Test Bank for Essentials Of Lifespan Development 2nd Edition by Santrock

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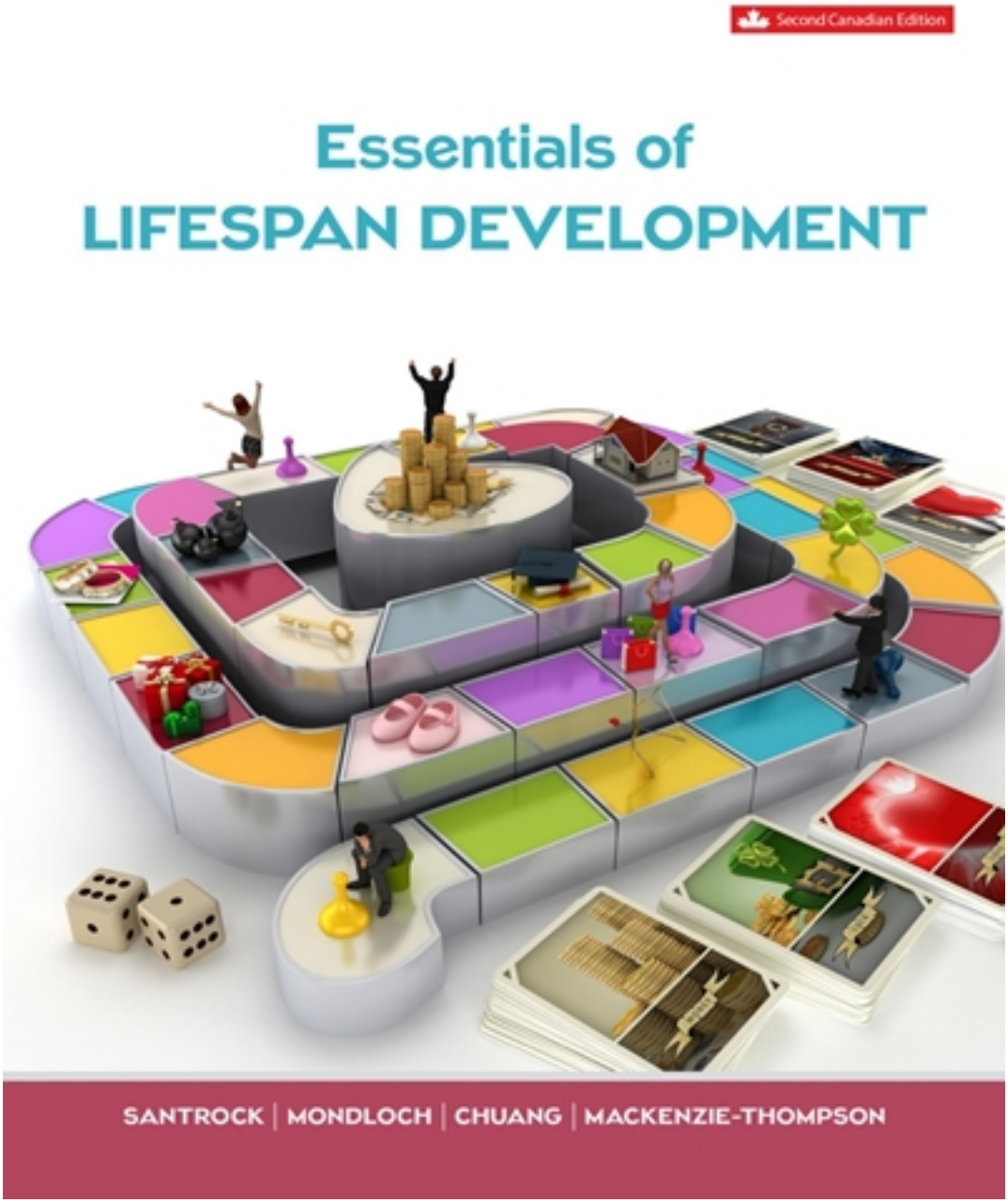

Test Bank

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CORRECT ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE 2ND HALF OF THIS DOC.

TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1) An observation such as diffusion of responsibility: a psychological state in which each person feels a decreased personal responsibility for intervening can be measured in research.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

2) With regard to the sequence of steps involved in the scientific process, forming hypotheses typically occurs after theory building.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

3) A hypothesis is a tentative explanation or prediction about some phenomenon.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

4) Hypotheses typically specify lawful relations between certain behaviours and their causes and tend to be broader than theories.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

5) If after analyzing the results of a study it becomes clear that the predictions made by the theory are not supported then the theory can be modified?
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

6) All other things being equal, a simpler theory is considered to be better than a more complex theory.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

7) Conforming to the *law of parsimony* is a required characteristic for what is considered a good theory?
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

8) A theory that generates new hypotheses and predictions whose accuracy can be examined by gathering new evidence is considered a non-testable theory?
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

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9) An operational definition defines a variable in terms of the specific procedures used to produce or measure it.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

10) If a given study delivers the same results over and over then we can call that study a reliable one?
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

11) One of the main limitations of archival measures of behaviour is that they are vulnerable to the social desirability bias.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

12) An unobtrusive measure assesses behaviour without participants being aware that they are being observed.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

13) Cause-effect relationships can be studies closely by case study?
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

14) Random sampling is important in selecting a representative sample from the population?
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

15) The research method in which the researcher observes behaviour occurring in a natural setting is called a case study.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

16) In correlational research, the experimenter measures all of the variables and statistically determines whether there is an association between them.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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17) The problem that occurs when we can't tell which of two variables causes the other (i.e., does A cause B or does B cause A) is called the third-variable problem.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

18) If a scientific study determines a correlation between vaping and heart disease, then we can conclude that vaping causes heart disease?
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

19) A correlation of .53 is considered to be stronger than a correlation of -.78.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

20) In an experiment, the independent variable is the one that is manipulated by the researcher.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

21) Random assignment is used to ensure that a sample is representative of the population from which it is drawn.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

22) Researchers often manipulate more than one independent variable in experiments because it better captures the complexity of human behaviour.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

23) In experimental research, both reliability and validity can be used interchangeably?
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

24) A researcher is conducting experimental research where reaction time is measured. 50 participants were selected randomly from the population. Each participant was asked to press the "space bar" on a computer that has been in the research lab for 20 years. If the results of such a study show an overall slow reaction time across the participants, then the conclusion can be made as such?
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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25) If an experiment has a confounding variable, this significantly lowers its internal validity.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

26) One of the primary techniques for reducing both the placebo effect and experimenter expectancy effects is random selection.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

27) A double-blind study serves to minimize the possible unintentional effect of confounding variables?
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

28) External validity is concerned with the degree to which we can generalize the results of a study to other people and settings.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

29) According to ethical guidelines, deception is justified when there are no other alternatives, and the study has potential significant benefits that outweigh the risks of deceiving participants.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

30) Which of the following is NOT an attitude associated with scientific thinking?
- A) Curiosity
- B) Skepticism
- C) Open-mindedness
- D) Intolerance

31) Which of the following best represents a good scientific attitude? Science
- A) is a collection of facts
- B) can solve world problems
- C) is more valuable when people have a healthy skepticism
- D) always provides firm conclusions

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32) Consider the following research question: Does the level of hunger have an impact on exam performance in college age students?
A) It's unclear what the independent variable is in this question.
B) The exam performance is the independent variable.
C) The level of hunger is the independent variable.
D) Both the exam performance and level of hunger are the independent variable.

33) The first step in the scientific process is to
A) create a hypothesis
B) form a question about something interesting
C) create a prediction
D) test a hypothesis

34) Which of the following is the first step in the scientific process?
A) Hypothesis
B) Theory
C) Data analysis
D) A curious observer asks "why?" an event occurred.

