Test Bank for Psychology 13th Edition by Myers

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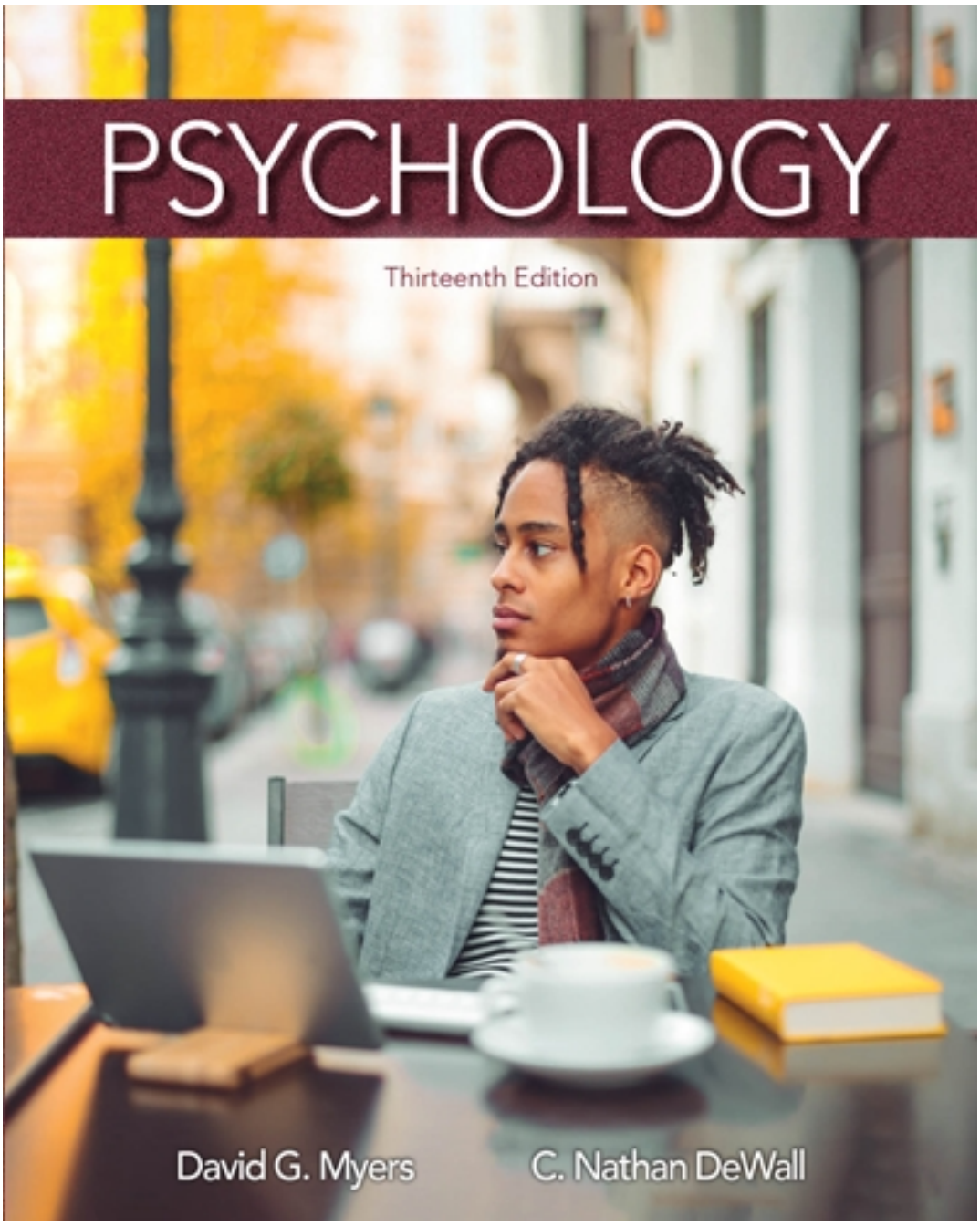

Test Bank

Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

TB1 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

1. Unconscious gut feelings, or _____, provide(s) a sharp contrast to explicit, conscious reasoning.
   a. theory
   b. chance-based explanation
   c. common sense
   d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: c

2. Commonsense thinking has several flaws. Which of the following is NOT one of those flaws?
   a. hindsight bias
   b. overconfidence
   c. scientific inquiry
   d. perceiving patterns in random events

ANSWER: c

3. The hindsight bias refers to people's tendency to
   a. dismiss the value of skepticism.
   b. reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested.
   c. exaggerate their ability to have foreseen an outcome.
   d. overestimate the extent to which others share their opinions.

ANSWER: c

4. Francis is talking to her husband about their son, Marcus, who is in the tenth grade. Marcus seems to have changed dramatically. He has found a new group of friends, he stays out past curfew, and he has been caught smoking marijuana. Also, his grades have dropped significantly. Francis' husband remarks, "Of course! Bad associations spoil useful habits." This best demonstrates
   a. hindsight bias.
   b. overconfidence.
   c. scientific inquiry.
   d. perceiving patterns in random events.

ANSWER: a

5. A sense of humility regarding the accuracy of our commonsense thinking is most likely to be undermined by
   a. hindsight bias.
   b. correlational evidence.
   c. random assignment.
   d. operational definitions.

ANSWER: a

6. The perception that psychological research findings merely verify our commonsense understanding is most clearly facilitated by
   a. random assignment.
   b. hindsight bias.

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c. operational definitions.
d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: b

7. Steven sees a group of teenagers walking down the street toward him. They are all wearing jeans with holes in them, black T-shirts with band logos on the front, and have spiked, colorful hair. He thinks, "Birds of a feather flock together." This demonstrates
a. hindsight bias.
b. overconfidence.
c. scientific inquiry.
d. perceiving patterns in random events.

ANSWER: a

8. Giving half the members of a group some purported psychological finding and the other half an opposite finding is an easy way to demonstrate the impact of
a. the placebo effect.
b. confounding variables.
c. hindsight bias.
d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: c

9. John Jacobs told one group of people that smoking marijuana has been found to increase sexual desire. He informed another group that smoking marijuana has been found to reduce sexual appetite. The fact that neither group was surprised by the information they received best illustrates the power of
a. cause-effect conclusions.
b. hindsight bias.
c. replication.
d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: b

10. Several weeks after a political election, voters often exaggerate their ability to have predicted the election outcome. This best illustrates
a. the placebo effect.
b. random assignment.
c. wording effects.
d. hindsight bias.

ANSWER: d

11. Irwin Moore's banker has informed him that his bank account is overdrawn. When Irwin tells his wife, she angrily responds, "I could have told you that you shouldn't have put a down payment on a new car!" Her comment best illustrates
a. hindsight bias.

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b. debriefing.
c. the placebo effect.
d. replication.

ANSWER: a

12. Formulating testable predictions before conducting research is most directly useful for restraining a thinking error known as
a. random sampling.
b. hindsight bias.
c. the placebo effect.
d. random assignment.

ANSWER: b

13. _____ describes, after the fact, what has happened better than it predicts what will happen.
a. Theory
b. Chance-based explanation
c. Common sense
d. Naturalistic observation

ANSWER: c

14. Our tendency to believe we know more than we do best illustrates
a. naturalistic observation.
b. the placebo effect.
c. overconfidence.
d. random assignment.

ANSWER: c

15. American Shelly was certain that she would never marry someone from another country. However, when she met Frenchman Pierre, she fell in love and decided to marry him. Shelly's experience best illustrates
a. hindsight bias.
b. random assignment.
c. the placebo effect.
d. overconfidence.

ANSWER: d

16. Research has shown that about two percent of people are able to accurately predict social behavior. Psychologist Philip Tetlock (with Dan Gardner) has referred to these successful predictors as
a. overconfident.
b. victims of hindsight bias.
c. critical thinkers.
d. superforecasters.

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ANSWER: d

17. Which of the following is most likely to inhibit critical thinking?
    a. hindsight bias
    b. overconfidence
    c. discerning hidden values
    d. creativity

ANSWER: b

18. Johann has tossed a coin 20 times and has correctly predicted heads or tails six times in a row. In this instance, we can reasonably conclude that Johann's predictive accuracy
    a. defies the laws of statistical probability.
    b. illustrates hindsight bias.
    c. is inconsistent with the placebo effect.
    d. is a random and coincidental occurrence.

