statement does NOT accurately describe the correlation coefficient?
A : The strength of the relationship between the two variables is described by the mathematical value.
B : A value near zero indicates no relationship between the two variables.
C : High values indicate that the two variables have a cause-and-effect relationship.
D : The type of relationship between the two variables is described by whether the value is positive or negative.

Correct Answer : C

102 : If one variable can be reliably predicted from another variable, what can be said about the correlation between those two variables?
A : It is strong.
B : It is weak.
C : It is negative.
D : It is positive.

Correct Answer : A

103 : If A and B are highly correlated, which statement most accurately describes the relationship between A and B?
A : The score on A causes the score on B.
B : The score on B causes the score on A.
C : Both A and B are caused by a third variable.
D : The score on A can be used to predict the score on B.

Correct Answer : D

104 : Which pair of terms related to the goals of science is most clearly associated with the concept of correlation?
A : description and understanding
B : understanding and prediction
C : description and prediction
D : prediction and application

Correct Answer : C

105 : What are inferential statistics?
A : data used to organize and summarize data
B : numerical indexes of the degree of relationship between two variables
C : calculations used to interpret data and draw conclusions
D : indicators of the variability of a population under study

Correct Answer : C

106 : What do researchers use to determine whether the observed difference between the two groups in the study was large enough to support the hypothesis?
A : descriptive statistics
B : correlational statistics
C : mathematical statistics
D : inferential statistics

Correct Answer : D

107 : What does it mean when research results are said to be statistically significant?
A : The observed findings are interesting.
B : The observed findings are important.
C : The probability that the observed findings are due to chance is very low.
D : The probability that the observed findings are scientific is very high.

Correct Answer : C

108 : Which of the following is NOT a common methodological flaw to consider when evaluating scientific research?
A : subject effect
B : placebo effect
C : social desirability bias
D : sampling bias

Correct Answer : A

109 : What type of studies involves the repetition of a study to see whether the earlier results can be duplicated?
A : duplication studies
B : replication studies
C : clarification studies
D : verification studies

Correct Answer : B

110 : If there are a lot of conflicting results on a particular topic, which of the following methods would allow all those results to be compared and analyzed as a whole?
A : inferential statistics
B : meta-analysis
C : experiment
D : measures of central tendency

Correct Answer : B

111 : What is the term for the group of individuals actually observed in a research study?
A : target group
B : population
C : demographic
D : sample

Correct Answer : D

112 : When a research project uses a sample that is not representative of the population from

which it was drawn, what effect occurs?
A : sampling bias
B : experimenter bias
C : response set
D : placebo effect

Correct Answer : A

113 : Dr. Arrabella surveyed students in his finance class about their attitudes concerning the Canada Pension Plan and concluded that young adults across Canada doubt that they will ever receive Canada Pension benefits. Why might his conclusion be flawed?
A : He knew his subjects before he surveyed them.
B : His students were not a representative sample of young adults.
C : He did not survey the entire population of young adults.
D : His students were a random sample.

Correct Answer : B

114 : In scientific research, what is the result called when participants' expectations lead them to experience some change even though they received an empty, fake, or ineffectual treatment?
A : experimenter bias
B : subject bias
C : the placebo effect
D : demand characteristics

Correct Answer : C

115 : Dr. Coulombe is conducting an experiment on the effect of alcohol consumption on reaction time. Half of the subjects drink alcoholic drinks and half drink non-alcoholic versions of the same drinks. Which type of research flaw should be minimized by this research design?
A : experimenter expectancy
B : self-report bias
C : the placebo effect
D : sampling bias

Correct Answer : C

116 : In which of the following studies would social desirability bias be most likely to affect results?
A : a survey about water use and recycling habits
B : an experimental analysis of looking-times for a variety of faces
C : a naturalistic observation of shoppers in a mall
D : a correlational study examining the relationship between age and metabolism

Correct Answer : A

117 : In which scientific research method are distortions in self-report most likely to be of concern to the researcher?
A : survey method
B : correlational method
C : experimental method
D : naturalistic observation method

Correct Answer : A

118 : Todd is filling out a psychological test, and he doesn't understand a lot of the questions. He decides to just choose "all of the above" for every answer. What does this example illustrate?
A : experimenter bias
B : halo effect
C : response set
D : social desirability bias

Correct Answer : C

119 : Which term describes a situation where a researcher's expectations or preferences about the outcome of a study influence the results of the study?
A : subject bias
B : the placebo effect
C : experimenter bias
D : the sampling effect

Correct Answer : C

120 : What is a research strategy that minimizes the potential methodological problems associated with the placebo effect and experimenter bias?
A : blind sample procedure
B : single blind procedure
C : neutral sample procedure
D : double blind procedure