35) If John Darley and Bibb Latané were to make the statement, "If an emergency occurs, then, the greater the number of bystanders, the less likely any one bystander will be to intervene," it would be considered an example of a(n) _____.
A) hypothesis
B) theory
C) correlation
D) initial research question

36) Freud developed a psychodynamic perspective to explain human behaviour. This perspective is an example of a(n) _____.
A) hypothesis
B) theory
C) independent variable
D) dependent variable

37) A hypothesis is best considered as a(n)
A) tentative explanation or prediction about some phenomenon
B) attempt to explain something after it has already occurred
C) set of formal statements that explain how certain events are related to one another
D) particular type of experimenter expectancy

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38) The statement, "If patients are given Drug X, then they will be less depressed," is an example of a(n) _____.
A) hypothesis
B) theory
C) variable
D) operational definition

39) Which of the following is a formal set of statements that explains why and how certain events are related to one another?
A) Hypothesis
B) Specific prediction
C) Theory
D) Operational definition

40) One of the main differences between theories and hypotheses is that
A) theories tend to be broader than hypotheses
B) hypotheses tend to be broader than theories
C) theories tend to be externally valid, whereas hypotheses tend to be internally valid
D) theories use operational definitions, whereas hypotheses do not

41) Which of the following statements regarding theories and hypotheses is TRUE? Hypotheses
A) use independent variables, whereas theories use dependent variables
B) specify lawful relations between behaviours and their causes, whereas theories do not
C) are derived from theories
D) do not use operational theories but theories do

42) In research, an If-Then statement is associated with _____.
A) theory
B) hypothesis
C) methods
D) results

43) Which of the following is a major problem of after-the-fact or "hindsight" explanations?
A) There are many ways of explaining past events and there is usually no way to know which of these explanations is correct.
B) Hindsight explanations fail to provide a foundation on which further scientific study can occur.
C) Science requires that theories be testable and hindsight explanations are usually too theoretically complex and sophisticated to be testable.
D) Hindsight explanations overemphasize the importance of external validity.

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44) When presented with the findings of psychological research, it is not uncommon for people to comment that the results are trivial, obvious, and that they "knew that all along." This tendency is referred to as
A) the law of parsimony
B) hindsight bias
C) the bystander effect
D) an unobtrusive measure

45) If a research study found that career motivation was higher among recent Canadian graduates than among older Canadians, most people could readily offer several reasonable explanations for this finding. However, if the study found that career motivation was higher among older Canadians than recent Canadian graduates, most people could generate an equally convincing set of explanations. This example demonstrates the problems associated with
A) operational definitions
B) hypotheses
C) after-the-fact explanations
D) theoretical predictions

46) A friend of yours is telling you about the results of a multimillion-dollar government-funded study she heard about on the news last night. She complains that she could have predicted the results of the study before it was done and that here is yet another instance of the government wasting the taxpayers' hard-earned money. Which of the following issues would have the most relevance to the potential accuracy of your friend's complaints? It is the _____.
A) limitations of hindsight explanations
B) problem of demand characteristics
C) limitations of correlational research
D) problem of experimenter expectancy effects

47) Which of the following is a characteristic of a good theory?
A) Testability
B) Different than existing research
C) Complexity and intricacy
D) Does not require future research

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48) You develop a new theory that resolves several seemingly conflicting findings and theories and explains the research results within a single broad framework. This best demonstrates which characteristic of a good theory? Your theory
A) conforms to the law of parsimony
B) predictions are supported by new research
C) is testable
D) organizes information in a meaningful way

49) The notion that if two theories can equally explain and predict the same phenomenon, then the simpler one is the preferred theory is referred to as the law of _____.
A) least complexity
B) parsimony
C) consistency
D) simplicity

50) Producing a socially acceptable response as opposed to a true response is called?
A) Social anxiety variable
B) Social desirability bias
C) Social norm expectation
D) Good social manners

51) In neuropsychology, researchers often measure how quickly/slowly participants respond to commands or sensory stimulations. This is often termed?
A) Participation time
B) Response threshold
C) Reaction time
D) Movement time

52) Which of the following defines a variable in terms of the specific procedures used to measure it?
A) Dependent variable
B) Independent variable
C) Operational definition
D) Archival measure

53) Which of the following refers to any characteristic that can vary?
A) Operational definition
B) Hypothesis
C) Variable
D) Theory

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54) The essential function of an operational definition is that it translates something
A) measurable into something observable
B) measurable into something abstract
C) observable into something abstract
D) abstract into something observable and measurable

55) A psychologist decides that she will assess stress by measuring subjects' blood pressure. This is an example of a(n)
A) control group
B) operational definition
C) population
D) case study

56) Researchers decide to measure depression by evaluating the participants' levels of the neurotransmitter serotonin. The operational definition for depression is the _____.
A) depression
B) level of serotonin
C) researcher
D) participant

57) The social desirability bias was discussed as a limitation of which of the major ways of measuring behaviour?
A) Physiological measures
B) Behavioural observations
C) Reports by others
D) Self-report measures

58) The tendency to respond in what is believed to be a socially appropriate manner rather than according to how a person actually thinks, feels, or behaves is called _____.
A) reactivity
B) the social desirability bias
C) confounding
D) the placebo effect

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59) If a researcher conducting an observational study of people at a shopping mall is making use of an unobtrusive measure, which of the following will he NOT have to worry about?
A) potential experimenter expectancy effects contaminating his observations.
B) using operational definitions to define the variables in which he is interested.
C) the generalizability of the findings from his study.
D) the people in the mall changing their behaviour because they know they are being watched.

60) A young man is interested in making a good impression on the parents of the person he is currently dating. Because of this, when he meets them, he overemphasizes his good qualities and ignores many of his shortcomings. This man's behaviour is most relevant to which of the following concepts?
A) experimenter expectancy effects
B) the social desirability bias
C) confounding variables
D) demand characteristics

61) Imagine you have created a new personality questionnaire and you are worried about social desirability influencing people's responses. Which of the following would minimize the impact of this potential problem?
A) make sure that the sample of people completing the questionnaire is representative.
B) use random assignment.
C) use the double-blind procedure.
D) have the people complete the questionnaire anonymously.

62) Researchers sometimes gather information about people's overt behaviours by using pre-existing records or documents which are called _____.
A) archival measures
B) physiological responses
C) self-report measures
D) random samples

63) In order to assess the effectiveness of a new statewide seatbelt law, researchers collected data from the Department of Transportation regarding the number of traffic fatalities in the last year. This type of measurement of behaviour is called a(n)
A) case study
B) archival measures
C) sample
D) meta-analysis

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64) A college advisor wants to know how much TV students in her dorm are watching, but she has noticed that students tend to leave the TV room when she comes in to see who is watching. To get around this problem, she decides to measure wear-and-tear on the TV remote control as a measure of how much TV is being watched. Like many psychologists, this advisor is using a(n)
A) unobtrusive measure
B) hypothesis
C) double-blind procedure
D) placebo control group

65) A museum is interested in determining which particular pieces of art are the most popular but does not want to directly ask its patrons. Instead, the head of the museum decides to keep track of the wear on the carpet in front of each of the pieces, assuming that the more popular pieces will have more worn carpet in front of them. This particular way of measuring art popularity is making use of a(n)
A) confounding variable
B) placebo
C) representative sample
D) unobtrusive measure

66) A series of questions that asks about how a person typically feels or behaves is called a(n)
A) neuropsychological test
B) physiological test
C) personality test
D) intelligence test

67) Specialized tests that evaluate normal or abnormal brain functioning are called _____ tests.
A) neuropsychological
B) physiological
C) personality
D) reaction time

68) One problem with physiological measures is
A) social desirability
B) objectivity
C) ambiguity about their meaning
D) subjectivity

