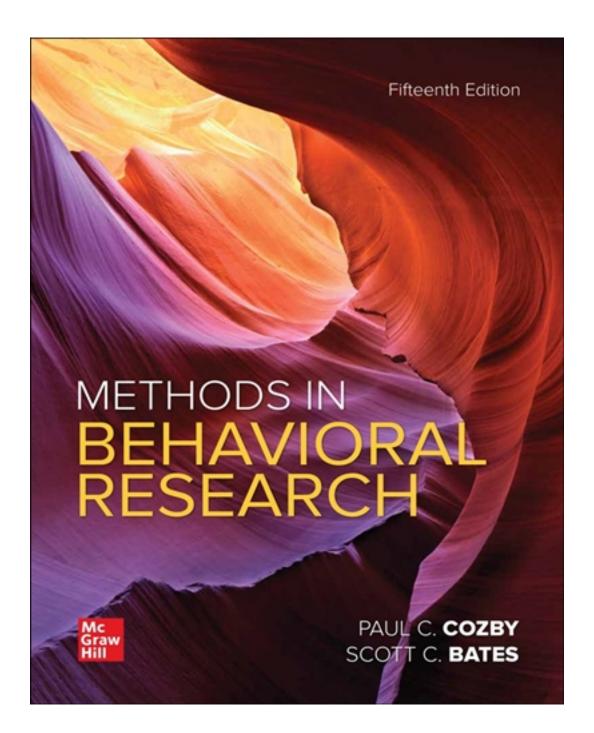
Test Bank for Methods in Behavioral Research 15th Edition by Cozby

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Test Bank

CORRECT ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE 2ND HALF OF THIS DOC. MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) A hypothesis is a
 - A) statement that has already been confirmed by the results of a study.
 - B) tentative answer to a research question.
 - C) fact that has been known to exist.
 - D) scientific law that is often represented by a mathematical formula.
- 2) A researcher poses the following question: "Does the breed of a dog determine its ability to learn complex interactive skills?" This question is an example of a
 - A) hypothesis.
 - B) prediction.
 - C) forecast.
 - D) research question.
- 3) What is the difference between a hypothesis and a prediction?
 - A) A hypothesis is a narrow idea or question that does not yet have evidence to support or refute it, while a prediction is a broad research topic that questions existing knowledge.
 - B) A hypothesis is a tentative answer to a research question that does not yet have evidence to support or refute it, while a prediction is the result of a particular research study.
 - C) A hypothesis is a tentative answer to a research question; a prediction is formed from a hypothesis, is directly testable, and includes specific variables and methodologies.<!--Markup Copied from Habitat-->
 - D) A hypothesis is a tentative answer to a research question, while a prediction is the evidence that either supports or refutes that idea.
- 4) A study is conducted to confirm the statement "Punishment will be harsher for drunk drivers who cause serious injuries—defined as injuries that require hospital emergency room or inpatient admittance—than for drivers who cause mild injuries, defined as injuries that do not require a hospital visit and do not have long-term effects." This statement, which has been formulated from a hypothesis, is an example of a
 - A) theory.
 - B) prediction.
 - C) scientific law.
 - D) research question.

- 5) A researcher designs a study to examine the relationship between gender and time spent talking in a group, seeking to answer the question, "Will men talk more than women in a gender-balanced group?" According to the researcher, the outcome of the study is likely to be that men will talk more frequently and for longer blocks of time than women in a nonmoderated gender-balanced group. The researcher's statement about the outcome of the study is an example of a
 - A) theory.
 - B) research question.
 - C) prediction.
 - D) moral judgment.
- 6) Which of the following best represents a prediction?
 - A) "Female defendants between the ages of 18 and 30 are more likely to receive shorter prison sentences than male defendants of the same age when receiving sentencing in criminal cases presided over by male judges."
 - B) "Are gender and judgments of criminal behavior related?"
 - C) "Do ratings of social desirability vary according to gender?"
 - D) "Male and female defendants involved in criminal cases are chosen as the participants of a study to determine the relationship between gender and judgments of criminal behavior."