Correct Answer : D

121 : If you were designing a study that would be run online, so that you would collect all your data over the Internet with participants that you never meet, which of the following research flaws would be minimized?
A : sampling bias
B : response set
C : halo effect
D : experimenter bias

Correct Answer : D

122 : What is the primary ethical dilemma that psychologists encounter regarding the use of deception in research?
A : whether the deception affects all participants equally
B : whether subjects believe the deception
C : whether there is a possibility of inflicting harm on subjects
D : whether deception is induced by the researcher or by participants

Correct Answer : C

123 : Which statement does NOT accurately describe the use of deception in psychological research?
A : Participants in research involving the use of deception generally report that they enjoyed the experience.
B : Critics of deception believe that the deception may result in subjects becoming less trusting of others.

C : Critics of deception believe that the conclusions from studies involving deception are not valid.
D : Defenders of deception believe that some research questions can be studied only by using deception.

Correct Answer : C

124 : What is one of the Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) ethical principles?
A : prohibition of payments for research participation, in order to avoid exploitation
B : prohibition of the use of deception in research
C : protection for the dignity, privacy, and personal liberty of research participants
D : detailed regulations regarding the appropriate housing and care of animals in research

Correct Answer : C

125 : According to the ethical guidelines for psychological research with humans, if you agree to be a participant in a research study then which of the following must be promised?
A : You will not be exposed to harmful or dangerous treatments without your knowledge.
B : You waive the right to privacy.
C : You have to commit to participating in the entire research study.
D : You will not be exposed to deception.

Correct Answer : A

126 : According to the ethical guidelines for conducting psychological research with animals, what is the current position on exposing animals to harmful or painful procedures?
A : It is justified if the research design requires the harmful or painful procedures.
B : It is justified for lower animals but not for primates.
C : It cannot be justified unless the potential benefits of the research are substantial.
D : It is never justified.

Correct Answer : C

127 : Which statement best describes the use of animals in psychological research?
A : While ethical principles govern the treatment of humans in research, there are no ethical principles for conducting animal research.
B : Animals are to be used in research if there is evidence that the results will benefit both humans and other animals.
C : Animals are used as subjects only for procedures that are too harmful for human participants.
D : Psychologists, if given a choice, always prefer to conduct animal research instead of human research.

Correct Answer : B

128 : With which unifying theme in psychology are the various methods and procedures used in conducting psychological research and evaluating the research of other psychologists consistent?
A : Psychology is theoretically diverse.
B : Psychology is empirical.
C : Our behaviour is determined by multiple causes.
D : Our behaviour is shaped by our cultural heritage.

Correct Answer : B

129 : The double blind procedure was developed by researchers because of which unifying theme in psychology?

A : Psychology is empirical.
B : Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
C : Our behaviour is shaped by our cultural heritage.
D : Our experience of the world is highly subjective.

Correct Answer : D

130 : What do we call a periodical that publishes technical and scholarly material in a specific field?
A : magazine
B : blog
C : publication
D : journal

Correct Answer : D

131 : Which statement best describes most journal articles in psychology?
A : They are descriptions of newly developed theories.
B : They are reviews that summarize and reconcile the findings from a large number of studies.
C : They are criticisms of previously published research.
D : They are reports that describe original empirical studies.

Correct Answer : D

132 : Which section of a journal article involving psychological research provides a brief summary to the research project?
A : abstract
B : introduction
C : results
D : discussion

Correct Answer : A

133 : Which section of a journal article describing psychological research contains the author's interpretation and evaluation of the data?
A : conclusion
B : references
C : results
D : discussion

Correct Answer : D

134 : What is reflected by the organization or standard format of journal articles describing psychological research?
A : the steps involved in conducting scientific research
B : the unifying themes of psychology
C : the preferences of the specific researcher
D : the goals of science

Correct Answer : A

135 : Jarrod explains his opinion against buying a certain model of car by noting that even though the model is popular and highly rated by numerous organizations, his cousin has that

model and has had a lot of problems. How is Jarrod making his decision?
A : He is basing his opinion on anecdotal evidence.
B : He is basing his opinion on first-hand information.
C : He is using the evidence-based decision-making procedure.
D : He is using critical thinking skills to reach an opinion.

Correct Answer : A

136 : Which statement does NOT accurately describe field experiments?
A : They use settings that are much like real life.
B : Findings from field experiments are less generalizable as compared to lab studies.
C : They increase our confidence in the applicability of the research findings to ‘real life’.
D : They involve sacrificing some level of control in the experiment.