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69) While conducting a survey interview, a participant becomes slightly embarrassed and decides to answer the questions in such a way as to make himself look more friendly and acceptable to the interviewer. The participant does this on his own and is NOT responding to any cues the interviewer is providing. This example most clearly demonstrates which limitation of survey research?
A) experimenter effects
B) demand characteristics
C) the social desirability bias
D) random sampling

70) Coding systems are used
A) to record different categories of behaviour
B) to record reaction times
C) to determine the levels of behaviour
D) to determine the cause of a behaviour

71) The case study of D.F. provided evidence that visual object recognition and action are
A) processed dependently by both the ventral and dorsal streams
B) processed independently by the ventral and dorsal streams
C) processed first in the ventral stream
D) processed first in the dorsal stream

72) In the event that a rare phenomenon occurs, the best type of study to examine it is
A) case study
B) survey
C) population Study
D) correlational survey

73) A limitation to naturalistic studies can be a
A) bias
B) data
C) causality
D) there are no limitations

74) The case study is an example of which kind of research method?
A) descriptive
B) correlational
C) experimental
D) hypothetical

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75) Which of the following would specifically be an advantage of the case study method of research? Case Studies
A) generally are not susceptible to experimenter expectancy effects
B) are a good method for studying rare events
C) are very useful for determining cause-effect relationships
D) generally are not vulnerable to experimental confounds

76) When the researcher observes behaviour as it occurs in a normal or typical setting, she is using _____.
A) survey research
B) a case study
C) correlational research
D) naturalistic observation

77) Examining the social behaviours of whales as they migrate is an example of
A) a case study
B) naturalistic observation
C) survey research
D) an experiment

78) In order to learn about the social behaviour of children, a developmental psychologist goes to a school and watches the children playing on the playground outside during recess. This psychologist is engaged in which method of research?
A) naturalistic observation
B) correlational research
C) a case study
D) experiment research

79) An important advantage of naturalistic observation is that it can
A) provide important information on cause-effect relationships
B) more easily be incorporated into meta-analyses
C) provide detailed information on naturally occurring behaviour
D) tend to have low external validity

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80) Which of the following would be a potential limitation of naturalistic observation?
- A) The observer's presence may disrupt or influence the behaviour of the person or animal they are watching.
- B) Naturalistic observation makes improper use of random assignment.
- C) The settings in which naturalistic observations typically occur tend to be unrealistic laboratory settings.
- D) Naturalistic observation relies too heavily on the use of archival measures.

81) Which of the following correctly defines the term sample, as it is used in survey research?
- A) A subset of individuals drawn from the entire group in which we are interested
- B) All the individuals we are interested in drawing conclusions about
- C) All the members of any experimental or control group
- D) A preliminary survey designed to determine whether there are any problems with it

82) If a sample in a survey accurately reflects the important characteristics of the population from which it is drawn (e.g., the sample has 53% women and the population has 53% women), the sample is said to be
- A) a random sample
- B) a representative sample
- C) randomly assigned
- D) internally valid

83) With regard to survey research it can be said that it is
- A) better to have a smaller sample than a larger sample
- B) better to have a larger unrepresentative sample than a smaller representative sample
- C) better to have a smaller representative sample than a larger unrepresentative sample
- D) better to have an internally valid sample than an externally valid sample

84) Assume that you are a researcher conducting a survey. Which of the following steps would be most important if you wanted to ensure that the sample in your survey is representative?
- A) random assignment to create your sample
- B) unobtrusive measures of behaviour
- C) random sampling to create your sample
- D) a placebo control group in your survey

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85) A procedure in which every member of a population has an equal probability of being selected to participate in the study is called
A) population assignment
B) snowball sampling
C) random assignment
D) random sampling

86) A sample that accurately reflects the population from which it was taken is called a _____ sample.
A) representative
B) concentrated
C) developed
D) theory-generated

87) When research study findings suggest that one variable increases the second variable then this is termed as
A) neutral correlation
B) positive correlation
C) negative correlation
D) correlation cannot be determined

88) Correlation studies can help with
A) generalizing laboratory results to the outside world
B) establishing a positive causal relationship
C) maintaining one data set in the lab
D) establishing a cause-effect relationship

89) A researcher is examining the relation between two variables variable X and variable Y. If she is conducting a correlational study, the researcher _____ variable X and _____ variable Y.
A) manipulates; manipulates
B) manipulates; measures
C) measures; manipulates
D) measures; measures

90) Which of the following goals is best suited to correlational research? To
A) determine cause-effect relations
B) gather detailed information about a single variable
C) examine associations between several variables
D) observe behaviour in natural settings

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91) A psychologist suggests that, as there is a positive correlation between people who take more vacations and better physical health, people should take more vacations to improve their physical health. After thinking about this result, you realize that this association may be a result of a third factor income. People with more income can afford more vacations and can afford better health care. This explanation best illustrates which limitation of correlational research?
A) bidirectional causality problem
B) third variable problem
C) placebo effect
D) experimenter expectancy effects

92) A statistic that indicates the strength and direction of a relation between two variables is called a(n)_____ coefficient.
A) relation
B) association
C) correlation
D) Causality

93) Which of the following would be most useful in helping you determine if two variables are associated with one another? A(n)
A) unobtrusive measure of behaviour
B) good operational definition
C) representative sample
D) scatter plot

94) In a negative correlation, higher scores on one variable are associated with _____ scores on a second variable.
A) the same
B) lower
C) random
D) Higher

95) A researcher wants to study the effect of child abuse on intellectual development in subsequent years. Which type of methodology would be ethically acceptable?
A) correlational
B) experimental
C) both correlational and experimental
D) this research could not be conducted ethically.

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96) One of the important advantages of correlational research is that it
- A) can be used to infer causal relations
- B) is not susceptible to the social desirability bias
- C) can be used to make predictions
- D) tends to have higher internal validity than do other research methods

97) The range of the correlation coefficient is
- A) 0 to 1.0
- B) 0 to 100
- C) -1.0 to + 1.0
- D) negative infinity to positive infinity

98) If there is a strong correlation suggesting that more parental involvement is associated with a higher IQ for children, which would be the most likely correlation coefficient?
- A) 1.9
- B) 0.8
- C) 0.2
- D) 0

99) If there is a weak correlation suggesting that more exposure to media violence is associated with more aggressive behaviour, which would be the most likely correlation coefficient?
- A) 1
- B) 0.2
- C) -0.2
- D) -1

100) If there is a strong correlation suggesting that more parental involvement is associated with fewer behaviour problems for children, which would be the most likely correlation coefficient?
- A) 1
- B) 0.2
- C) -0.2
- D) -0.8

101) The group not exposed to the treatment manipulation in a research study is often termed
- A) confounding
- B) independent
- C) control
- D) dependent

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102) When each experiment group is made of a different set of participants then this type of design is
A) within subject
B) between subjects
C) intra subject
D) complex design

103) When examining different methods for conducting research, which method is associated with confounding variables?
A) case study
B) naturalistic
C) correlational
D) experiment

104) In experimental research, the researcher _____ the independent variable and _____ the dependent variable.
A) manipulates; manipulates
B) manipulates; measures
C) measures; manipulates
D) measures; measures

105) The logic behind most experimental research design contains three essential steps manipulate one variable, measure whether this manipulation affects another variable, and
A) interpret the correlation between the two variables
B) attempt to manipulate other factors
C) attempt to control or hold constant other factors
D) use random sampling

106) One of the essential features of true experiments is that
A) participants in all conditions are treated exactly the same
B) except for the measurement of the dependent variable, participants in all conditions are treated the same
C) except for the manipulation of the independent variable, participants in all conditions are treated the same
D) except for the use of random selection, participants in all conditions are treated the same