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- 7) The statement "There are gender differences in the frequency of reporting of incidences of sexual harassment" is an example of a______, while the statement "In equal populations of men and women that have all experienced incidences of sexual harassment, the women are more likely to report said incidences to either school or police authorities within one year of the incident than are men" is an example of a(n)_____.
 - A) hypothesis; research question
 - B) hypothesis; prediction
 - C) guess; prediction
 - D) rule; axiom
- 8) If the prediction "Participants who consume three alcoholic drinks within one hour of a reaction time test will score lower than participants who do not consume any alcohol" is confirmed, one can say that the hypothesis is
 - A) tentative.
 - B) supported.
 - C) unalterable.
 - D) ambiguous.

9)	A	is a tentative idea or question, whereas a(n) is a testable assertion about	
	the ans	swer to that tentative idea or question.	
	A)	prediction; scientific law	
	B)	hypothesis; prediction	
	C)	guess; research question	
	D)	research question; axiom	
10)		, a research student, decides to test the proverb "Birds of a feather flock together" as	
	part of	her research project. In this scenario, is most likely to be the initial source of	
	Deena	s idea.	
	A)	a practical problem	
	B)	past research	
	C)	a scientific theory	
	D)	common sense	
11)) Testing common sense ideas		
	A)	is of little value because they consist of things we already know to be true.	
	B)	never results in new knowledge.	
	C)	should only be done if a theory has been developed.	
	D)	is valuable because such notions often turn out to be incorrect.	
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12)	Sean, a	a psychologist, watches a group of teenagers listen to a rock band and decides to	
	conduc	et a research project on the effects of music videos on children and adolescents. In this	
	case, tl	ne initial source of idea for the research is	
	A)	common sense.	
	B)	past research.	
	C)	the world around us.	
	D)	a practical problem.	
13)	A prof	essor conducts a study on tipping behavior in restaurants and hotels, designed to	
	determ	ine whether factors such as posture and communication influence tips left by	
	custon	ners. He conducts this study based on his experience of working at a restaurant when	
	he was	young. From this scenario, it can be inferred that the initial idea for the professor's	

- study stems from

 A) past research.
 - B) a practical problem.
 - C) a scientific theory.
 - D) his observation of an actual event.

- 14) Which of the following best illustrates a research idea that originates from observation of the world?
 - A) A researcher studies the relationship between music lyrics and early sexual behavior among adolescents after observing a group listening to music.
 - B) A researcher uses the theory of evolution to investigate and come up with solutions to solve the problem of endangered species that are close to becoming extinct.
 - C) A researcher advances the work done by authors in 1988.
 - D) A researcher decides to test the validity of the proverb "Birds of a feather flock together."
- 15) A researcher, after reading the results of the study on cell phone use by Cramer et al., decides to conduct a study to find ways to reduce cell phone use while driving. Which of the following sources of ideas is best illustrated in this scenario?
 - A) past research
 - B) observation of the world
 - C) common sense
 - D) myth
- 16) A researcher is asked to guide the formulation of public policy on obesity. She conducts research on prevalent eating disorders. In this scenario, the idea behind the research originates from TBEXAM. COM
 - A) past research.
 - B) practical problems.
 - C) theories.
 - D) common sense.
- 17) When an interesting discovery, such as Pavlov's discovery of classical conditioning, is the result of an accident or luck, the finding can be attributed to
 - A) directive research.
 - B) purposeful research.
 - C) serendipity.
 - D) inquisition.
- 18) A(n)_____ consists of a systematic body of ideas about a particular topic or phenomenon.
 - A) intuition
 - B) hunch
 - C) premonition
 - D) theory

19) A theory

- A) generates new knowledge by guiding our observations.
- B) is proven after many studies support its predictions.
- C) is called a fact when it refutes a hypothesis.
- D) remains unchanged once formed.

20) Which of the following is true of theories?

- A) They are used to organize and explain a variety of specific facts or descriptions of behavior.
- B) A theory is invariably the same as the initial hypothesis, just with greater detail and methodology.
- C) A theory can only be expressed as a mathematical formula.
- D) Theories cannot be modified to account for new data.