ANSWER: d

19. Six of the people in Mr. Martin's office were born on exactly the same day. This strikes him as amazing and unlikely. In this instance, he should be reminded that
    a. random sequences of events often don't look random.
    b. events often seem more probable in hindsight.
    c. sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
    d. correlation does not prove causation.

ANSWER: a

20. Statisticians Persi Diaconis and Frederick Mosteller commented, "But with a large enough sample, any outrageous thing is likely to happen." What were they referring to?
    a. hindsight bias
    b. overconfidence
    c. scientific inquiry
    d. perceiving patterns in random events

ANSWER: d

21. The tendency to perceive order in random events often leads to overestimating the value of
    a. common sense.
    b. operational definitions.
    c. informed consent.
    d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: a

22. The idea that "people's emotions and personal beliefs often override their acceptance of objective facts" is expressed in the dictionary definition of

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a. false news.
b. post-truth.
c. powerful examples.
d. repetition.

ANSWER: b

23. What was the *Oxford English Dictionary*'s word of the year in 2017?
a. false news
b. preregistration
c. post-truth
d. repetition

ANSWER: c

24. Which of the following can reduce people's acceptance of objective facts?
a. emotions
b. personal beliefs
c. both emotions and personal beliefs
d. neither emotions nor personal beliefs

ANSWER: c

25. Shannon believes that social programs drain the economy, even after being shown specific information regarding the state of the nation's economy. Her persistent beliefs and refusal to accept the facts she has been shown may be related to
a. her emotions.
b. her personal beliefs.
c. both her emotions and personal beliefs.
d. neither her emotions nor personal beliefs.

ANSWER: c

26. Who reported that partisan bias exists in both liberals and conservatives at identical levels?
a. Roese
b. Ditto
c. Tetlock
d. Gardner

ANSWER: b

27. Who is(are) most likely to hold biased views?
a. Samantha, who is a Republican
b. James, who is a Democrat
c. Steven, who is not affiliated with any major political party
d. Both Stephanie, who is a Republican, and Derek, who is a Democrat

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ANSWER: d

28. Which of the following is NOT a contributor to why, according to Tom Gilovich (1991), people "know what isn't so"?
    a. increase in false news
    b. repetition
    c. limited powerful examples
    d. group identification

ANSWER: c

29. Misinformation that is given intentionally can be called
    a. false news.
    b. post-truth.
    c. powerful examples.
    d. repetition.

ANSWER: a

30. In one analysis of 126,000 stories tweeted by 3 million people false information was _____ as compared with true information.
    a. less likely to be believed
    b. less likely to be shared
    c. spread farther, faster, deeper, and more broadly
    d. more easily accessible

ANSWER: c

31. Why might so many people believe the commonly accepted idea that roaches could survive a nuclear bomb?
    a. false news
    b. repetition
    c. availability of powerful examples
    d. group identity

ANSWER: b

32. Norman is especially prone to ulcers and has been told by friends and parents that spicy foods can lead to or aggravate ulcers. When dining with friends at a Mexican restaurant, he opts for a light salad. When asked why he was not indulging, he replies that he cannot eat spicy foods because he is prone to ulcers. Why might Norman believe this myth?
    a. false news
    b. repetition
    c. availability of powerful examples
    d. group identity

ANSWER: b

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33. Dr. Smith is conducting a research study on people's belief in real and false information. He is likely to find that participants are more likely to believe false information if it is
    a. told to them by an expert.
    b. told to them in front of a group of people.
    c. shared with them on multiple occasions.
    d. shared with them anonymously.

ANSWER: c

34. Gabriella is telling her grandmother about a concert she plans to attend. Her grandmother replies that she should not go because a mass shooting could occur. When Gabriella asked why her grandmother would make such a statement, her grandmother replied that mass shootings are always in the news. This demonstrates how _____ can lead to the acceptance of misinformation.
    a. false news
    b. repetition
    c. the availability of powerful examples
    d. group identity

ANSWER: c

35. Vishal believes that the Earth is flat and has befriended several people on social media who also hold this view. This is an example of how _____ can feed the acceptance of misinformation.
    a. false news
    b. repetition
    c. availability of powerful examples
    d. group identity

ANSWER: d

36. The foundation of all science is a scientific attitude, which combines all of the following EXCEPT
    a. confirmation bias.
    b. curiosity.
    c. skepticism.
    d. humility.

ANSWER: a

37. Dr. Tate is an excellent professor. She is curious, humble, and skeptical. These are all characteristics of
    a. having a scientific attitude.
    b. using the scientific method.
    c. forming a theory.
    d. testing a hypothesis.

ANSWER: a

38. When researchers submit their work to a scientific journal, _____ provide anonymous evaluations of the study's theory, originality, and accuracy.

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a. consultants
b. peer reviewers
c. counselors
d. testers

ANSWER: b

39. Dr. Stott is an expert in cognitive psychology and is currently reading and reviewing a research study that has been submitted for publication consideration in an academic journal. Dr. Stott does not know who wrote the article and is reviewing the study based on incorporation and application of theory, originality, and accuracy in research design, analysis, and results. Dr. Stott is serving as a

a. consultant.
b. peer reviewer.
c. counselor.
d. tester.

ANSWER: b

40. The self-correcting process for asking questions and observing nature's answers is known as

a. a theory.
b. a prediction.
c. the scientific method.
d. an operational definition.

ANSWER: c

41. A theory is an explanation using an integrated set of principles that _____ observations and _____ behaviors or events.

a. questions; surveys
b. replicates; controls
c. organizes; predicts
d. randomly samples; randomly assigns

ANSWER: c

42. Professor Valetta believes that identical twins have similar levels of intelligence largely because they share common genes. His idea is best described as a(n)

a. theory.
b. replication.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. operational definition.

ANSWER: a

43. The explanatory power of a scientific theory is most closely linked to its capacity to generate testable

a. assumptions.
b. correlations.

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c. predictions.
d. variables.

ANSWER: c

44. A hypothesis is a(n)
a. observable relationship between specific independent and dependent variables.
b. testable prediction that gives direction to research.
c. set of principles that organizes observations and explains newly discovered facts.
d. unprovable assumption about the unobservable processes that underlie psychological functioning.

ANSWER: b

45. Testing hypotheses and refining theories is central to
a. debriefing.
b. regression toward the mean.
c. the scientific method.
d. informed consent.

ANSWER: c

46. Professor Martinez believes that because attractive people are more sensitive, more successful, and more socially skilled, handsome men will be more successful in getting a job. The professor's prediction regarding employment success is an example of
a. informed consent.
b. the placebo effect.
c. a hypothesis.
d. a confounding variable.

ANSWER: c

47. Dr. Carlson is studying the relationship between playing nonviolent video games and helpful behavior. Dr. Carlson predicts that those who play more nonviolent games are more likely to perform charitable work. This idea is a(n)
a. theory.
b. hypothesis.
c. operational definition.
d. hunch.

ANSWER: b

48. A statement describing the exact procedures for measuring an anticipated experimental outcome is known as a(n)
a. hypothesis.
b. control condition.
c. replication.
d. operational definition.

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ANSWER: d

49. Dr. Farley is conducting a study that examines how violent video games are related to aggression in children. He hypothesizes that there is a positive relationship between the two, meaning that as children play more violent video games their level of aggression also increases. To ensure that his hypothesis does not influence the results of his study, Dr. Farley should

a. clearly state his hypothesis.
b. include a control condition in his research study.
c. begin by replicating the studies of previous researchers.
d. specify, clearly, his operational definitions for both aggression and violent video games.

ANSWER: d

50. In a published report of a research study on personal control, Drs. Jamison and Phillips included a 30-item questionnaire, which they had used to assess levels of personal control. The psychologists have thus provided their readers with a(n)

a. hypothesis.
b. independent variable.
c. operational definition.
d. double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: c

51. Replication of a research study is most likely to be facilitated by

a. regression toward the mean.
b. debriefing.
c. operational definitions.
d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: c

52. Dr. Psychology is studying the relationship between alcohol intoxication and risky driving behaviors. Dr. Psychology defines alcohol intoxication as having a blood alcohol level of .08. This definition of alcohol intoxication is a(n)

a. theory.
b. hypothesis.
c. operational definition.
d. hunch.