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107) One of the essential differences between experimental research and correlational research is that
- A) in experimental research all variables are measured, whereas in correlational research at least one variable is manipulated
- B) in experimental research, subjects are randomly assigned to the levels of the independent variable
- C) experimental research uses random sampling, whereas correlational research uses random assignment
- D) experimental research has higher external validity than correlational research

108) A researcher wants to assess the effect of sleep on test performance. She brings students into the lab, gives each student an IQ test, and then asks them how much they slept last night. This would NOT be an experiment because
- A) IQ was measured first
- B) sleep was measured second
- C) sleep and IQ were measured at the same time
- D) no variable was manipulated

109) In order for a study to be considered an experiment, there must be both random assignment of subjects/participants to groups, and _____.
- A) equal numbers of male and female subjects
- B) preliminary testing to see if participants are eligible
- C) specific measurement of variables
- D) manipulation of an independent variable

110) In experimental research, the variable that is manipulated by the experimenter is called the _____ variable.
- A) independent
- B) dependent
- C) operational
- D) random

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111) An educational psychologist wants to study the effectiveness of using the Internet as a way of taking academic classes. She designs a study in which one group of students is assigned to take a course in a standard classroom with a live instructor. Another group of students is assigned to take the same course over the Internet. The psychologist then compares the course grades for students in each of the two groups. In this case, the instruction group (regular class vs. Internet class) would be considered the _____ variable.

A) dependent
B) correlational
C) confounding
D) independent

112) In an experiment assessing the effect of pain on anxiety, pain is the

A) independent variable
B) dependent variable
C) experimental condition
D) control condition

113) In an experiment assessing the effect of pain on anxiety, anxiety is the

A) independent variable
B) dependent variable
C) experimental condition
D) control condition

114) The experiment on driving and cell phone use conducted by Strayer (2003) described in the text had two independent variables. Each independent variable had two levels. How many conditions were there?

A) 2
B) 4
C) 8
D) 16

115) In an experiment, which of the following is defined as a group that is not exposed to the treatment or that receives a zero-level of the independent variable?

A) contrast
B) experimental
C) check
D) control

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116) The procedure that ensures that all subjects have an equal chance of being in any group or condition within the experiment is called
A) random sampling
B) random choice
C) random assortment
D) random assignment

117) Random assignment controls important differences between individual participants by _____.
A) equalizing them
B) holding them constant
C) balancing them
D) randomly sampling them

118) The concept of interaction
A) is the way one dependent variable influences the independent variable based on another dependent variable
B) is the way people behave in small groups
C) is the way one independent variable influences the dependent variable and is dependent on another independent variable
D) is the way variables influence one another

119) You read about some research that is assessing a new treatment for social phobia (a psychological disorder). Immediately you notice that the research may have been affected by both placebo effects and experimenter expectancy effects. You would now be concerned about which of the following?
A) external validity
B) internal validity
C) whether the new treatment is ethical
D) meta-analysis

120) In an experimental study that's conducted over a 20-year span, participants are interviewed and asked to recall childhood details. If such an experiment is conducted then the concern would be
A) dependent variables
B) independent variables
C) positive Correlation
D) confounding variables

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121) An experimental group listened to 10 minutes of a Mozart sonata, a control group listened to 10 minutes of relaxation to instructions, while the other control group listened to silence. The Mozart group performed much better on a subsequent test of spatial abilities than the two control groups. The results of this experiment are not valid because
A) 10 minutes is an inadequate amount of time.
B) there could be confounding variables.
C) the amount of time is not indicated for the group who listened to silence.
D) there are two control groups.

122) Participants in a double-blind study (where neither experimenters nor participants know which group receives the treatment) show improvement in blood pressure recordings after receiving a sugar pill or a new medication that treats high blood pressure. The results suggest
A) placebo effect
B) false diagnosis of high blood pressure
C) an effective blood pressure medication
D) confounding variables

123) Placebo effects
A) decrease internal validity
B) are not real
C) only affect weak-minded people
D) occur more frequently than actual effects

124) A researcher is concerned that his expectations about the effectiveness of a new drug are influencing the reports of participants in his studies. Specifically, he believes that this new drug is effective and has shared this information with participants in his research. Now he is wondering if this might be affecting people. In order to better control the effect of his own expectations on participants, this researcher should
A) operationally define his independent variable
B) use the double-blind procedure
C) collect unobtrusive measures of participant improvement
D) use random sampling

125) A researcher concluded a study that looked at the effect of meditation on attention span improvement on 50 participants. If this researcher intends to transfer this knowledge to the entire country then this would be a concept of?
A) Reliability
B) Internal Validity
C) External Validity
D) Confounding variables

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126) The process of repeating an experiment to determine whether the same results can be obtained is called _____.
A) replication
B) meta-analysis
C) repeat sampling
D) experimental evaluation

127) The degree to which the results of a study can be generalized to other people, settings, and conditions is called _____.
A) internal validity
B) external validity
C) communality validity
D) common validity

128) Being able to duplicate findings of a given study is a concept of?
A) internal validity
B) external validity
C) reliability
D) replication

129) The concept of replication is most closely associated with which of the following?
A) internal validity
B) reliability
C) random selection
D) the placebo effect

130) When discussing the concept of replication, the text presents research related to psychics and paranormal abilities. Which of the following best summarizes the current state of this research and the attitude that science should have toward it?
A) as research techniques have gotten more sophisticated, there are a growing number of psychic abilities that have been shown to be reliable and valid and science should continue to investigate these phenomena.
B) over 30 years of scientific research hasn't produced any solid evidence that supports the existence of paranormal phenomena so science shouldn't bother to continue studying them.
C) over 30 years of scientific research hasn't produced any solid evidence that supports the existence of paranormal phenomenon, but science should continue to examine these phenomena with an open-minded but skeptical attitude.
D) researchers have consistently demonstrated valid and reliable paranormal phenomena in scientific settings but conservative critics have unfairly rejected these results.

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131) In an experiment, the main difference between internal validity and external validity is that
A) external validity concerns the degree to which the experiment supports clear causal conclusions, whereas internal validity concerns the generalizability of the results
B) internal validity concerns the degree to which an experiment supports clear causal conclusions, whereas external validity concerns the generalizability of the results
C) internal validity is based on random sampling, whereas external validity is based on random selection
D) internal validity is based on random selection, whereas external validity is based on random sampling

132) Dr. Sussman conducts a study on the effect of various motivational factors on job performance. In her study, she does an excellent job of controlling extraneous factors and as a result, we can have high confidence in the causal conclusions she draws. However, the participants in her study were from a select group of the population and, therefore, Dr. Sussman will be rather limited in terms of her ability to apply her results to other people and situations. Taken as a whole, this study would be said to have _____ internal validity and _____ external validity.
A) good; good
B) poor; good
C) good; poor
D) poor; poor

133) Meta-analysis is used to
A) ensure that a sample is representative of the population from which it is drawn
B) evaluate the internal validity of a particular study
C) evaluate the external validity of a particular study
D) combine the results from different studies examining the same topic

134) A psychologist specializes in a research area in which there is an ongoing debate about the effectiveness of a particular treatment. In order to gain more information, this psychologist reviews approximately 50 studies that have utilized this particular treatment, and using this information, the psychologist finds that the vast majority of the studies found the treatment to be effective. This psychologist has just completed what is best described as a(n)
A) experimental study
B) correlational study
C) meta-analysis
D) operational definition

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135) The goal of meta-analysis is to
A) manipulate high numbers of independent variables
B) measure high numbers of dependent variables
C) reach overall conclusions about a phenomenon
D) analyze the results of an experiment

136) In Canada, research ethics rules are determined by the
A) inter-university policy
B) tri-council policy for ethical conduct
C) Canadian Council for Ethics
D) individual university administrations