Correct Answer : B

137 : Which of the following is NOT one of the subtests of the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), a standardized test used in some schools in Canada to screen graduate school applicants?
A : verbal
B : qualitative
C : analytical
D : quantitative

Correct Answer : B

138 : Which of the following is NOT an example of a placebo effect?
A : A child’s headaches goes away after receiving a sugar pill which she believes is a pain relieving medicine.
B : A depressed woman starts to feel better after four weeks of taking antidepressant medications.
C : A young man feels intoxicated after drinking non-alcoholic beer that he thought had alcohol in it.
D : A runner feels faster after consuming a substance he believed was a protein gel but was actually plain Jell-O.

Correct Answer : B

139 : Who is famous for her use of naturalistic observation as used to study the social and family life and behaviour of chimpanzees?
A : Jane Goodall
B : Brenda Milner
C : Mary Ainsworth
D : Mahzarin Banaji

Correct Answer : A

Ch. 1 - The Evolution of Psychology

Imagine that you have gone to visit your PSYC 1001 professor during his office hours and find out that he has a time machine in his office. He explains that the time machine works, except for a programming glitch that restricts the destination of the machine. This particular time machine can only travel to the laboratories of past psychology researchers. Seeing as you are an avid first-year psychology student, you boldly ask your professor if you can take a ride to a past laboratory. Surprisingly, he agrees, so you hop in, ready to travel back in time.

1. You choose to travel back to Vienna in the early 1900s to talk to Sigmund Freud. You enter his office when he is in a session with a patient. Which of the following would you NOT expect to hear?
A. The patient describing the dream she had last night in great detail.
B. Freud asking his patient why she believes she dreamed about her cat eating a mouse.
C. Freud asking the patient to describe the behaviours of the characters in her dream.
D. The patient asking Freud what he thinks of her dream about her cat eating a mouse.
ANSWER: B

2. You travel to the office of B. F. Skinner. You ask him how he thinks you can stop your bad habit of biting your nails. What does he suggest you do?
A. Scare yourself with stories about terrible illnesses and infections caused by nail-biting.
B. Paint a vomit-inducing polish on your nails so you will learn to associate nail-biting with vomiting.
C. Reward yourself every time you make it a week without biting your nails.
D. Think about the reason why you bite your nails and work to correct that instead.
ANSWER: C

3. When you visit _____, he explains that your roommate is most likely stealing your food because _____.
A. Abraham Maslow; his physiological needs are greater than his need for self-esteem
B. Carl Rogers; his physiological needs are greater than his need to be accepted
C. Carl Rogers; his need for achievement is greater than his need to be accepted
D. Abraham Maslow; he has met the steps of the needs hierarchy before his need to be accepted
ANSWER: A

4. You (and most other individuals) are under the impression that humans have the power to choose their own beliefs and behaviours. When you mention this to _____, he disagrees and you get into a heated argument about your beliefs and his controversial theories.
A. Abraham Maslow
B. B.F. Skinner
C. Wilhelm Wundt
D. Sigmund Freud
ANSWER: B

Raphael and Paxton are roommates. Because they're both psychology majors, they choose to dress up as their favourite early psychologists for a Halloween party in their building. They also challenge one another to act like these psychologists all night, and the first one to break character has to take out the trash until the end of semester.

1. Raphael's friend Samantha says that her best friend just started dating the guy Samantha had a crush on. Raphael asks Samantha, "And how did that make you feel?" Who is Raphael dressed as?
A. Rene Descartes
B. Wilhelm Wundt
C. Max Wertheimer
D. William James
ANSWER: B

2. Paxton is listening to his friend Nadav who is telling him about how worried he is that he will fail his physics class. Paxton reassures him by saying, "Our mind expands to accommodate new information. So, keep studying as hard as you can, and you'll learn the material!" Who is Paxton dressed as?
A. Rene Descartes
B. E.B. Titchener
C. G. Stanley Hall
D. William James
ANSWER: D

3. Imagine that Paxton is dressed as Wilhelm Wundt and supports the theory of structuralism all evening. Whereas Raphael is dressed as William James and supports functionalism. They get into a few arguments. When their friend Nadav asks them if they agree on anything, how do they respond?
A. "No. We are forever doomed to trying to prove each other wrong."
B. "Yes, introspection."
C. "Yes, systematic observation."
D. "Yes, stream of consciousness."
ANSWER: C

Lucas is a 4th year student at Carleton studying psychology and is now considering more seriously his future and the career options he has. He is currently completing his undergraduate thesis (a big research project many psychology majors complete before they graduate). Lucas' research is investigating how subjective feelings of fear activate the autonomic nervous system.