ANSWER: c

53. Dr. Wertheim is studying the effect of studying at night or during the day on high school students' test performance and has defined time of day as before 5 P.M. or after 5 P.M. This definition is an example of a(n)

a. theory.
b. hypothesis.
c. operational definition.

d. hunch.

ANSWER: c

54. Repeating the essence of a previous research study to verify whether its findings extend to a new group of research participants and to different circumstances is called

a. replication.
b. random sampling.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: a

55. Professor Ambra was skeptical about the accuracy of research on the benefits of running a mile every day. Which process would best enable her to assess the reliability of the findings?

a. naturalistic observation
b. replication
c. random sampling
d. the case study

ANSWER: b

56. Dr. Smith just reviewed an article that found a relationship between playing violent video games and childhood aggression. Dr. Smith would like to conduct a similar study to see if he obtains the same results. Dr. Smith is planning on _____ this study.

a. operationalizing
b. replicating
c. copying
d. plagiarizing

ANSWER: b

57. When multi-lab efforts attempted to replicate 100 psychological studies, they produced mixed findings with 35 to 85 percent of results being replicated. Which of the following is NOT a possible explanation for this?

a. The psychologists involved in the multi-lab effort did not accurately repeat the original studies.
b. Psychology is a pseudoscience.
c. Some research topics make replication quite difficult.
d. Using a small sample size makes replication difficult.

ANSWER: b

58. What does preregistration mean when used in relation to scientific research?

a. a carefully worded statement of the exact procedures used in a research study
b. a descriptive technique in which one individual is studied in depth
c. publicly communicating planned study design, hypotheses, data collection, and analyses
d. repeating the essence of a research study to see whether the basic finding can be reproduced

ANSWER: c

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59. When researchers publicly communicate planned study design, hypotheses, data collection, and analyses, they are engaged in
    a. preregistration.
    b. replication.
    c. prediction.
    d. debriefing.

ANSWER: a

60. Dr. Vaughn has publicly communicated her planned research design and hypotheses. She has also communicated how she plans to collect data and anticipated analyses that will be used to test her study hypotheses. This is known as
    a. a meta-analysis.
    b. preregistration.
    c. peer review.
    d. repetition.

ANSWER: b

61. When investigators gather data and then seek to identify patterns in the data that can be used to guide theories in the field, they are engaging in _____ research.
    a. exploratory
    b. confirmatory
    c. correlational
    d. replication

ANSWER: a

62. Dr. Gaunt is gathering data on the relationship between age and mental ability. His goal is to develop a theory about whether mental ability declines with age. Dr. Gaunt is engaging in _____ research.
    a. exploratory
    b. confirmatory
    c. correlational
    d. replication

ANSWER: a

63. Theories in psychology can be tested with _____ research.
    a. exploratory
    b. confirmatory
    c. correlational
    d. replication

ANSWER: b

64. When researchers engage in _____ research, they may preregister their hypotheses and preplanned

analyses.

a. exploratory
b. confirmatory
c. correlational
d. replication

ANSWER: b

65. Dr. Stanley is conducting a research study to validate the socioemotional selectivity theory in late adulthood. He is conducting _____ research.

a. exploratory
b. confirmatory
c. correlational
d. replication

ANSWER: b

66. By combining the results of many studies, researchers who conduct _____ avoid the problem of small samples and arrive at a bottom-line result.

a. longitudinal studies
b. meta-analyses
c. experimental designs
d. case studies

ANSWER: b

67. Professor Bryson is combining the results of multiple studies that have examined the prosocial effects of media. He is conducting a(n)

a. longitudinal study.
b. meta-analysis.
c. experimental design.
d. case study.

ANSWER: b

68. Which of the following is NOT a descriptive method?

a. case study
b. naturalistic observation
c. survey
d. experiment

ANSWER: d

69. The case study is a research method in which

a. a single individual or group is studied in great depth.
b. a representative sample of people are questioned regarding their opinions or behaviors.

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c. organisms are carefully observed in a laboratory environment.
d. an investigator manipulates one or more variables that might affect behavior.

ANSWER: a

70. To better understand how patients recover from brain damage after an automobile accident, Dr. Thomas carefully observes and questions Michael, who was in an automobile accident over a year ago and suffered brain damage as a result of the accident. Which research method is Dr. Thomas implementing?
a. random sampling
b. the survey
c. the case study
d. experimentation

ANSWER: c

71. To understand the anxiety experienced by his 30-year-old client, Dr. Vince, a clinical psychologist, carefully investigates the client's current life situation and his physical, social-cultural, and educational history. Which research method has the psychologist used?
a. the survey
b. the case study
c. experimentation
d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: b

72. Dr. Blake is examining a patient, named Bethany, in depth. Bethany suffers from schizophrenia, and Dr. Blake hopes to be able to learn more about schizophrenia by studying Bethany so closely. This is an example of a(n)
a. case study.
b. survey.
c. correlation.
d. experiment.

ANSWER: a

73. Little Hans' extreme fear of horses was observed as part of a(n)
a. experiment.
b. survey.
c. case study.
d. double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: c

74. The biggest danger of relying on case-study evidence is that it
a. is based on naturalistic observation.
b. may not be representative of what is generally true.
c. overestimates the importance of operational definitions.

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d. leads us to underestimate the causal relationships between events.

ANSWER: b

75. By revealing what can happen through an in-depth examination of even an atypical individual, _____ often suggests directions for future research.

a. the double-blind procedure
b. random assignment
c. a case study
d. a survey

ANSWER: c

76. Studying one individual or group in depth is to _____ as observing and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations is to _____.

a. survey; correlation
b. case study; naturalistic observation
c. correlation; survey
d. naturalistic observation; case study

ANSWER: b

77. A descriptive technique of monitoring and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations without trying to change or control the situation is called

a. random sampling.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. replication.
d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: b

78. New technologies such as phone apps, social media, and Google searches have enabled the collection of "big data" by means of

a. scatterplots.
b. case studies.
c. experimentation.
d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: d

79. Dr. Packwood is examining Twitter messages among men and women as part of her research project. This is an example of how modern technology has improved research using

a. the case study.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. correlations.
d. an experiment.

ANSWER: b

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80. One research team studied the ups and downs of human moods by counting positive and negative words in 504 million Twitter messages from 84 countries. The researchers' method best illustrates the use of
a. experimentation.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. case studies.
d. a survey.

ANSWER: b

81. Which of the following facilitates descriptions of ongoing behaviors without explaining them?
a. random assignment
b. informed consent
c. naturalistic observation
d. the double-blind procedure

ANSWER: c

82. Psychologists who carefully watch the behavior of lion societies in the jungle are using a research method known as
a. the survey.
b. experimentation.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. the case study.

ANSWER: c

83. James, a graduate student, is observing parents as they interact with their children on a playground. He is not trying to change or manipulate the situation. Rather, he is recording their interactions without interruption or influence. This is referred to as
a. a case study.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. correlational research.
d. an experiment.

ANSWER: b

84. Professor Sampson carefully observes and records the behaviors of high school students as they gather at a local hangout to track the development of their social and intellectual skills. Professor Sampson is most clearly engaged in
a. survey research.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. experimentation.
d. replication.

ANSWER: b

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85. In one study, introductory psychology students were fitted with electronically activated recorders so that researchers could sample their daily activities. The researchers were employing a scientific method known as
a. naturalistic observation.
b. the double-blind procedure.
c. experimentation.
d. the case study.

ANSWER: a

86. To compare the pace of life in different countries, investigators measured the accuracy of public clocks. Which research method did this illustrate?
a. the case study
b. naturalistic observation
c. the double-blind procedure
d. the survey

ANSWER: b

87. A descriptive technique for obtaining the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a representative sample of a population is known as
a. naturalistic observation.
b. debriefing.
c. a case study.
d. a survey.