137) The ethical guideline that refers to how participants should be given full descriptions about the procedures involved in a study and told that they are free to withdraw from a study at any time is called _____.
A) informed consent
B) right to privacy
C) psychological risk
D) social risk

138) Considerations about whether the setting of an experiment is public or private and the manner in which information gained in an experiment will be recorded and distributed are most relevant to which ethical area?
A) deception
B) risk benefit ratio
C) ensuring privacy and confidentiality
D) increasing internal validity

139) The Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists includes all of the following requirements for psychologists using human subjects EXCEPT:
A) protect and promote the welfare of participants
B) avoid doing harm to participants
C) obtain informed consent
D) provide monetary compensation for subjects' time and participation

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140) Ethical guidelines for the treatment of animals in research state that if there are experimental risks for animals, these risks need to be justified by the importance of the research. However, a problem associated with this guideline is that
A) the majority of psychologists feel that animal research is unethical and unnecessary
B) there are additional psychological ethical guidelines which prohibit all animal research
C) it is often difficult to make the determination of what is "justified.
D) the majority of research done with animals has no benefit for humans

141) Which of the following is NOT a good question to ask when critically evaluating presentations (e.g., ads, newspaper articles) about psychological information?
A) what claim is being made?
B) what is the quality of the evidence?
C) what is the most reasonable conclusion to be drawn?
D) what are the variables?

142) Which of the following was NOT listed as a question that one should ask to facilitate critical thinking?
A) do the studies have strong external validity?
B) what is the quality of the evidence?
C) what is the most reasonable conclusion to draw?
D) what evidence is being presented to support this claim?

143) If a participant in a computer-based experiment is periodically interrupted to make judgments about how focussed they feel, what kind of measure is being used?
A) behavioural
B) objective
C) neurological
D) self-report
E) implicit

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144) One day, after their psychology class, Olivia and Hannah are talking about dreaming. Most mornings Olivia doesn't remember any of her dreams, but occasionally she has vivid recollections when she wakes. Hannah says she has the same experience and wonders why. When they talk to friends about the phenomenon, they notice a pattern related to the stress of the previous day. They verbalize this pattern as, "When people feel stressed out over something one day, they are more likely to remember their dreams the following day." Olivia and Hannah have just formed a
A) scientific attitude
B) valid statement
C) hypothesis
D) hindsight
E) deduction

145) Which of the following would *not* be measured in a neuropsychological test?
A) walking
B) ability to use various kinds of everyday objects
C) average level of physical activity
D) speaking
E) remembering

146) Sarah has just moved to a new city, where she works the night shift at the local hospital. On her way home from work, she walks through a park that has a high crime rate. Sarah reasons that she is safe, because there are always a lot of people around. According to the research conducted by Darley and Latané, Sarah is
A) mistaken; there is no evidence to suggest that the number of people around have any impact on safety whatsoever.
B) correct; there is safety in numbers, and as long as the park is crowded, she's safe.
C) mistaken; the more people she encounters in any given situation, the higher the likelihood one of them will attack her.
D) correct; the more people she encounters, the lower the likelihood that Sarah will even be noticed.
E) mistaken; the more people she encounters, the lower the likelihood any one of them would help her in an emergency.

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147) Zhuang is trying to decide which major he should choose in college. His older brother notes that Zhuang is always asking questions, so maybe he should become a scientist. If Zhuang asks the same kinds of questions that successful scientists ask, he is probably asking things like
A) Why? How do you know? Where's your evidence? Is there another explanation?
B) How does this affect me? Why is it important that I know this?
C) Where will I use this information? Will it help me get ahead in life?
D) Who? What? When? Where? How? Can I get a quote?
E) scientists tend to ask simple and fewer questions.

148) Hailie is writing a psychology research paper. She has collected research from the past three decades, which her professor says is fine. What is confusing for Hailie is that her articles say different things. She finally asks you why all of the research has been published if some of it is wrong. You tell her that
A) Scientists rarely work together or review previous research, which can leave publications in disagreement with each other.
B) There is no review process in scientific publication; if someone writes well enough, the article will be published, regardless of its validity.
C) Truth and reality are in the eye of the beholder.
D) She must be wrong because nothing incorrect has ever been published in a scientific journal.

E) Part of the scientific process is testing and retesting a theory, to see if everyone reaches the same results each time; if they don't, the research may not agree.

149) If _____ is low, then what else would also be expected to be low?
A) cross-cultural replication, the dependent variable
B) external validity, generalizability
C) the dependent variable, cross-cultural replication
D) cross-cultural replication, external validation
E) generalizability, The dependent variable

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150) Thea is taking a social psychology class and is asked to come up with a hypothesis. She watches various groups of people throughout the day and takes some notes about what she sees. At the end of the day, she notices that many people who are dating seem to be similar to each other, which reminds her of the phrase 'birds of a feather flock together'. She starts to think that this single phrase can explain much of what she observed throughout the day. What may be influencing her reasoning here?

A) theory of social impact
B) diffusion of responsibility
C) hindsight
D) bystander apathy
E) habituation

151) Which of the following is _*not* a characteristic of scientific theories?

A) they are testable
B) they never disagree with any other established scientific theories
C) they make predictions that can be supported by data
D) they conform to the law of parsimony
E) they can be supported by data and eventually generalized

152) Nathaniel is designing an experiment: He wants to learn how much time other students at his university spend studying for their art history exams. He decides to use a self-report survey, but he knows that people might over- or under-report their study time, due to

A) the hindsight bias
B) random assignment
C) placebo effects
D) the social desirability bias
E) counterbalancing

153) Dr. Child has developed a straightforward theory on emotional eating (the tendency for people to eat for emotional reasons rather than hunger). Dr. Gordon has also developed a theory, though her theory is far more complicated. Both theories generate a number of new hypotheses. Both theories predict the phenomenon equally well. In the scientific community, Dr. _____ theory will probably be preferred because _____.

A) Gordon's; it will be easiest to prove or disprove
B) Child's; it will be easiest to prove or disprove
C) Gordon's; complexity suggests that she has thought the problem through more carefully
D) Gordon's; complexity is more likely to capture the complexity of eating behavior
E) Child's; it conforms to the law of parsimony

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154) Ramon is studying bullying behaviour among elementary schoolchildren. He arranges to spend one day following around a class of children, making notes on their behaviour. Unfortunately, when he presents his research to his professor, his professor says that Ramon's data were compromised by the way he collected it. What did Ramon forget to do?

A) he did not introduce himself to each student; that is, he failed to build rapport with his subjects
B) he did not introduce himself to the children as a person in authority; as a result, the children may not have paid enough attention to him throughout the day
C) he forgot to take some kind of reward to thank the children for having him there
D) he did not use unobtrusive measures, and his presence may have affected the children's behaviour
E) his measures were not reliable

155) If stress is found to affect sleep differently on days in which someone has maintained other healthy lifestyle behaviours (e.g. eating behaviour), what term would describe that kind of relationship?

A) a contingent replication
B) a statistical constraint
C) an interaction
D) a confounding of variables
E) reciprocal

156) Priscilla wants to design a study that will let her determine what lifestyle factors are more likely to contribute to greater levels of happiness. The only problem is that she can't look inside people's heads to see their degree of happiness. What should be her first step?

A) create an operational definition that translates the abstract concept of happiness into something observable and measurable
B) find an assessment instrument that has already been used extensively by other researchers
C) find someone who has already studied happiness to work with
D) choose another topic
E) collect data right away

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157) Nahele has agreed to participate in a survey so he can receive extra credit in his psychology class. When he arrives, he is given a questionnaire that contains questions like "I enjoy playing team sports," "I often worry about getting things done," "I prefer to try new ways of doing things," and "I sometimes find it hard to trust other people." He is most likely taking a/an _____ test.