1. If Lucas decides to get a Ph.D. in psychology after he graduates, he is most likely going to be employed in _____.
A. the private sector
B. a college or a university
C. a hospital or a clinic
D. the government
ANSWER: A

2. Lucas is not sure about what to do after graduation, so he decides to book an appointment for career counselling. Lucas is going to be meeting with a psychologist specializing in _____.
A. clinical psychology
B. counselling psychology
C. educational and school psychology
D. industrial and organizational psychology
ANSWER: B

3. Which major area of contemporary psychology does Lucas' thesis belong to?
A. Social psychology
B. Psychometrics
C. Physiological psychology
D. Cognitive psychology
ANSWER: C

4. While conducting his thesis, Lucas made sure that all his research methods were empirical in nature. This means that the conclusions he reached were based on _____.
A. reasoning
B. traditional beliefs
C. speculation
D. observation
ANSWER: D

Dean, Sam, and Cas are all best friends and decided to dress up as famous psychologists for Halloween. Dean dressed up as Sigmund Freud, Sam dressed as Carl Rogers, and Cas dressed as B.F. Skinner. They decided to not only dress up as those famous psychologists but also adapt their beliefs about psychology for the night.

1. At some point, Dean, Cas, and Sam spend some time talking to their friend Alia who aspires to be a famous singer. What is Cas most likely to say about Alia's aspiration to become a singer?
A. Alia wants to be a singer because she unconsciously craves the attention she didn't receive from her mother as a child.
B. Alia wants to be a singer because she wants to reach her full potential and grow as a person.
C. The positive feedback Alia receives from other people when she sings has reinforced her habit of singing.
D. Alia was born with an innate talent and passion for music and singing.
ANSWER: C

2. At some point, Dean, Cas, and Sam spend some time talking to their friend Alia who aspires to be a famous singer. What is Dean most likely to say about Alia's aspiration to become a singer?
A. Alia wants to be a singer because she unconsciously craves the attention she didn't receive from her mother as a child.
B. Alia wants to be a singer because she wants to fulfill her full potential and grow as a person.
C. The positive feedback Alia receives from other people after she sings has reinforced her habit of singing.
D. Alia was born with an innate talent and passion for music and singing.
ANSWER: A

3. At some point, Dean, Cas, and Sam spend some time talking to their friend Alia who aspires to be a famous singer. What is Sam most likely to say about Alia's aspiration to become a singer?
A. Alia wants to be a singer because she unconsciously craves the attention she didn't receive from her mother.
B. Alia wants to be a singer because she wants to fulfill her full potential and grow as a person.
C. The positive feedback Alia receives from other people after she sings has reinforced her habit of singing.
D. Alia was born with an innate talent and passion for music and singing.
ANSWER: B

4. Later in the night, Sam gets into an argument with Dean. What are they most likely going to argue about?
A. Sam is going to accuse Dean of being too negative and only seeing the worst in people.
B. Dean is going to accuse Sam of being too negative and only seeing the worst in people.
C. Dean thinks nature has a bigger impact on behaviour than nurture and Sam thinks the opposite.
D. Sam thinks nature has a bigger impact on behaviour than nurture and Dean thinks the opposite.
ANSWER: A

5. Sam, Dean, and Cas get into a philosophical argument about freedom. Which of the three friends is most likely to say that humans do not have free will and that we are all products of our environment?
A. Sam, who is dressed up as Carl Rogers.
B. Dean, who is dressed up as Sigmund Freud.
C. Cas, who is dressed up as B.F. Skinner.
D. All three of them are equally likely to say this.
ANSWER: C

6. During the party, Jason tries to light up a candle with a match and burns his finger in front of Sam, Dean, and Cas. Which of the three friends is most likely to predict that Jason will not use another match ever again out of fear of burning his finger again?
A. Sam, who is dressed up as Carl Rogers.
B. Cas, who is dressed up as B.F. Skinner.
C. Dean, who is dressed up as Sigmund Freud.
D. All three of them are equally likely to predict this.
ANSWER: B

7. During the party, Sarah gets upset and ends up sobbing uncontrollably in the bathroom. Which of the three friends is most likely to go to her, empathetically listen to her and treat her with unconditional positive regard?
A. Sam, who is dressed up as Carl Rogers.
B. Cas, who is dressed up as B.F. Skinner.
C. Dean, who is dressed up as Sigmund Freud
D. None of them is likely to do this.
ANSWER: A

8. The three friends get into an argument about what drives human behaviour. Which of them is most likely to say that in order to fully understand someone's behaviour, we need to consider that person's fundamental drive towards personal growth?
A. Sam, who is dressed up as Carl Rogers.
B. Cas, who is dressed up as B.F. Skinner.
C. Dean, who is dressed up as Sigmund Freud.
D. All three of them are equally likely to say this.
ANSWER: A