ANSWER: d

88. Which research method would be most appropriate for investigating the relationship between the political beliefs of Americans and their attitudes toward welfare?
a. the survey
b. naturalistic observation
c. the case study
d. experimentation

ANSWER: a

89. The finding that twice as many Millennials report having no sexual partners since the age of 18 than do those born in the 1960s and 1970s, was derived from the use of which research method?
a. survey
b. experiment
c. case study
d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: a

90. Surveys indicate that people are less likely to support "affirmative action" than "preferential treatment." These survey results best illustrate the importance of

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a. random sampling.
b. wording effects.
c. the placebo effect.
d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: b

91. In their research on people's perception of how prisoners accused of terrorism are questioned, Dr. Pedersen and Dr. MacDonald have found that people are more approving of "enhanced interrogation" than "torture." This finding demonstrates which of the following?

a. survey
b. naturalistic observation
c. wording effects
d. case study

ANSWER: c

92. People often fail to make accurate generalizations because they are unduly influenced by _____ cases.

a. randomly selected
b. vivid
c. representative
d. operationally defined

ANSWER: b

93. After noting that a majority of professional football players are African American, Stig concluded that African Americans are better athletes than members of other racial groups. Stig's conclusion best illustrates the danger of

a. replication.
b. random assignment.
c. the placebo effect.
d. generalizing from vivid cases.

ANSWER: d

94. Mark is reviewing recent applications for an opening at his company. The first few he reviews do not meet the minimum qualifications for the position, and Mark thinks to himself, "There is not one qualified applicant this time." Mark has demonstrated

a. operational definitions.
b. hypothesizing.
c. hindsight bias.
d. sampling bias.

ANSWER: d

95. When people generalize from a few vivid but unrepresentative cases, they are falling prey to

a. operational definitions.

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b. hypothesizing.
c. hindsight bias.
d. sampling bias.

ANSWER: d

96. A representative sample is one that accurately reflects a larger
a. control group.
b. scatterplot.
c. dependent variable.
d. population.

ANSWER: d

97. To accurately generalize study results, researchers need
a. a good population base.
b. a highly reliable survey.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. a representative sample.

ANSWER: d

98. Dr. Dimitrov would like to study marijuana use among young adults. To be able to generalize her findings to all young adults, she needs a representative sample. To obtain such a sample, Dr. Dimitrov should
a. offer a reward to young adults who complete her questionnaire.
b. use naturalistic observation in her study.
c. seek a random sample of participants.
d. exhibit sampling bias when selecting participants.

ANSWER: c

99. When every individual in a large population has a small but equal chance of being included in a survey, researchers are using a procedure known as
a. the case study.
b. the double-blind procedure.
c. random sampling.
d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: c

100. Which of the following is most useful for helping survey researchers avoid false generalizations?
a. the case study
b. naturalistic observation
c. random sampling
d. operational definitions

ANSWER: c

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101. Senator Scott always held his political rallies at large stadiums because of the large, enthusiastic crowds that attended. As a result, he became overconfident about his chances of re-election. In this instance, the senator needs to be alerted to the value of

a. replication.
b. random sampling.
c. experimental control.
d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: b

102. All those in a group being studied make up the

a. population.
b. sample.
c. case study.
d. survey.

ANSWER: a

103. To learn about the gaming habits of all the children attending Eastchester High School, Professor DeVries randomly selected and interviewed 50 of the school's students. In this instance, all the children attending the school are considered to be a(n)

a. population.
b. representative sample.
c. independent variable.
d. control condition.

ANSWER: a

104. To assess reactions to a proposed tuition hike at her school, Ariana sent a questionnaire to every fifteenth person in the registrar's alphabetical listing of all currently enrolled students. Ariana is ensuring that her survey results are accurate by using

a. random assignment.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. replication.
d. random sampling.

ANSWER: d

105. Suppose you want to find out which candidate women will vote for in an upcoming national election. To be sure the sample you survey is representative of the population of women, you should survey

a. only a small sample of women.
b. only politically informed women.
c. every woman in the country.
d. a large representative sample of the population of women.

ANSWER: d

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106. In a survey, psychologists select a random sample of research participants in order to ensure that
a. the participants are representative of the population they are interested in studying.
b. there will be a large number of participants in the research study.
c. the study will not be influenced by the researcher's personal values.
d. the same number of participants will be assigned to each of the experimental conditions.
ANSWER: a

107. The accuracy of survey results can be determined by
a. comparing the results to available government statistics.
b. comparing the results to a random sample.
c. conducting multiple meta-analyses.
d. examining the correlation between variables.
ANSWER: a

108. An analysis of 30,000 general election political predictions in 45 countries between 1942 and 2017 concluded that election polls are
a. generally accurate.
b. impossible to administer correctly.
c. biased as a result of improper sampling methods.
d. never accurate.
ANSWER: a

109. Correlation is a measure of the extent to which two variables
a. are related.
b. are random samples.
c. influence each other.
d. are dependent variables.
ANSWER: a

110. Correlational research is most useful for purposes of
a. explanation.
b. prediction.
c. control.
d. replication.
ANSWER: b

111. To discover the extent to which religious beliefs can be used to predict political preferences, Professor Steele and his colleagues are most likely to use
a. the case study approach.
b. naturalistic observation.

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c. correlational measures.
d. experimental research.

ANSWER: c

112. To determine whether the students' intelligence scores are related to their later professional achievements, researchers would most likely make use of
a. case studies.
b. correlational research.
c. experimentation.
d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: b

113. Professor Stevens wants to examine the relationship between false news and negative attitudes about refugees. Professor Stevens' research would be an example of
a. correlational research.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. a case study.
d. an experiment.

ANSWER: a

114. Which of the following is a statistical measure of both the direction and the strength of a relationship between two variables?
a. a correlation coefficient
b. the descriptive method
c. an operational definition
d. a theory

ANSWER: a

115. Professor Terrance has conducted a study that examined the relationship between level of physical activity and academic performance among children. He is most likely to use _____ to determine if a relationship exists.
a. meta-analysis
b. preregistration
c. a correlation coefficient
d. experimental research

ANSWER: c

116. Anything that can vary and is feasible and ethical to measure is called a(n)
a. scatterplot.
b. coefficient.
c. integer.
d. variable.

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ANSWER: d

117. When we ask, for example, how closely related are the intelligence scores of fraternal twins, we are asking how strongly two _____ are related.
a. experimental groups
b. control groups
c. variables
d. scatterplots

ANSWER: c

118. A graphed cluster of dots, each of which represents the values of two factors, is called a
a. replication.
b. scatterplot.
c. control group.
d. correlation coefficient.

ANSWER: b

119. Displaying data in a scatterplot can help us see the extent to which two variables are
a. random samples.
b. operationally defined.
c. correlated.
d. replications.

ANSWER: c

120. Dr. Johnson has used a _____ to display the results of his study on the correlation between college student stress and academic performance.
a. bar graph
b. scatterplot
c. table
d. normal curve

ANSWER: b

121. A direct relationship in which two sets of scores increase together or decrease together represents
a. a dependent variable.
b. replication.
c. a positive correlation.
d. a confounding variable.

ANSWER: c

122. A positive correlation indicates
a. a direct relationship in which two sets of scores increase together or decrease together.

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b. an inverse relationship in which scores for one variable increase as scores for another variable decrease.
c. a measure of how much scores vary around the mean score.
d. the difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution.

ANSWER: a

123. Dr. Abe is an expert in weight-loss management and techniques. He repeatedly finds that as consumers eat fewer calories, they also lose weight. This is an example of a
a. positive correlation.
b. negative correlation.
c. confounding variable.
d. neutral relationship.

ANSWER: a

124. An inverse relationship in which scores for one variable increase as scores for another variable decrease represents
a. a confounding variable.
b. random assignment.
c. replication.
d. a negative correlation.

ANSWER: d

125. Professor Schmidt is a developmental psychologist who examines external influences on the parent-child relationship. She has found that as parental income increases, the level of parental stress decreases, which then increases the level of parent-child interaction. The relationship between parental income and parental stress is a
a. positive correlation.
b. negative correlation.
c. confounding variable.
d. neutral relationship.

ANSWER: b

126. If the correlation between the physical weight and reading ability of children is +.85, this would indicate that
a. there is very little statistical relationship between weight and reading ability among children.
b. low body weight has a negative effect on the reading abilities of children.
c. better reading ability is associated with greater physical weight among children.
d. body weight has no causal influence on the reading abilities of children.