A) intelligence
B) neuropsychological
C) achievement
D) personality
E) depression

158) Hailey is doing research on the Canadian killer, Robert "Willy" Pickton using the transcripts from a number of interviews, and the court and police records. This is ideal for a/an

A) case study
B) naturalistic observation
C) operationalization
D) correlational study
E) experiment

159) Imagine that a large online retailer wants to test a new service. They decide to test it in three markets, Toronto, Vancouver, and Montreal for a short period of time to see whether it will be popular with Canadian customers. In this example, those three cities are the _____, and Canadian consumers are the _____.

A) target demographic; population
B) sample; population
C) population; sample
D) sample; target demographic
E) predictor; Outcome

160) Sitting in the park one sunny day, Omar notices that people who are walking dogs smile at him more often than people without dogs. Chaim concludes that owning dogs makes people happier. Based on the principles of psychological research there are many problems with Omar's conclusion. What is the biggest problem?

A) just because someone is walking a dog doesn't mean the person owns that dog
B) Omar did not observe people with cats before coming to his conclusion
C) correlation does not prove causation; the association may be spurious
D) Omar did not operationalize dogs
E) just because someone owns a dog doesn't mean that they walk it themselves

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161) Lelani wants to know what percentage of all Canadian college students receive financial aid in their first year. She attends a two-year local college, to which many students commute to campus every day. She stands outside the dining hall one weekday evening and hands out surveys to every third person entering the hall for dinner. Her data will

A) be completely valid.
B) be completely invalid, because evenings are never a good time to do research.
C) be valid and generalizable, because she used random sampling and a representative sample.
D) be valid and generalizable as long as she continues to stand there; her presence will compel people to return the surveys to her.
E) not be generalizable to all Canadian college students, because she did not use a representative sample.

162) Imagine that data from survey research uncovers a strong positive correlation between education level and reading ability. Which of the following causal conclusions can be drawn?

A) more education causes better reading skills
B) having better reading skills causes people to pursue education for longer
C) reading more when you are younger leads to better reading skills, and a greater tendency to stay in school
D) no correlation can be made; correlation and causation are not the same thing
E) reading books influences education level, and vice versa

163) Gary's son Sam is learning to drive. Each night, Gary takes Sam out in the family car for driving lessons. Gary notices that Sam improves more in lessons in which Gary is extremely critical. In fact, the more critical Gary is, the more Sam improves. After Sam gets his driver's license, Gary's wife Chrissy tells him that every time Gary was critical of Sam, she took him out so he could improve before his next lesson with his father. What was the problem with Gary's initial interpretation of Sam's improvement?

A) parsimonious problem
B) nonrepresentative sample problem
C) generalizability problem
D) bidirectionality problem
E) third variable problem

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164) Ashley does a correlational study and learns that the less students' study, the lower their grades are. She has gotten a strong _____ correlation.
A) negative
B) perfect
C) scatterplot
D) there is no correlation
E) positive

165) A researcher interested in Applyied work in the field of education wonders if the possible benefits of using computers during lectures outweighs the possible drawbacks. Anecdotally, they've noticed that students who use computers often look distracted while they're teaching. What would be the most suitable method to determine whether a causal relationship exists between computer use and performance in a course?
A) survey students to determine how computer use relates to course performance
B) randomly assign some students to use a computer and some to not in an experiment
C) ask students which method they find most effective
D) survey teachers to determine how computer use in the classroom relates to course performance
E) survey school administrators to determine funding

166) Which of the following questions is *least* relevant when considering what could potentially be pseudoscientific misinformation?
A) Who is making the claim?
B) What is the evidence?
C) How many other people have 'bought into' the claim?
D) What is the claim?
E) What is the evidence for the claim?

167) Maddie does an experiment to test whether exercising gives her more energy. She spends one week exercising every day, and one week not exercising at all. For both weeks, she rates her energy level at the end of the day on a scale of 1-10. In her study, the independent variable is
A) her daily rating
B) whether or not she exercises on a given day
C) her average daily rating for each week
D) Maddie
E) the experiment

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168) Madison does a study to find out if using a smart phone in the evening negatively affects her sleep. In her study, the dependent variable could be
A) the latest she uses her smart phone in the day
B) the amount of time she uses her smart phone throughout the day
C) her level of fatigue before she goes to sleep
D) her subjective rating of how rested she feels every morning
E) the experiment

169) Suppose you are a sports psychologist who notices that athletes who perform poorly frequently report low levels of motivation. While it may be the case that low, motivation contributes to poor performance, it may also be the case that poor performance contributes to low motivation. What problem does this illustrate?
A) choosing an irrelevant dependent variable
B) measurement bias
C) indirect causation
D) third variable problem
E) bidirectionality problem

170) Stephanie conducts an experiment to test whether dramas or comedies are more popular amongst the general population. She surveys a sample of 100 people who walk past the student union building that evening between 5 and 8 pm. Just before finishing her data collection, she overhears someone talk about the comedy improve show that just happened in the student union building. She realizes that her results may be invalid due to
A) measures that were not obtrusive enough
B) a poorly defined population
C) a fourth variable
D) measures that were too obtrusive
E) a confounding of variables

171) Matthew is conducting research to determine whether drinking caffeine will improve how much information students are able to recall during a study session. Matthew assigns the first 10 people who arrive to his coffee group, the next 10 people to his tea group, and the last 10 people to his control group. What mistake has Matthew already made?
A) he didn't ask if anyone has negative associations with coffee or tea
B) he forgot to ask how much coffee/tea each participant typically drinks in a day
C) he failed to use random assignment
D) his control group did not have enough participants
E) his experimental groups did not have enough participants

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172) In a memory experiment, the subjects are asked to learn three lists of words. Each of the word lists is of equivalent difficulty. The first list contains university names, the second list is of dog breeds, and the third list contains kitchen Applyiances. After running 20 participants, the researchers notice that recall of university names, the first list that the participants learn, is much higher than recall for either of the other two lists. How can the researchers make sure that one list is actually easier to recall and not just a result of the way the test is set up?

A) confound one of the variables
B) take a random sample of the participants' answers
C) change all of the university names to non-American proper names
D) counterbalance the word lists
E) attempt to replicate the results

173) Emily does a study to see if people who are learning difficult tasks are hungrier than people who are learning easy tasks. She carefully develops one task that is easy and one that is difficult, controls the temperature and noise of the room for each group, and randomly assigns people to either the difficult or the easy group. She provides each group with ice cream and observes how many people eat it in each group. There is a confounding variable in her experiment. What is it?

A) she shouldn’t have controlled for noise and temperature
B) some people might be offended that they got the easy group rather than the difficult group or vice versa
C) she did not use deception
D) she did not treat her subjects equally in all respects except for the variable that is of particular interest
E) some people might not like or be able to eat ice cream

174) Dr. Sesay is testing a new medication to treat depression. He carefully screens his subjects and assigns them to either the control group or the experimental group. He gives one group the new medication and the other group sugar pills that look exactly the same as the real medication. By doing this, he is hoping to control for _____ effects.

A) correlational
B) expectancy
C) placebo
D) meta-analytical
E) compensatory

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175) Dr. Sesay is testing a new medication to treat depression. He gives the experimental group the new medication and the control group sugar pills that look exactly the same as the real medication. However, some of the people who are taking the sugar pills start to feel less depressed. What is the *most likely* explanation?

A) sugar relieves depression to some extent
B) the subjects are secretly taking other antidepressants on the side
C) Dr. Sesay accidentally gave them the real antidepressants
D) they expect to feel better, which makes them feel better
E) random variation

176) Dr. Sesay is testing a new medication to treat depression. He gives the experimental group the new medication and the control group sugar pills that look exactly the same as the real medication. He is excited about all the good he believes this new medication will do for people. When he gives his control group the sugar pills, he shows little emotion, but when he hands out the medication to treat depression, he unintentionally grins at his participants. To control for _____, Dr. Sesay should use a _____ design instead.