9. During the party, Adam walks over to where Sam, Dean, and Cas are talking. He notices that Sam has finished his drink and asks, "Can I kill your cup? I mean, fill your cup!" Which of the three friends is most likely to come up to the conclusion that Adam secretly hates Sam?
A. Sam, who is dressed up as Carl Rogers.
B. Cas, who is dressed up as B.F. Skinner.
C. Dean, who is dressed up as Sigmund Freud.
D. All three of them are equally likely to reach this conclusion.
ANSWER: C

Presho is a first-year psychology student at Carleton University. She moved to Ottawa from Calgary and has not yet made many friends in her classes. She decides to attend a games night meet-and-greet organized by the Psychology Society of Carleton University (PSCU) to connect with other Carleton psychology undergraduates. It just so happens that members of the Psychology Graduate Student Association (PGSA), are also attending. Presho decides to chat with as many students as possible to figure out what they like and dislike about their programs so far.

1. Presho meets a fourth-year undergraduate named Chelsie. Chelsie is volunteering on a project that is exploring the difference between transformational leadership and ethical leadership on the well-being of employees in the workplace. Chelsie's study is related to which stream of psychology research?
A. Health
B. Applied social
C. Industrial/Organizational
D. Forensic
ANSWER: C

2. Presho recognizes Vasia, her PSYC1001 teaching assistant, at the event. Vasia mentions she is completing a degree in neuroscience, but will also finish with a minor in psychology. She is most interested in studying the action of neurotransmitters in the pleasure centre of the brain. Vasia is fascinated by _____ psychology.
A. biological
B. evolutionary
C. sociocultural
D. psychodynamic
ANSWER: A

3. Presho meets Matt, who is a Ph.D. candidate who is studying the mental processes that students of varying ability (children, high schoolers, and university students) use to learn new math problems. Matt studies are related to which psychological approach?
A. Behaviourism
B. Cognitive
C. Sociocultural
D. Evolutionary
ANSWER: B

4. Presho recognizes a girl who lives in her residence named Erin. Erin is a Masters candidate who is looking at the psychological effects of skinny- and fat-shaming both when the individual hears it in person and experiences it via social media communication. Erin's study is focused in the _____ stream of psychology.
A. evolutionary
B. human-computer interaction
C. applied social
D. biological
ANSWER: C

5. Keltie is the president of the PGSA. She mentions to Presho that she is almost finished with her Ph.D. and is currently writing up the results of her final project, which explored the effects of child eyewitness testimony on jury decision-making. Keltie is studying _____ psychology.
A. sociocultural
B. evolutionary
C. forensic
D. cognitive
ANSWER: C

Ch. 2 - The Research Enterprise of Psychology

Arash wants to examine the relationship between stress and eating when someone is on a diet. He recruits an equal number of male and female participants to respond to a questionnaire about their eating habits, their typical mood, and their overall anxiety levels. Arash ensures half of his male participants and half of his female participants are on a diet and the other half are not. After the questionnaire, all participants are randomly assigned to complete one of two tasks. Half of the participants solve a difficult math problem in front of a group of math professors within a certain time limit. The other participants solve a simple arithmetic problem in a waiting area alone, with no time limit. After they perform the task, all participants are asked to complete one more questionnaire about their stress level while sitting next to a box of Timbits. Arash tells the participants to help themselves to the Timbits, and secretly counts how many Timbits the participant actually eats.

1. Which of the following is the most likely to be a hypothesis for Arash's experiment?
A. If someone is on a diet they will eat more when they are stressed.
B. Food and stress are positively correlated.
C. There is no difference between participants who are and those who are not in a diet.
D. Stress is the primary reason why people break their diets.
ANSWER: A

2. What type of study is Arash conducting?
A. Naturalistic observation
B. Case study
C. Survey
D. Experiment
ANSWER: D

3. What is the independent variable in Arash's study?
A. The participants' gender.
B. The participants' eating habits.
C. The task difficulty.
D. How many Timbits the participant eats.
ANSWER: C

4. What is the dependent variable in Arash's study?
A. The participants' gender.
B. The participants' eating habits.
C. The task difficulty.
D. How many Timbits the participant eats.
ANSWER: D

5. The control group in Arash's experiment includes only the _____ who performed the ___ math task.
A. dieters; easy

B. dieters; difficult
C. non-dieters; easy
D. non-dieters; difficult
ANSWER: C

6. Which of the following is NOT likely to be a confounding variable in Arash's experiment?
A. The gender of the participants
B. The math skill of the participants
C. The dietary restrictions of the participants
D. The shyness level of the participants
ANSWER: A