ANSWER: c

127. A correlation between physical attractiveness and dating frequency of +.60 would indicate that
a. physical attractiveness has no causal influence on dating frequency.
b. more frequent dating is associated with lower levels of physical attractiveness.

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c. it is impossible to predict levels of physical attractiveness based on knowledge of dating frequency.
d. less frequent dating is associated with lower levels of physical attractiveness.

ANSWER: d

128. If the points on a scatterplot are clustered in a pattern that extends from the upper left to the lower right, this would suggest that the two variables depicted are
a. operationally defined.
b. positively correlated.
c. negatively correlated.
d. not correlated.

ANSWER: c

129. Professor O'Malley displays on a scatterplot the relationship between students' exam scores and their success at obtaining gainful employment. The points on the scatterplot are most likely clustered in a pattern that
a. resembles a U-shaped curve.
b. extends from the upper left to the lower right.
c. resembles a bell-shaped curve.
d. extends from the lower left to the upper right.

ANSWER: d

130. Which of the following correlations between self-esteem and physical appearance would enable you to most accurately predict physical appearance from knowledge of level of self-esteem?
a. +.60
b. +.01
c. –.10
d. –.06

ANSWER: a

131. Which of the following correlation coefficients expresses the weakest degree of relationship between two variables?
a. –.15
b. –.99
c. +.20
d. –.65

ANSWER: a

132. Professor Madigan would be most likely to discover a positive correlation between
a. intelligence and income.
b. poverty and physical health.
c. self-esteem and depression.
d. school grades and school absences.

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ANSWER: a

133. Stan is reading peer-reviewed research studies that have found that as the amount of corporal punishment increases, the intelligence level of the child decreases. This demonstrates a(n)

a. positive correlation.
b. neutral relationship.
c. absence of cause and effect.
d. negative correlation.

ANSWER: d

134. If Professors Juan and Vince discovered that poor people are more satisfied with their marriages than wealthy people are, this would indicate that wealth and marital satisfaction are

a. causally related.
b. negatively correlated.
c. independent variables.
d. positively correlated.

ANSWER: b

135. If the correlation between children's intelligence and their creativity is +1.00, this would indicate that

a. there is very little statistical relationship between the two variables.
b. lower intelligence has a negative effect on creativity level.
c. among children, increased creativity is associated with higher intelligence.
d. level of intelligence has no causal influence on the creativity of children.

ANSWER: c

136. Illusory correlation refers to

a. the perception of a relationship between two variables that does not exist.
b. a correlation that exceeds the value of +1.00.
c. a random cluster of points on a scatterplot.
d. the belief that the correlation of two variables proves causation.

ANSWER: a

137. Gamblers often throw dice gently for low numbers and hard for high numbers. This most directly illustrates

a. an illusion of control.
b. a scatterplot.
c. random assignment.
d. regression toward the mean.

ANSWER: a

138. The illusion that uncontrollable events are correlated with our actions is facilitated by a phenomenon known as

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a. regression toward the mean.
b. the correlation coefficient.
c. random assignment.
d. replication.

ANSWER: a

139. Regression toward the mean refers to the tendency for
a. changes in one factor to predict changes in another factor.
b. unusual scores or events to be followed by more ordinary scores or events.
c. pessimistic thinking to trigger episodes of depression.
d. a placebo pill to reduce suffering.

ANSWER: b

140. Dwayne is generally a happy person. Two weeks ago, he felt sad and depressed. This week, he feels happy again. What is the best explanation for his fluctuating emotions?
a. illusory correlation
b. descriptive statistics
c. regression toward the mean
d. correlational relationship

ANSWER: c

141. Mimi received an A on her first chemistry test and a B+ on the second, even though she spent the same amount of time studying for both tests. Which of the following best explains Mimi's deteriorating pattern of performance?
a. illusory correlation
b. the illusion of control
c. the random sampling effect
d. regression toward the mean

ANSWER: d

142. After sports magazines give cover-story attention to the recent outstanding performances of an athlete, the individual often suffers a real decline in performance. This may be at least partially explained in terms of
a. illusory correlation.
b. the illusion of control.
c. the placebo effect.
d. regression toward the mean.

ANSWER: d

143. Michael, who is an average basketball player, has scored 20 points in his school's last game. It is most likely that he will score fewer points in later games. Psychologists call this
a. illusory correlation.
b. an illusion of control.

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c. regression toward the mean.
d. the normal curve.

ANSWER: c

144. Dr. Cast has found that children who watch more television are more likely to be overweight. Which conclusion can he reach?

a. Watching television causes obesity.
b. Children who are obese like to watch television.
c. Watching increased amounts of television is correlated with obesity.
d. He cannot come to any conclusion.

ANSWER: c

145. Dr. Dundon has researched the effects of video watching for the past four years and has repeatedly found that teenagers who report exposure to increased sexual content in the videos are also more likely to report engaging in unprotected sex, having sex with several partners, and consuming alcohol or drugs prior to having sex. What does this mean?

a. Exposure to sexual content in the media causes risky sexual behaviors.
b. College students who engage in risky sexual behaviors are drawn to sexually explicit media.
c. Exposure to sexual content in the media is correlated with risky sexual behaviors.
d. Dr. Dundon cannot come to a conclusion.

ANSWER: c

146. The conclusion that "playing violent video games leads to violent crime" has been refuted by the American Psychological Association. Why was this statement problematic?

a. It was derived from a survey study.
b. Correlation does not prove causation.
c. The experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated.
d. This finding is not problematic.

ANSWER: b

147. A recent report stating that "Eighty percent of prisoners in the United States were spanked as children" is problematic because

a. it was derived from a survey study.
b. correlation does not prove causation.
c. the experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated.
d. This finding is not problematic.

ANSWER: b

148. What do the parallel research findings of "Eighty percent of prisoners in the United States were spanked as children" and "Seventy-five percent of college students in the United States were spanked as children" demonstrate?

a. The survey method leads to causal results.

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b. Correlation does not prove causation.
c. Experimental designs cannot be replicated.
d. These statements do not demonstrate any problem.

ANSWER: b

149. Which research method assesses how well one variable predicts another without demonstrating a cause-effect relationship between the variables?
a. naturalistic observation
b. correlational research
c. the case study
d. the experimental method

ANSWER: b

150. Suppose that people who see a lot of violent movies are also more likely to be aggressive. This relationship would NOT necessarily indicate that watching violent movies influences aggressive behavior because
a. we most readily notice associations that confirm our beliefs.
b. association does not prove causation.
c. sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
d. the sample may have been randomly selected.

ANSWER: b

151. An extensive survey revealed that children with relatively high self-esteem tend to picture God as kind and loving, whereas those with lower self-esteem tend to perceive God as angry. The researchers concluded that the children's self-esteem had apparently influenced their views of God. This conclusion best illustrates the danger of
a. failing to construct a scatterplot.
b. generalizing from extreme examples.
c. being influenced by a confounding variable.
d. assuming that association proves causation.

ANSWER: d

152. If psychologists discovered that older parents have smarter children than younger parents, this would demonstrate that
a. intelligence is inherited.
b. older parents provide their children with greater educational opportunities than do younger parents.
c. the age of parents and children is positively correlated.
d. all of these statements are correct.

ANSWER: c

153. A negative correlation between degree of wealth and likelihood of suffering from a psychological disorder would indicate that
a. poverty makes people vulnerable to psychological disorders.

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b. people who are poor are more likely than wealthy people to have a psychological disorder.
c. psychological disorders usually prevent people from accumulating wealth.
d. all of these statements are correct.

ANSWER: b

154. Which of the following methods is most helpful for clarifying cause-effect relationships?
a. the survey
b. the experiment
c. correlational research
d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: b

155. Researchers use experiments rather than other research methods in order to isolate
a. facts from theories.
b. causes from effects.
c. case studies from surveys.
d. random samples from representative samples.

ANSWER: b

156. Professor Stone wants to determine how stereotype threat can affect test performance. Specifically, he wants to prove that stereotype threat causes poor test performance. Professor Stone must use which research design?
a. correlation
b. case study
c. survey
d. experiment

ANSWER: d

157. The research method in which an investigator manipulates one or more factors to observe the effect on some behavior or mental process is called a(n)
a. scientific method.
b. operational definition.
c. case study.
d. experiment.