A) placebo effects; double-blind
B) placebo effects; correlational
C) experimenter expectancy effects; correlational
D) experimenter expectancy effects; double-blind
E) order; counter-balanced

177) Dr. Howard really wants her newly developed antianxiety medication to help people, but by smiling at the people who are getting the new drug and not at those who are getting the placebo, she is influencing her experimental subjects to respond differently than her control group subjects. In other words, she is contributing to

A) validity replication
B) placebo effects
C) correlational effects
D) experimenter expectancy effects
E) the effect of the dependent variable

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178) In 1973, Phillip Zimbardo and colleagues conducted an experiment to learn about the power of roles. The subjects were randomly assigned to a "prisoner" group or a "guard" group. The guards were to do whatever they deemed necessary to maintain control. Less than two days into the experiment, one prisoner had a "nervous breakdown." Because the experimenters believed that the prisoner was trying to trick them into releasing him, they laughed at him for being weak and made him stay. If this experiment were done today, it would be in violation of the APA's ethical standards for informed consent, because

A) studies are not permitted to last for multiple days
B) it is unethical to study prison situations
C) the researchers lied about what they were studying
D) the study would be ethical if it were done today
E) the participant was not allowed to leave freely without penalty

179) Samantha conducts a study on her campus to better understand voting behaviour. She finds that the majority of students support one candidate. Samantha may not be able to generalize her findings to the larger population of all Canadians, because most of the students at her school are within a certain age group, and many have similar socioeconomic backgrounds. Samantha's problem is a lack of

A) internal validity
B) descriptive norms
C) external validity
D) a control group
E) an experimental group

180) Dr. Deshi has gathered the results of 52 studies on antenatal (during pregnancy) and subsequent postpartum depression to learn whether antenatal depression is a significant risk factor for postpartum depression. To most efficiently combine the results of all 52 studies in a way that allows her to easily see how strongly the two problems are related, she should use a

A) correlation coefficient
B) case study
C) modal design
D) meta-analysis
E) pooled experimental design

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181) Dr. Graham submitted a research proposal to the Ethics Review Board (ERB) at his university in late November. He is studying student's gender identification and life satisfaction. He tells you (his colleague) that he plans to do some interviews with students before they leave for Christmas, so he would have some data to look at over the holidays. He has not received ERB approval for his study, but knows it is a simple research design that will surely be approved. As a colleague of his, you should

A) tell him not to do any interviews until ERB approval is received.
B) recommend he gets started right away and then just get retroactive approval.
C) be surprised that Dr. Graham thought any research approvals were needed for a simple interview, as it is a harmless procedure.
D) not get involved. If anything happens it will only affect Dr. Graham's research program.
E) encourage him to do whatever he personally believes is right.

182) If a researcher wants to use some form of deception in an experiment, what are the ethical limitations?

A) they may only use deception that is considered necessary by their research ethics board, and it must be disclosed to their participants during debriefing
B) they may only use deception with adult participants
C) the researcher may use whatever form of deception they consider necessary, provided they disclose it to their participants during debriefing
D) they may not use deception under any circumstances
E) there are no ethical limitations surrounding the use of deception

183) Dr. Doucette is preparing a new research study looking at novel treatments for acute strokes in adult rats. She will have to

A) Submit a research plan to the ethics review board (ERB).
B) Contact the Canada Council on Animal Care to determine if all ethical guidelines are adhered to.
C) Just start the experiment because her PhD gave her the training she needs to plan any research project she wants.
D) Change her research plan because animals cannot be subjected to conditions that could induce strokes, even if scientifically justified.
E) Nothing, non-human animal research is not required to conform to any ethical guidelines.

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184) Katie just saw a report on television about one man that had taken a smart pill, modafinil, on the recommendation of friends. "It really helped me stay on top of things," he said. "I was able to manage everything pretty well, better than if I hadn't taken it." A scientist would be most likely to recommend that Katie should

A) Buy some modafinil right away to increase her intelligence.
B) Find out if there is data to support this claim before buying anything.
C) Know there has never been and will never be a pill that can enhance cognitive function of any kind.
D) Disbelieve this because there is only one story to support the claim. If there were lots of success stories, then she should consider it more seriously.
E) Buy some modafinil, but only if her colleagues are also using it.

185) A researcher decides to collect some data to test the hypothesis that playing violent video games is related to violent behaviour. They ask a group of parents from a local elementary school to estimate two things over the last six months: how many hours per week of violent video games their children played, as well as the number of violent incidents they can recall their children being involved in. What kind of design is this?

A) experiment
B) mixed observational
C) case study
D) naturalistic observation
E) survey

186) A researcher decides to collect some data to test the hypothesis that playing violent video games is related to violent behaviour. They ask a group of parents from a local elementary school to estimate two things over the last six months: how many hours per week of violent video games their children played, as well as the number of violent incidents they can recall their children being involved in. If playing violent video games contributes to violent tendencies, we would expect to see:

A) a negative correlation between hours spent playing and violent incidents
B) a positive correlation between hours spent playing and violent incidents
C) a perfect correlation between hours spent playing and violent incidents
D) a curvilinear correlation between hours spent playing and violent incidents
E) a skewed correlation between hours spent playing and violent incidents

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187) A researcher decides to collect some data to test the hypothesis that playing violent video games is related to violent behaviour. They ask a group of parents from a local elementary school to estimate two things over the last six months: how many hours per week of violent video games their children played, as well as the number of violent incidents they can recall their children being involved in. Which of the following is *not* a limitation inherent to this design?

A) causal conclusions cannot be drawn
B) the social desirability bias might affect the estimates provided by the parents
C) the results might not generalize beyond whatever age are represented in these data
D) these data will be very time consuming to collect (relative to other methods)
E) none of the above are limitations inherent to this design

188) A researcher is conducting an experiment to gather evidence about the most effective study techniques for committing material to memory. They randomly assign students to one of three groups that are instructed to learn a list of words using one of three techniques. If every participant studies one list of words in each of the three conditions, what kind of design is this?

A) between groups
B) repeated measures (or within subjects) design
C) mixed design
D) crossover design
E) structured

189) A researcher is conducting an experiment to gather evidence about the most effective study techniques for committing material to memory. They randomly assign students to one of three groups that are instructed to learn a list of words using one of three techniques. If the researcher does not _____ the order of lists across participants, the _____ will be low.

A) counterbalance; internal validity
B) counterbalance; external validity
C) randomize; internal validity
D) randomize; external validity
E) reverse; replication rate

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190) A researcher is conducting an experiment to gather evidence about the most effective study techniques for committing material to memory. They randomly assign students to one of three groups that are instructed to learn a list of words using one of three techniques. In this design, what is the dependent variable?

A) the word lists
B) performance on the word lists
C) the order of the lists
D) the specific study technique Applyied to each list
E) the order of the participants

191) Imagine that a study has just been published which shows a relationship between a certain nutritional supplement and a lower incidence of cold and flu. This study was based on survey data and asked people to report whether or not they used this supplement in the last four months, as well as estimate the number of times they were ill in that same period, and the average duration associated with those illnesses. Their results show that people who take the supplement report being ill less often and/or for less time. The company selling the supplement wants to claim that this is scientific proof their product works. Which of the following is _*not* a possible alternative explanation to the idea that the supplement reduces frequency and/or duration of illness?