7. Arash found that regardless of whether the female participants were on a diet or not, there was a correlation of +0.70 between their reported stress level and the number of Timbits they ate. This is an example of a _____ correlation.
A. strong
B. moderate
C. weak
D. significant
ANSWER: A

8. The correlation between the number of Timbits the participants ate and how stressed they reported feeling is +0.70. What does this mean?
A. There is not enough information given to answer the question.
B. Participants who were most stressed generally ate more Timbits.
C. Participants who were least stressed generally ate more Timbits.
D. Participants ate a lot of Timbits regardless of how stressed they felt.
ANSWER: B

9. What is an advantage of the type of study Arash performed?
A. It is easy and fast to perform such a study.
B. You can get a lot of detailed information about the participants.
C. You can establish causal relationships between variables.
D. Any change in the dependent variable is entirely due to the independent variable(s).
ANSWER: C

Castiel is a psychologist who is interested in seeing how autonomic nervous system responses are related to subjective feelings of fear. Half the participants in Castiel's experiment watch a 10-minute graphic and violent video and the other half watch a 10-minute video of a baby kitten. While the participants are watching the video, Castiel gathers measurements of their skin conductance. After they finish watching the video the participants answer a questionnaire about their level of fear after watching the video as well as how they generally react to horror movies.

1. In Castiel's experiment what is the independent variable?
A. The participants' skin conductance.
B. The video the participants watched.
C. The participants' general attitude towards horror movies.
D. The participants' sex.
ANSWER: B

2. In Castiel's experiment what is the dependent variable?
A. The participants' skin conductance.
B. The video the participants watched.
C. The participants' criminal record.
D. The participants' sex.
ANSWER A

3. While watching the violent video one of the participants becomes very distressed and asks to leave. What should Castiel do?
A. Allow the participant to leave.
B. Tell the participant they can't leave because they signed an informed consent.
C. Allow the participant five minutes to calm down and resume the experiment.
D. Have the participant watch the kitten video instead.
ANSWER: A

4. When looking at his results, Castiel notices that a large majority of his participants responded that they generally enjoy watching horror movies. The distribution of these participants in terms of their enjoyment of horror movies would be a _____.
A. symmetrical distribution
B. positively skewed distribution
C. negatively skewed distribution
D. a skewed distribution, but we can't tell whether it's positively or negatively skewed unless we see the graph
ANSWER: C

5. What type of testing is the skin conductance test Castiel performed on the participants?
A. Psychometric
B. Neuroscientific
C. Medical
D. Physiological

ANSWER: D

6. Which is the control group in the study?
A. Participants who watched the violent video.
B. Participants who watched the kitten video.
C. Participants who watched the violent video and had low violent tendency scores.
D. Participants who watched the kitty video and had low violent tendency scores.
ANSWER: B

7. Castiel's hypothesis in the experiment is: "If participants watch the _____ video their skin conductance will be _____ than those watching the other video and this will be _____ correlated with their subjective feelings of fear"
A. kitten; lower; negatively
B. violent; higher; positively
C. violent; lower; negatively
D. kitten; higher; positively
ANSWER: B

8. Castiel measured the participants' general violent tendencies in an attempt to control for _____.
A. participants' reactivity levels
B. extraneous variables
C. confounding variables
D. response bias
ANSWER: C

9. Castiel analyzes his results and comes to the conclusion that there is a strong positive correlation between subjective feelings of fear and autonomic nervous system response. What would be his next step?
A. Present his data at a conference.
B. Publish his data in a scientific journal.
C. Obtain ethics approval.
D. Publish his data in a textbook.
ANSWER: B

10. Before dividing his participants into those who watched violent videos versus those who watched kitten videos, Castiel notices that the distribution of his participants' skin conductance scores appears to be normal. The distribution of these participants in terms of their skin conductance would be a _____.
A. symmetrical distribution
B. positively skewed distribution
C. negatively skewed distribution
D. a skewed distribution, but we can't tell whether it's positively or negatively skewed unless we see the graph.
ANSWER: A

Jordan is a developmental psychologist who studies bullying and aggression in elementary school students. Her days often consist of spending time in the schoolyard with the children and making careful notes of their interactions. She pays particular attention to incidents of bullying in the schoolyard and is trying to find personality characteristics that are associated with bullying. In her most recent study, she found that being a bully is negatively correlated with academic performance at the 0.05 level of significance.