ANSWER: d

158. Experiments enable researchers to isolate the effects of one or more factors by
a. manipulating the factors of interest.
b. controlling for factors that are not of interest.
c. both manipulating the factors of interest and controlling for factors that are not of interest.
d. neither manipulating the factors of interest nor controlling for factors that are not of interest.

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ANSWER: c

159. An experiment enables researchers to isolate the effects of one or more factors by manipulating the factors of interest and also by
a. obtaining participants' informed consent prior to beginning the experiment.
b. statistically summarizing participants' responses on a scatterplot.
c. holding other factors constant across experimental and control groups.
d. fully debriefing participants after completing the experiment.

ANSWER: c

160. Which research method provides the best way of assessing whether aerobic exercise boosts mental alertness?
a. the case study
b. the survey
c. naturalistic observation
d. the experiment

ANSWER: d

161. British researchers randomly assigned 424 hospitalized premature infants either to formula feeding or to breast-milk feeding. They found that on intelligence tests taken at the age of 8, those who were breast-fed significantly scored higher than those who were formula-fed. These researchers conducted a(n):
a. survey.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. experiment.
d. correlational design.

ANSWER: c

162. The most reliable way of testing whether a newly introduced method of psychological therapy is truly effective is to use
a. survey research.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. correlational research.
d. experimental research.

ANSWER: d

163. In a test of the effects of sleep deprivation on problem-solving skills, research participants are allowed to sleep either 4 or 8 hours on each of three consecutive nights. This research is an example of
a. naturalistic observation.
b. survey research.
c. a case study.
d. an experiment.

ANSWER: d

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164. The group of people who are exposed to the treatment being tested in an experiment is called the _____ group.

a. control
b. standardized
c. baseline
d. experimental

ANSWER: d

165. Dr. Bole is studying the relationship between background noise and college students' ability to study. He randomly assigns students to one of two groups. The first group studies in a noisy room; the second group studies in a quiet room. Which is the experimental group?

a. the group of students who were randomly assigned to one of the two conditions
b. the group of students who studied in the noisy room
c. the group of students who studied in the quiet room
d. There is no experimental group because this is a naturalistic observation research design.

ANSWER: b

166. Professor Z is studying the effect of exposure to sexual content on sexual thoughts. She assigns students to one of two conditions. In the first condition, participants are exposed to explicit sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in the letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b_d could be completed as "bed," indicating sexual thought, or as "bad," which has no sexual connotation. In the second condition, participants are not exposed to explicit sexual content but are assigned the same word-completion task. The experimental group consisted of the students who

a. were not exposed to explicit sexual content.
b. were exposed to explicit sexual content.
c. completed the word as "bad."
d. completed the word as "bed."

ANSWER: b

167. Dr. Psychology is conducting a study on the effects of caffeine on anxiety levels. In her study, research participants drank either caffeinated or decaffeinated beverages prior to having their anxiety levels assessed. Those who received the caffeinated drinks were assigned to the _____ group.

a. survey
b. experimental
c. correlational
d. control

ANSWER: b

168. To assess the effectiveness of the pneumonia vaccine for city residents, Mr. Bromberg wants to administer vaccine injections to all city residents rather than give half of them a placebo injection. Mr. Bromberg is most clearly underestimating the importance of

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a. testing a large sample.
b. operationally defining his procedures.
c. replicating observations of other researchers.
d. creating a control group.

ANSWER: d

169. Which of the following is true for those assigned to a control group?
a. The experimenter exerts the greatest influence on participants' behavior.
b. The research participants are exposed to all the different experimental treatments.
c. The research participants are exposed to the most favorable levels of experimental treatment.
d. The experimental treatment is absent.

ANSWER: d

170. Professor Vescio is studying the potential effects of social interaction on problem solving. In his study, some research participants were instructed to solve problems by working together; other participants were told to solve problems by working alone. Those who worked alone were assigned to the _____ group.
a. experimental
b. survey
c. control
d. correlational

ANSWER: c

171. Being randomly assigned to the experimental group in a research project involves being assigned
a. to that group by chance.
b. to the group in which participants are representative of people in general.
c. in a way that ensures that the independent variable will affect the dependent variable.
d. to the group in which participants all have similar personalities.

ANSWER: a

172. To accurately isolate cause and effect, experimenters should use
a. random assignment.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. case studies.
d. correlation coefficients.

ANSWER: a

173. Theresa is working on her dissertation and is assigning participants to the experimental and control groups by chance. She is using
a. a correlational design.
b. a case study.
c. forced participation.

d. random assignment.

ANSWER: d

174. To assess the impact of test difficulty on persistence of effort, Professor Terry plans to give one group of children relatively easy tests and another group more difficult tests. To reduce the chance that the children in one group are more intelligent than those in the other group, Professor Terry should make use of

a. random assignment.

b. the double-blind procedure.

c. naturalistic observation.

d. operational definitions.

ANSWER: a

175. Research participants are randomly assigned to different groups in an experiment in order to

a. minimize chances that participants in any group know one another.

b. increase chances that participants are representative of people in general.

c. minimize any differences between groups of participants.

d. increase chances that the different groups have the same number of participants.

ANSWER: c

176. One research team randomly assigned hospitalized premature infants either to formula feedings or to breast-milk feedings. Which research method did they use?

a. case study

b. experimentation

c. naturalistic observation

d. correlational research

ANSWER: b

177. A(n) _____ is said to be double-blind when the participants and the research staff are unaware of who has received an actual treatment and who has not.

a. correlation

b. case study

c. survey

d. experiment

ANSWER: d

178. Participants in an experiment are said to be *blind* if they are uninformed about

a. what experimental hypothesis is being tested.

b. whether the experimental findings will be meaningful.

c. how the dependent variable is measured.

d. which experimental treatment, if any, they are receiving.

ANSWER: d

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179. Neither the researchers nor the participants in a study of a weight-loss pill know which participants have actually received a drug designed to help weight loss and which have received a placebo. This investigation involves the use of

a. naturalistic observation.
b. random sampling.
c. the double-blind procedure.
d. replication.

ANSWER: c

180. To minimize the extent to which outcome differences between experimental and control groups can be attributed to placebo effects, researchers make use of

a. random sampling.
b. the double-blind procedure.
c. random assignment.
d. operational definitions.

ANSWER: b

181. An inert substance that may be administered instead of a drug to see if it produces any of the same effects as the drug is called a

a. placebo.
b. scatterplot.
c. case study.
d. replication.

ANSWER: a

182. In a study of the effects of drinking coffee, some participants drank a decaf coffee that actually smelled and tasted like regular coffee. This decaf coffee was a

a. dependent variable.
b. replication.
c. placebo.
d. double blind.

ANSWER: c

183. The relief of pain following the taking of an inactive substance that is perceived to have medicinal benefits illustrates

a. random assignment.
b. hindsight bias.
c. debriefing.
d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: d

184. The placebo effect best illustrates the impact of _____ on feelings and behaviors.

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a. the double-blind procedure
b. random sampling
c. positive expectations
d. regression toward the mean

ANSWER: c

185. In an experimental study, men with erectile disorder received either Viagra or a placebo. In this study, the drug dosage (none versus peak dose) was the
a. confounding variable.
b. dependent variable.
c. operational definition.
d. independent variable.

ANSWER: d

186. In a psychological experiment, the experimental factor that is manipulated by the investigator is called the _____ variable.
a. dependent
b. independent
c. control
d. experimental

ANSWER: b

187. Dr. Flint is conducting an experimental study of the impact of bullying on self-esteem. In his study being bullied would be the _____ variable.
a. replicated
b. dependent
c. confounding
d. independent

ANSWER: d

188. A factor other than the independent variable that might produce an effect in an experiment is called a
a. wording effect.
b. correlation coefficient.
c. placebo effect.
d. confounding variable.

ANSWER: d

189. Factors other than those of interest that can potentially influence the results of a study are called
a. independent variables.
b. dependent variables.
c. confounding variables.

d. randomly assigned variables.