21) Scientific theories are

- A) essentially the same as hypotheses.
- B) valid only if they can be proven.
- C) grounded in data from prior research and consistent hypotheses.
- D) "just ideas" even if there are numerous supporting hypotheses.
- 22) When the results of an experiment confirm the hypothesis developed from a theory, we conclude that the theory is
 - A) proven to be a hypothesis.
 - B) supported by the results.
 - C) established as a fact and cannot be challenged.
 - D) neither supported nor challenged by the results.

23) Which of the following is true of theories?

- A) Theories can only be expressed as mathematical formulae.
- B) Theories are supported by proving a fact.
- C) Supported theories are often modified as new research is done.
- D) Theories are supported by confirming a prediction.

24) As Joan becomes familiar with the literature examining the influence of physical attractiveness on judgments of criminal behavior, she notes inconsistencies in the results. She			
conclu	concludes that this area of study needs to be further investigated. This scenario best		
	ents as a source of ideas for research.		
A)	observation of the world around us		
B)	theories		
C)	practical problems		
D)	past research		
25) An adv	vantage of using past research as a source of ideas for research is that		
A)	new ideas are often generated from old ones.		
В)	new ideas are easily proved through experiments when compared to other sources of ideas.		
C)	new ideas do not need formulation of hypotheses to be supported.		
D)	new ideas are readily accepted without empirical evidence.		
26) A scie	ntist intends to study alternative explanations for theories on the origin of the universe,		
as he f	as he finds the existing theories to be fallacious. This scenario is an example of		
using_	as an initial source of ideas.		
A)	myths		
В)	observation of an actual evenTBEXAM.COM		
C)	past research		
D)	common sense		
27) Noting the existing tension between the police department and the citizens of Metropolice			
city co	city council conducts a survey among the residents for suggestions on how to improve		
police-	police-community relations. This example best illustrates as a source of research		
ideas.			
A)	myths		
B)	theories		
C)	past research projects		
D)	practical problems		
28) The American Psychological Association computer database that stores the contents of			
Psychological Abstracts is			
A)	PsycINFO.		
В)	Psychological Abstracts.		

D) PubPsych.

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c) the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI).

- 29) Which of the following would be included in the default output when searching PsycINFO using key terms?
 - A) only those articles that have the specified key terms in a particular field
 - B) all articles that are relevant to the researcher conducting the research, irrespective of whether they have the key terms
 - C) all articles that have that word or phrase anywhere in any of the fields listed
 - D) only those articles that have that word or phrase and are relevant to the researcher conducting the research
- 30) A student conducts a literature search for articles about the relationship between right/left hand dominance and creativity. She finds an article that is directly relevant to her topic of research. Which of the following resources is she most likely to use to find a bibliography of articles relevant to the original article?
 - A) Psychological Abstracts
 - B) Annual Review of Psychology
 - C) Web of Science and Scopus<!--Markup Copied from Habitat-->
 - D) PsycINFO
- 31) Using the Boolean operator OR when performing a search on PsycINFO will
 - A) include sources that contain all the search terms specified.
 - B) expand the search.

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- C) exclude sources that contain the search terms specified.
- D) have no effect on the search.
- 32) Which of the following PsycINFO search strategies should be employed by researchers?
 - A) using the AND operator to expand search terms
 - B) reviewing and using keywords selected by article authors
 - C) using the OR operator to limit search terms
 - D) searching for a specific phrase
- 33) Using the Boolean operator AND when performing a search on PsycINFO will
 - A) limit results to sources that contain all the search terms specified.
 - B) include sources that contain either one of the search terms specified.
 - c) exclude sources that contain the search terms specified.
 - D) have no effect on the search.