1. What type of research is Jordan conducting?
A. Experimental
B. Naturalistic Observation
C. Case Study
D. Direct Observation
ANSWER: B

2. Which of the following is an accurate representation of Jordan's findings in her latest study?
A. Being a bully causes a child to have bad grades.
B. Having bad grades causes a child to be a bully.
C. There is an association between being a bully and having low grades.
D. There is no significant association between being a bully and having low grades.
ANSWER: C

3. When performing a statistical analysis of acts of aggression she observed, Jordan plots her data against aggressive personality traits and notices a positively skewed distribution. This means that Bob (who has the most aggressive traits of any child in the schoolyard) instigated _____.
A. more acts of aggression than other students at the school
B. fewer acts of aggression than other students at the school
C. exactly the same amount of acts of aggression as other students at the school
D. acts of aggression, but we cannot make any inferences based only on the shape of the distribution
ANSWER: B

4. Jordan's results in her latest study are _____.
A. statistically significant
B. theoretically significant
C. practically significant
D. statistically, theoretically, and practically significant
ANSWER: A

5. Which of the following is widely considered the greatest limitation in Jordan's experiment?
A. The halo effect, which leads Jordan to be too lenient when she rates children's aggressive behaviours.
B. Jordan does not know the children well enough to make inferences about their behaviours.
C. Jordan cannot reliably explain any patterns of behaviour she might observe.
D. The setting where Jordan makes her observations is contrived and relatively artificial.
ANSWER: C

6. Which of the following is an advantage to Jordan's study?
A. She can accumulate deep knowledge about each child, which will allow her to assess cause-and-effect relationships.
B. It is relatively easy to collect systematic and consistent observations and translate it to numerical data.
C. It can be a good starting point when little is known about a certain phenomenon.
D. There is relatively small chance of having an experimenter or sampling bias.
ANSWER: C

7. To reduce the chance of reactivity Jordan should _____.
A. observe the children from a distance and not interact with them
B. tell the children that she is studying something unrelated to what she is actually studying
C. get to know each child personally before she starts observing them
D. talk to the teachers in advance so she knows which students to pay more attention to
ANSWER: A

8. One of the teachers wants to talk to Jordan about the students. What should Jordan do?
A. Listen to the teacher and include the teacher's opinion in her data.
B. Avoid talking to the teacher to eliminate the possibility of experimenter bias.
C. Recruit the teacher to make observations about the students with her.
D. Avoid talking to the teacher due to ethical concerns.
ANSWER: B

9. Which of the following represents an operational definition of bullying Jordan could use in her study?
A. The aggressive personality traits for each student.
B. The number of times a student attempted to assault another student.
C. A student's general aggressive attitude towards other students.
D. A combination of a student's general aggressive attitude and how the other students viewed them.
ANSWER: B

10. Which of the following was the control group in Jordan's latest study?
A. The students who were not aggressive.
B. The students who were aggressive.
C. The students who were aggressive, but had good grades.
D. There was no control group.
ANSWER: D

Janus wanted to see if people are more attracted to individuals with symmetrical faces compared to individuals with asymmetrical faces. Janus recruited heterosexual male and female participants for his experiment. Janus showed the participants pictures of people whose faces were modified to be more symmetrical or less symmetrical than they actually are and asked the participants to press a green button if they found the picture attractive and a red button if they did not. The participants were shown a single picture at a time and each picture was shown to them for five seconds.

1. Which of the following is a dependent variable in Janus' experiment?
A. The sex of the participants.
B. The sexual orientation of the participants.
C. The button selections the participants make.
D. The picture the participant was shown.
ANSWER: C

2. Which of the following is the independent variable in Janus' study?
A. The sex of the participants.
B. The sexual orientation of the participants.
C. The button selections the participants make.
D. The photos each participant was shown.
ANSWER: D

3. Which of the following is a possible confounding variable?
A. The participants' sex
B. The participants' sexual orientation.
C. The participants' own appearance.
D. The participants' culture and ethnicity.
ANSWER: D

4. Janus found a strong positive correlation between face symmetry and how attractive the face was perceived by participants. This means that _____.
A. humans are more likely to be attracted to someone with a symmetrical face
B. humans will not be attracted to someone unless they have a symmetrical face
C. Face symmetry is the most important factor in human attraction
D. if you have a symmetrical face it will be easier to get a date
ANSWER: A

6. What type of research did Janus perform?
A. Naturalistic observation.
B. Experimental.
C. Psychometric test.
D. Physiological test.
ANSWER: B

7. What is Janus' operational definition of attractiveness?

A. The symmetry of a face.
B. The likelihood of a participant pressing the green button in response to a face.
C. The asymmetry of a face.
D. The likelihood of a participant pressing the green button in response to an asymmetrical face.
ANSWER: B

Rhea is in graduate school studying social psychology and is doing research on the social desirability bias. In her experiment, participants are first asked to fill out a survey about how honest they are. They are then told to take a seat in the hallway (where there is only one chair) before the next part of their experiment. Unbeknownst to the participants, the chair is modified and will break the moment someone sits on it. Also, the waiting room is being filmed by a hidden camera. Half of the participants sit on the chair and break it. For the other half of the participants, a confederate walks in at the same time as the participant and sits on the chair before the participant has the chance. The confederate breaks the chair and leaves immediately after without saying anything to the participant. In both cases, after 10 minutes, Rhea comes out and asks the participant about the chair and records whether they lied or not.