A) placebo effect
B) the third-variable problem
C) the bidirectionality problem
D) positive correlation
E) negative correlation

192) Imagine that a study has just been published which shows a relationship between a certain nutritional supplement and a lower incidence of cold and flu. This study was based on survey data and asked people to report whether or not they used this supplement in the last four months, as well as estimate the number of times they were ill in that same period, and the average duration associated with those illnesses. Their results show that people who take the supplement report being ill less often and/or for less time. The company selling the supplement wants to claim that this is scientific proof their product works. What would the company need to do in order to support that claim?

A) collect a larger sample
B) collect a more diverse sample
C) conduct an experiment
D) use a double-blind procedure
E) replicate the results

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193) Imagine researcher A who is trying to predict the relationship between two things and researcher B who is trying to establish cause- effect relation. The ideal research method for researcher A is _____and for researcher B is _____

A) experiment, survey
B) correlational, experiment
C) naturalistic, case study
D) case study, survey
E) naturalistic, correlational

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Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 02

1) TRUE
2) FALSE
3) TRUE
4) FALSE
5) TRUE
6) TRUE
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130) C
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132) C
133) D
134) C
135) C
136) B
137) A
138) C
139) D
140) C
141) D
142) A
143) D
Self-report measures ask people to report on their own knowledge, beliefs, feelings, experience, or behaviour.

144) C
The tentative explanation is then translated into a hypothesis, a specific prediction about some phenomenon that often takes the form of an "If-Then" statement: "In an emergency, IF multiple bystanders are present, THEN the likelihood that any one bystander will intervene is reduced."

145) C
Neuropsychological tests help to diagnose normal and abnormal brain functioning by measuring how well people perform mental and physical tasks.

146) E

Diffusion of responsibility refers to the fact that the presence of multiple bystanders during an emergency reduces the chance that an individual will provide assistance or intervene.

147) A
Like a curious individual who constantly asks "Why?" the good scientist has an insatiable curiosity. Each claim is met with the reply "Show me your evidence," and even when a mystery appears to be solved, the good scientist asks, "Might there be a better explanation?" Scientists also must remain open-minded to conclusions that are supported by facts, even if those conclusions refute their own beliefs.

148) E
When research consistently supports the hypotheses derived from a theory, confidence in the theory increases. If predictions made by the theory are not supported, then it will need to be modified or, ultimately, discarded.

149) B
External validity refers to the degree to which the results can be generalized beyond research and lab contexts.

150) C
Hindsight (after-the-fact) reasoning is a common method we use to try to understand behaviour in everyday life.

151) B
Competing theories often disagree about various elements of a phenomenon, which does not make a theory unscientific.

152) D
A social desirability bias is the tendency to respond in a socially acceptable manner rather than according to how one truly feels or behaves.

153) E
The law of parsimony states the following: If two theories can explain and predict the same phenomena equally well, the simpler theory is preferred.

154) D
Humans and other animals may behave differently when they know they are being observed. To counter this problem, researchers may disguise their presence or use unobtrusive measures, which record behaviour in a way that keeps participants unaware that certain responses are being measured.

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155) C
Interactions occur when the way one independent variable influences the dependent variable differs depending on the various combinations of other independent variables present.

156) A
An operational definition defines a variable in terms of the specific procedures used to produce or measure it.

157) D
Personality tests assess personality traits, often contain questions that ask how a person typically feels or behaves.

158) A
A case study is an in-depth analysis of an individual, a group, or an event.

159) B
A population consists of all the individuals about whom we are interested in drawing a conclusion, while a sample is a subset of individuals drawn from the larger population of interest.

160) C
Researchers cannot draw causal conclusions from correlational data, which is the major disadvantage of correlational research.

161) E
A representative sample is one that reflects the important characteristics of the population. To obtain a representative sample, survey researchers typically use a procedure called random sampling, in which every member of the population has an equal probability of being chosen to participate in the survey.

162) D
Researchers cannot draw causal conclusions from correlational data, which is the major disadvantage of correlational research.

163) E
The third-variable problem states that if variables X (e.g., level of happiness) and Y (e.g., quality of social relationships) are correlated, a third variable, Z (e.g., personality style), may be mixed up with X and Y, so we cannot tell what has caused what. Thus, Z is just another type of confounding variable.

164) E

A positive correlation means that higher scores on one variable are associated with higher scores on a second variable.

165) B
Only a true experiment would allow inferences about cause and effect to be made.

166) C
The other three options are all basic questions to ask when thinking critically about something.

167) B
The term independent variable refers to the factor that is manipulated or controlled by the experimenter.

168) D
The dependent variable is the factor that is measured by the experimenter and that may be influenced by the independent variable.

169) E
The bidirectionality problem relates to situations in which the direction of causality is not clear. In this case, causal effects in either direction are plausible.

170) E
Confounding of variables means that two variables are intertwined in such a way that we cannot determine which one has influenced a dependent variable.

171) C
Researchers must use random assignment, a procedure in which each participant has an equal likelihood of being assigned to any one group within an experiment. This evenly distributes whatever differences have not been controlled for.

172) D
Researchers use counterbalancing, a procedure in which the order of conditions is varied so that no condition has an overall advantage relative to the others.

173) E
Confounding of variables means that two variables are intertwined in such a way that we cannot determine which one has influenced a dependent variable.

174) C
In medical research, the term placebo refers to a substance that has no pharmacological effect.

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175) D
The placebo effect occurs if people receiving a treatment show a change in behaviour because of their expectations, not because the treatment itself had any specific benefit.

176) D
The double-blind procedure, in which both the participant and the experimenter are kept blind as to which experimental condition the participant is in, simultaneously minimizes participant placebo effects and experimenter expectancy effects.

177) D
Experimenter expectancy effects refer to the subtle and unintentional ways researchers influence their participants to respond in a manner that is consistent with the researcher's hypothesis.

178) E
Modern ethical standards require that all participants be allowed to freely withdraw from any study, at any point, for any reason.

179) C
External validity refers to the degree to which the results of a study can be generalized to other populations, settings, and conditions.

180) D
Meta-analysis is a statistical procedure for combining the results of different studies that examine the same topic to test the overall significance of the findings. In a meta-analysis, each study is treated as a "single participant," and its overall results are analyzed with those of the other studies.

181) A
ERB approval is required for all research undertaken in a university setting.

182) A
Deception must be approved by the REB, as well as explained to the affected participants during debriefing.

183) A
The Canadian tri-council granting agency requires university ERBs (which usually include non-scientists) to review and approve all animal research proposals.

184) B

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Critical thinking is an important life skill. However, we should also be open-minded to ideas that are supported by solid evidence, even when they conflict with our preconceptions.

185) E
Survey research involves obtaining information about a topic by administering questionnaires or interviews to many people.

186) B
Positive correlations occur when higher scores on one variable are also associated with higher scores on another.

187) D
One advantage of survey work is in fact the opposite of what is stated in the fourth choice (data collection is particularly efficient relative to other methods).

188) B
In repeated measures (or within subjects) designs, each participant is exposed to all the levels/conditions of an independent variable.

189) A
Counterbalancing is a procedure in which the order of conditions is varied so that no condition has an overall advantage relative to the others. In this case for example, if the same condition always occurs first then performance in that condition might demonstrate better memory simply because participants are less tired and/or experience less interference while completing that condition, as compared to during the other two conditions.

190) B
The dependent variable is the factor that is measured by the experimenter and that may be influenced by the independent variable.

191) C
While the first two options are entirely plausible alternative interpretations, the bidirectionality problem would not make sense as an alternative account here. That is because there is no reason to think that getting sick less often would cause someone to be more likely to use supplements (although the opposite could be plausible, i.e. if these data found that people who get sick more often are also more likely to buy supplements, which could be to try to combat their chronic illnesses).

192) C
To support causal claims, a true experiment would have to be performed.

193) B
A major advantage of correlational studies is that they allow prediction. Experiments allow to study the cause and effect.