- 34) When conducting a search for previous literature using PsycINFO, a researcher
 - A) can use the OR operator to include those sources that contain all the search terms specified.
 - B) should avoid using standard psychological terms.
 - c) can use the NOT operator to exclude sources that contain the search terms specified.
 - D) should avoid using the Boolean operators.
- 35) In the context of conducting a PsycINFO search, an advantage of using the asterisk (*) is that
 - A) it returns a bibliography of articles.
 - B) it returns only the "key article" related to a topic.
 - C) it expands the scope of a search.
 - D) it includes only those articles that are relevant to the researcher conducting the research.
- 36) To find out how many authors have referred to a particular article in the years since it was published, one would consult
 - A) the Psychological Abstracts.
 - B) the *Annual Review of Psychology*.
 - C) the Psychological Bulletin.
 - D) Web of Science and Scopus.<!--Markup Copied from Habitat-->

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- 37) One advantage of using Web of Science and Scopus<!--Markup Copied from Habitat--> for locating previous research is that they
 - A) exclude the articles that have already been viewed by the researcher conducting the research.
 - B) do not require one to identify a "key article."
 - C) give the references and abstracts of articles related to the topic published before a "key article."
 - D) allow one to search for subsequent articles that have referred to a "key article."
- 38) In the context of exploring past research, which of the following strategies should a researcher employ?
 - A) Use a single database.
 - B) Avoid using the words *review* and *meta-analysis* in the title of an article.
 - C) Avoid using the "cited references" information provided by Google Scholar.
 - D) Use a variety of key words.

- 39) Which of the following PsycINFO search strategies should be employed by researchers?
 - A) Avoid using AND to limit a search.
 - B) Avoid using NOT to exclude search terms.
 - C) Use fields such as TITLE and AUTHOR.
 - D) Use OR to limit a search.
- 40) Which of the following Google search strategies would help researchers in conducting their research efficiently?
 - A) Specify a set of search words marked with the asterisk to include only relevant sources.
 - B) Specify a set of AND words or phrases to expand a search.
 - C) Specify a set of NOT words or phrases to limit a search.
 - D) Specify a set of OR words or phrases to limit a search.
- 41) How can one improve the quality of the search results when using Internet search services such as Google?
 - A) by avoiding the use of Boolean operators
 - B) by using search terms that are broad
 - C) by learning how to find exact phrases
 - D) by avoiding the use of advanced search rules as they are meant only for statisticians

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- 42) Which of the following operators help researchers limit their searches on Google Scholar?
 - A) the OR operator
 - B) the BUT operator
 - C) the "wildcard" asterisk (*)
 - D) the NOT operator
- 43) Google Scholar is a specialized search engine that allows one to
 - A) search for psychology related articles only.
 - B) search for biographies of authors alone.
 - C) purchase a research paper or a scholarly journal for one's own use.
 - D) find articles, theses, books, abstracts, and court opinions from a wide range of sources.<!--Markup Copied from Habitat-->

- 44) Which of the following is true of Google Scholar?
 - A) It can be accessed only through Internet Explorer.
 - B) It is a paid service that requires an annual subscription.
 - C) It ranks a search output by the contents of an article along with its overall prominence.
 - D) It includes content from published works solely in the field of psychology and related sciences.
- 45) In which section of a journal article would a reader find a summary of the entire project?
 - A) the abstract
 - B) the references
 - C) the method section
 - D) the results section
- 46) Which section of a journal article summarizes the hypothesis, the procedure, and the broad pattern of results in 150 to 250 words?
 - A) the method section
 - B) the bibliography
 - C) the abstract
 - D) the results section

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- 47) Which section of a journal article is most likely to include the specific expectations of a researcher as formal hypotheses?
 - A) the introduction
 - B) the method section
 - C) the bibliography
 - D) the references
- 48) In which section of a journal article would a reader find a description of what was done in the past and why the present study is being conducted?
 - A) the abstract
 - B) the introduction
 - C) the method section
 - D) the results section

- 49) Which section of a journal article includes a description of exactly how the study was designed and conducted?
 - A) the introduction
 - B) the method section
 - C) the results section
 - D) the discussion section
- 50) An overview of the research design is sometimes presented in the first subsection to prepare a reader for the material that follows in the______ of a journal article.
 - A) abstract section
 - B) method section
 - C) results section
 - D) conclusion section
- 51) Which of the following sections of a journal article allows the reader to know exactly how a study was conducted and provides other researchers with the information necessary to replicate the study?
 - A) the introduction section
 - B) the method section
 - C) the results section
 - D) the discussion section TBEXAM.COM
- 52) In which section of a journal article would a researcher present the findings using statistical language?
 - A) the references section
 - B) the bibliography
 - C) the method section
 - D) the results section
- 53) In a journal article, a researcher presents the findings using tables and graphs in the
 - A) abstract section.
 - B) introduction section.
 - C) method section.
 - D) results section.