1. According to the social desirability bias, participants will typically score _____.
A. higher on the honesty measure in the survey compared to the interview
B. lower on the honesty measure in the survey compared to the interview
C. the same on the honesty measure in the survey compared to the interview
D. in a manner that is correlated with their personality and not with other participants' responses
ANSWER: A

2. What should Rhea do after the end of the experiment?
A. Have the participants sign a confidentiality agreement.
B. Debrief the participants about the deception.
C. Make sure not to mention the deception to avoid sample bias.
D. Offer the participants a monetary reward in exchange for their suffering.
ANSWER: B

3. What is the independent variable in Rhea's experiment?
A. The participants' scores in the honesty survey.
B. Whether or not the participants lied after the chair broke.
C. Whether the participant or the confederate broke the chair.
D. How sincere the participants looked when they lied, if they lied.
ANSWER: C

4. What is the dependent variable in Rhea's experiment?
A. The participants' scores in the honesty survey.
B. Whether or not the participants lied after the chair broke.
C. Whether or not the chair would break.
D. How sincere the participants looked when they lied.
ANSWER: B

5. How are the participants most likely going to react after they find out about the deception?
A. They will experience significant distress.
B. They will find it amusing and laugh about it.
C. They will be less likely to participate in other psychology experiments.
D. They will be very angry and aggressive towards Rhea.
ANSWER: B

6. In order to avoid experimenter bias, which of the following phrases should Rhea NOT use when asking the participants who sat down the chair and broke it?
A. “Did you break the chair?”
B. “Why did you break the chair?”
C. “Do you know what happened to the chair?”
D. “Did someone else walk in and break the chair?”
ANSWER: D

7. What could Rhea do to avoid experimenter bias?
A. Have someone else ask participants what happened to the chair.
B. Talk only to the participants in the control group.
C. Ensure an equal number of male and female participants.
D. Avoid looking in the participants’ eyes when she talks to them.
ANSWER: A

Fidan is studying a model of obesity. For her experiment, Fidan uses three groups of 31 rats each that are given either (1) 24-hour access to high calorie treat food in addition to their normal chow, (2) restricted 8-hour access to high calorie treat food and 24-hour access to their normal chow, or (3) 24-hour access to only their normal chow. Every day, Fidan weighs the animals and carefully takes note of the amount and type of food each animal has consumed. At the end of the experiment, Fidan performs surgery on all the animals and notices that the animals that put on the most weight showed noticeable differences in their hypothalamus compared to the rest of the rats.

1. Which is the control group in Fidan's experiment?
A. The rats that had 24-hour access to both high calorie treat food and their normal chow.
B. The rats that had restricted access to high calorie treat food and unlimited access to their normal chow.
C. The rats that had unlimited access only to their normal chow.
D. There was no control group.
ANSWER: C

2. What was the dependent variable in Fidan's experiment?
A. The amount of time the rats had access to high-calorie treat food.
B. The type of food the rats consumed.
C. The group each rat belonged to.
D. The weight of the rats at the end of the experiment.
ANSWER: D

3. Which of the following is a hypothesis for Fidan's experiment?
A. If rats are given more access to high calorie treat food they will put on more weight.
B. More access to cafeteria style food causes rats to put on more weight.
C. There is a correlation between how much access a rat is given to high calorie treat food and their weight.
D. The hypothalamus of rats is associated with the consumption of high calorie treat food.
ANSWER: A

4. Every day, Fidan weighs each rat. What does it mean when she says one of the rats scores at the 70th percentile of weight?
A. The rat has 70% more weight than the average.
B. The rat weighs more than 70% of the other rats.
C. The rat weighs less than 70% of the other rats.
D. The rat weighs more than 30% of the other rats.
ANSWER: B

5. Which of the following represents the mode in Fidan's experiment?
A. The weight that the most rats had at the end of the experiment.
B. The weight of the heaviest rat at the end of the experiment.
C. The weight that exactly half the rats have at the end of the experiment.
D. The weight that was equal to the central point of the weight distribution.
ANSWER: A

6. Which of the following represents the median weight of all the rats in Fidan's experiment?
A. The weight that the most rats had at the end of the experiment.
B. The weight of the heaviest rat at the end of the experiment.
C. The weight of the 47th heaviest rat at the end of the experiment.
D. The weight that was equal to the central point of the weight distribution.
ANSWER: C