ANSWER: c

190. To help control for possible confounding variables, researchers use

a. experimental designs.

b. the scientific method.

c. random assignment.

d. participation effects.

ANSWER: c

191. If participants in the experimental group of a study of athletic ability are much younger than participants in the control group, the age of the research participants is a

a. dependent variable.

b. correlation coefficient.

c. confounding variable.

d. replication.

ANSWER: c

192. In a psychological experiment, the factor that may be influenced by the manipulated experimental treatment is called the _____ variable.

a. dependent

b. experimental

c. control

d. independent

ANSWER: a

193. Professor Z is studying the effect of exposure to sexual content on sexual thoughts. She assigns students to one of two conditions. In the first condition, participants are exposed to explicit sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in the letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b_d could be completed as "bed," indicating sexual thought, or as "bad," which has no sexual connotation. In the second condition, participants are not exposed to explicit sexual content but are assigned the same word-completion task. The dependent variable is

a. sexual thought.

b. the word-completion task.

c. exposure to explicit sexual content.

d. random assignment.

ANSWER: a

194. To assess the influence of self-esteem on interpersonal attraction, researchers either insulted or complimented students about their physical appearance just before they went on a blind date. In this research, the dependent variable was

a. insults or compliments.

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b. physical appearance.
c. interpersonal attraction.
d. feelings of self-esteem.

ANSWER: c

195. For an experiment designed to study how drinking alcohol might affect romantic attraction, Dr. Washburn clearly identified the procedures used to measure romantic attraction. This illustrates
a. the independent variable.
b. an operational definition.
c. the double-blind procedure.
d. random assignment.

ANSWER: b

196. Assessing how well one variable predicts another variable is to _____ as detecting cause-effect relationships between different variables is to _____.
a. naturalistic observation; case studies
b. descriptive methods; correlational methods
c. a control group; an experimental group
d. correlational research; experimental research

ANSWER: d

197. Observing and recording behavior is the main purpose behind _____ research.
a. descriptive
b. correlational
c. experimental
d. longitudinal

ANSWER: a

198. Examining naturally occurring relationships is the basic purpose of conducting _____ research.
a. descriptive
b. correlational
c. experimental
d. longitudinal

ANSWER: b

199. Which of the following is NOT a weakness of the experimental method?
a. lack of feasibility
b. lack of control of variables
c. reduced generalizability
d. ethical limitations on manipulation of variables

ANSWER: b

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200. Determining a cause-effect relationship is the main purpose of conducting
a. descriptive research.
b. correlational research.
c. an experiment.
d. longitudinal research.
ANSWER: c

201. The simplified reality of laboratory experiments is most helpful in enabling psychologists to
a. predict human behavior in almost all situations.
b. perceive order in completely random events.
c. develop general principles that help explain behavior.
d. observe random samples of human conduct.
ANSWER: c

202. Depression and suicide are more common in North America today than they were a century ago. But in both periods, pessimistic thinking and feelings of loneliness correspond(ed) to a heightened risk of depression and suicide. This best illustrates that _____ play a role in depression and suicide in varied settings.
a. genetic differences
b. unconscious motives
c. early childhood memories
d. common underlying principles
ANSWER: d

203. Professor Jamison is studying the impact of alcohol consumption on driving impairment. She divides participants into two groups. One group gets the treatment, in this case alcohol, and the other group does not. Participants then complete a task to measure their reaction time. Professor Jamison finds that those who had consumed alcohol had a slower reaction time than those who did not consume alcohol. She then concludes that alcohol consumption would impair driving ability. Why is she able to reach this conclusion?
a. She can make this conclusion because she adhered to all research ethics.
b. She did not use deception in her study, making her results more accurate.
c. She is testing theoretical principles that can help explain everyday behaviors.
d. She cannot make this conclusion because participants did not drive in the study.
ANSWER: c

204. Psychologists study animals because
a. animal behavior is just as complex as human behavior.
b. experiments on people are generally considered to be unethical.
c. the ethical treatment of animals is not mandated by professional guidelines.
d. similar processes often underlie animal and human behavior.
ANSWER: d

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205. The first major issue that emerges in debates over experimenting on animals centers on the
a. usefulness of studying biological processes in animals.
b. ethics of placing the well-being of humans above that of animals.
c. obligation to treat information about individual animals with confidentiality.
d. need to obtain the informed consent of animals used in research.
ANSWER: b

206. A major issue that has emerged from debates over the use of animals in psychological research centers on
a. whether operational definitions help to distinguish between animal and human functioning.
b. when use of the double-blind procedure is most appropriate in animal studies.
c. whether experimental methods can reduce the need for descriptive methods in research involving animals.
d. what safeguards should protect the well-being of animals used in research.
ANSWER: d

207. Research on animal subjects has demonstrated that
a. animals can benefit from research.
b. animals are always harmed during research.
c. it is not possible for animals to benefit from research.
d. research using animal subjects is unethical.
ANSWER: a

208. Which of the following is NOT an example of animal research guidelines, as discussed in the text?
a. informed consent
b. companions for social animals
c. humane care
d. minimize discomfort
ANSWER: a

209. Which of the following is NOT included in the ethics code of the APA for utilizing human participants in research?
a. Researchers must obtain potential participants' informed consent to participate.
b. Researchers must keep personal information of participants confidential.
c. Researchers must fully debrief participants following participation in a research study.
d. Researchers must report the results of individual participants.
ANSWER: d

210. Professor Z is studying the effect of exposure to sexual content on sexual thoughts. She assigns students to one of two conditions. In the first condition, participants are exposed to explicit sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in the letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b_d could be completed as "bed," indicating sexual thought, or as "bad," which has no sexual connotation. In the second condition, participants are not exposed to

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explicit sexual content but are assigned the same word-completion task. To ensure ethical treatment of participants, Professor Z will NOT need to

a. obtain participants' informed consent prior to participation.
b. keep personal information about participants confidential.
c. protect his participants from harm and discomfort.
d. report the results of individual participants.

ANSWER: d

211. In an effort to prevent participants in an experiment from trying to confirm the researchers' predictions, psychologists sometimes

a. obtain written promises from participants to respond honestly.
b. treat information about individual participants confidentially.
c. deceive participants about the true purpose of an experiment.
d. allow people to decide for themselves whether they want to participate in an experiment.

ANSWER: c

212. Potential research participants are told enough about an upcoming study to enable them to choose whether they wish to participate. This illustrates the practice of seeking

a. a representative sample.
b. informed consent.
c. an operational definition.
d. a placebo effect.

ANSWER: b

213. The ethics codes of the APA and Britain's BPS urge researchers to

a. avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.
b. forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test.
c. avoid the manipulation of independent variables in research involving human participants.
d. explain the research to the participants after the study has been completed.

ANSWER: d

214. After an experiment, research participants are told its purpose and about any deception they may have experienced. This is called

a. debriefing.
b. replication.
c. informed consent.
d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: a

215. Dr. Carlson wants to conduct a research study that will examine the sexual behaviors of college students. Before she can begin data collection she must submit her research proposal to

a. her institution's review board.

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b. the APA.
c. the BPS.
d. her department chair for review.

ANSWER: a

216. Studies conducted in the late 1990s in which the researcher concluded that children who were administered the MMR vaccination developed autism were
a. withheld from the public intentionally.
b. accurate.
c. never published by academic journals.
d. discovered to be fraudulent.

ANSWER: d

217. Because of a study suggesting that the MMR vaccination caused autism, U.S. measles rates in 2019
a. increased to their highest levels in 25 years.
b. increased only slightly from 2010.
c. decreased by 10 percent compared with the year before.
d. decreased by 25 percent compared with the year before.

ANSWER: a

218. Psychologists' personal values and goals
a. are carefully tested by means of observation and experimentation.
b. lead them to avoid experiments involving human participants.
c. can bias their observations and interpretations.
d. have very little influence on the process of scientific observation.

ANSWER: c

219. Researchers have demonstrated that the way a question is phrased can affect how people respond. This reveals that
a. we tend to generalize from samples that we observe.
b. correlation does not prove causation.
c. the words used can reflect values.
d. an experiment manipulates a factor to determine its effect.