- 54) In which section of a journal article does a researcher review the research from various perspectives, give all possible explanations for the results, and elaborate on why one explanation is superior to another?
 - A) the introduction
 - B) the method section
 - C) the results section
 - D) the discussion section
- 55) In which section of a journal article is a reader most likely to find suggestions for possible practical applications of the research and for future research on the topic?
 - A) the introduction
 - B) the method section
 - C) the results section
 - D) the discussion section
- 56) If the hypothesis of a journal article is not supported, the author should suggest potential reasons in the_____ of the article.
 - A) abstract section
 - B) method section
 - C) results section
 - D) discussion section

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- 57) Which of the following is included in the method section of a research report?
 - A) a review of theories and prior findings relevant to the research
 - B) a prediction about the results
 - C) a summary of past research
 - D) a description of the characteristics of participants
- 58) Victor is writing a section of a research report that shows how past research and theories are connected to the current research problem and expected results. Victor is most likely writing the______ section of the research report.
 - A) introduction
 - B) method
 - C) results
 - D) discussion

- 59) Juan is writing a section of a research report that describes who participated in the research along with a description of how the study was conducted. Juan is most likely writing the_____ section of the research report.
 - A) introduction
 - B) method
 - C) results
 - D) discussion
- 60) Kathy is writing a section of a research report in which she explains the possible reasons for results in her study and suggestions for practical applications of the research and future research ideas. Kathy is most likely writing the section.
 - A) introduction
 - B) method
 - C) results
 - D) discussion
- 61) Which of the following statements would be appropriate for the method section of a research report?
 - A) Past research shows that men generally talk more than women.
 - B) For men, the average time spent talking was 10.7 minutes, while for women the average was 7.4 minutes. TBEXAM.COM
 - C) While three men and three women discussed an issue, an experimenter measured time spent talking using a stopwatch.
 - D) Contrary to popular belief, in groups of mixed gender, men talk more than women, interrupt more than women, and are more likely to direct discussion topics.
- 62) Which of the following statements would be appropriate for the results section of a research report?
 - A) The difference between social desirability ratings of attractive versus unattractive individuals may be explained by the cognitive consistency theory.
 - B) Past research suggests that differences exist in ratings of social desirability assigned to attractive versus unattractive individuals.
 - C) The average social desirability rating for attractive individuals was 6.4; however, the average rating for unattractive individuals was 3.2.
 - D) Future research should examine the effect of attractiveness on judgments of criminal behavior.

- 63) Which of the following statements would be appropriate for the discussion section of a research report?
 - A) The present findings suggest that the methodology may have failed to adequately account for variations in the emotional state of each victim.
 - B) The participants read an account of an alcohol-related crash in which a victim received mild or severe injuries.
 - C) The participants were asked if they mostly drink coffee and drive or if they drink alcohol and drive.
 - D) The average age of participants in the research was 18.7 years.
- 64) In which section of a research report would a researcher describe the practical application of an experiment's results?
 - A) the introduction
 - B) the method section
 - C) the results section
 - D) the discussion section

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Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 02

- 1) B
- 2) D
- 3) C
- 4) B
- 5) C
- 6) A
- 7) B
- 8) B
- 9) B
- 10) D
- 11) D
- 12) C
- 13) D
- 14) A
- 15) A
- 16) B
- 17) C
- 18) D
- 19) A
- 20) A
- 21) C
- 22) B
- 23) C
- 24) D
- 25) A
- 26) C
- 27) D
- 28) A
- 29) C
- 30) C
- 31) B
- 32) B
- 33) A
- 34) C

- 37) D

35) C 36) D

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38) D 39) C 40) C 41) C 42) D 43) D 44) C 45) A 46) C

47) A 48) B

49) B 50) B

51) B 52) D

53) D 54) D

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55) D 56) D

57) D

58) A

59) B

60) D

61) C

62) C

63) A

64) D