ANSWER: c

220. The study of psychology is potentially dangerous because
a. psychological knowledge can be used for destructive purposes.
b. psychologists generally believe that people are not personally responsible for their actions.
c. psychological research usually necessitates performing stressful experiments on people.
d. psychological research typically violates personal privacy rights.

ANSWER: a

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221. Ian believes that humans use only 10 percent of their brain. He can't remember where he learned this information but is convinced that it is accurate. What would you suggest Ian do to confirm or disconfirm this information?

a. conduct his own study on this to confirm the information
b. try to find the source of the information so that he can quote it when sharing the information with others
c. make sure that he shares this valuable information with others
d. use critical thinking when presented with such round, undocumented numbers

ANSWER: d

222. Once researchers have gathered their data, they may organize that data using

a. descriptive statistics.
b. inferential statistics.
c. a correlation coefficient.
d. experimental research.

ANSWER: a

223. Professor Schmidt has just finished collecting data on the relationship between weather changes and depression. She will use _____ to organize her data.

a. inferential statistics
b. the correlation coefficient
c. descriptive statistics
d. measures of variation

ANSWER: c

224. The average price for different brands of mouthwash could be visually displayed in a(n)

a. normal curve.
b. extrapolation.
c. standard deviation.
d. bar graph.

ANSWER: d

225. When you read a bar graph, it is most important for you to

a. mentally transform the data into a normal curve.
b. identify the value of the standard deviation.
c. note the range and size of the scale values.
d. identify the correct measure of central tendency.

ANSWER: c

226. It's easy to design a _____ to make small differences among groups look large by limiting the range of the y-axis.

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a. normal curve
b. scatterplot
c. bar graph
d. standard deviation

ANSWER: c

227. The most frequently occurring score in a distribution of scores is the
a. mode.
b. median.
c. standard deviation.
d. mean.

ANSWER: a

228. In a group of six individuals, three report annual incomes of $12,000, and the other three report incomes of $14,000, $18,000, and $34,000, respectively. The mode of this group's distribution of annual incomes is
a. $12,000.
b. $15,000.
c. $16,000.
d. $31,000.

ANSWER: a

229. The mean of a distribution of scores is the
a. most frequently occurring score.
b. arithmetic average of all the scores.
c. least frequently occurring score.
d. score exceeded by 50 percent of all the scores.

ANSWER: b

230. Ms. Gui is calculating the arithmetic average, or the _____, of the test scores in her class.
a. mode
b. mean
c. median
d. range

ANSWER: b

231. Which measure of central tendency is used to calculate the average of your school grades?
a. standard deviation
b. median
c. mean
d. mode

ANSWER: c

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232. Mr. and Mrs. Pollak have six children ages 6, 8, 8, 10, 12, and 16. The mean age of the Pollak children is
a. 6.
b. 8.
c. 9.
d. 10.
ANSWER: d

233. The median of a distribution of scores is the
a. most frequently occurring score.
b. difference between the highest and lowest scores.
c. arithmetic average of all the scores.
d. middle score in a distribution of scores.
ANSWER: d

234. During the past year, Gordon and Gus each read 4 books, but Alfred read 10, Ivy read 14, and Meredith read 24. The median number of books read by these individuals was
a. 4.
b. 10.
c. 12.
d. 14.
ANSWER: d

235. Seven members of a boys' club reported the following individual earnings from their sale of cookies: $2, $9, $8, $10, $4, $9, and $7. In this distribution of individual earnings
a. the median is greater than the mean and greater than the mode.
b. the median is less than the mean and less than the mode.
c. the median is greater than the mean and less than the mode.
d. the median is less than the mean and greater than the mode.
ANSWER: c

236. Seven members of a Girl Scout troop report the following individual earnings from their sale of candy: $4, $1, $7, $6, $8, $2, and $7. In this distribution of individual earnings
a. the mean is less than the mode and equal to the median.
b. the mean is equal to the mode and greater than the median.
c. the mean is greater than the mode and greater than the median.
d. the mean is less than the mode and less than the median.
ANSWER: d

237. When a mean is reported on a TV news broadcast, it is most important for readers to
a. determine whether it is statistically significant.
b. consider whether it is distorted by a few extreme cases.

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c. be sure that it represents a standard deviation.
d. assume that it is the midpoint of a normal curve.

ANSWER: b

238. For which of the following distributions of scores would the median most clearly be a more appropriate measure of central tendency than the mean?
a. 10, 22, 8, 9, 6
b. 12, 6, 8, 5, 4
c. 12, 15, 12, 9, 12
d. 23, 7, 3, 27, 16

ANSWER: a

239. When Mr. Junea calculated his students' geometry test scores, he noticed that two students had extremely high scores. Which measure of central tendency is affected most by the scores of these two students?
a. mean
b. standard deviation
c. mode
d. median

ANSWER: a

240. A lopsided distribution of scores in which the mean is much larger than both the mode and median is said to be
a. statistically significant.
b. extrapolated.
c. a standard deviation.
d. skewed.

ANSWER: d

241. In the process of summarizing his data, Professor Stevenson notices that the distribution of scores is lopsided because of a few extreme scores. This means that his distribution
a. is representative of the population.
b. is unbiased.
c. forms a bell-shaped curve.
d. is skewed.

ANSWER: d

242. Median is to range as central tendency is to
a. skewed distribution.
b. mode.
c. correlation.
d. variation.

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ANSWER: d

243. Central tendency is to variation as _____ is to _____.
a. bar graph; normal curve
b. range; skewed distribution
c. mean; standard deviation
d. median; mode
ANSWER: c

244. The difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution is the
a. mean.
b. range.
c. median.
d. standard deviation.
ANSWER: b

245. During the last Mudville High School basketball game, the five starting players scored 10, 6, 24, 12, and 6 points, respectively. For this distribution of scores, the range is
a. 6.
b. 10.
c. 18.
d. 24.
ANSWER: c

246. Your professor reports that on the last exam the lowest score was 52 and the highest score was 98. What is the range for the test scores?
a. 75
b. 150
c. 46
d. 52
ANSWER: c

247. Which measure of variation is affected most by a few extreme scores?
a. standard deviation
b. mean
c. median
d. range
ANSWER: d

248. Which of the following is a measure of the degree of variation among a set of scores?
a. mean

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b. mode
c. standard deviation
d. range

ANSWER: c

249. Eileen wants to know how consistent her golf scores have been during the past season. Which of the following measures would tell her what she wants to know?
a. mean
b. median
c. standard deviation
d. correlation coefficient

ANSWER: c

250. The standard deviation is a computed measure of how much scores vary around the
a. normal curve.
b. median score.
c. mean score.
d. range.

ANSWER: c

251. Although Danielle's history class is sometimes longer or shorter than usual, on average each class is 55 minutes. If the lengths of these classes form a normal curve, which statistic would enable Danielle to estimate the probability that any single class will last somewhere between 52 and 58 minutes?
a. range
b. median
c. correlation coefficient
d. standard deviation

ANSWER: d

252. The symmetrical bell-shaped figure used to represent the distribution of many physical and psychological characteristics is called a
a. bar graph.
b. normal curve.
c. range.
d. standard deviation.

ANSWER: b

253. A normal curve would approximate the distribution of
a. males and females in the total American population.
b. American children enrolled in each of the first through sixth grades.
c. the physical heights of all American women.

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d. all of these data.

ANSWER: c

254. Approximately what percentage of the cases represented by the normal curve fall between –1 and +1 standard deviations from the mean?

a. 16
b. 34
c. 68
d. 95

ANSWER: c

255. If a set of standardized test scores is normally distributed, having a mean of 65 and a standard deviation of 15, approximately 68 percent of the group members receive scores somewhere between

a. 65 and 75.
b. 65 and 80.
c. 55 and 75.
d. 45 and 80.

ANSWER: c

256. Approximately 95 percent of the cases represented by the normal curve fall within _____ standard deviation(s) from the mean.

a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 5

ANSWER: b

257. Approximately what percentage of the cases represented by the normal curve fall between –3 and +3 standard deviations from the mean?

a. 34
b. 68
c. 95
d. 100

ANSWER: d

258. Jerome scored 100 on the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale. What does this mean?

a. He has below-average intelligence.
b. He has above-average intelligence.
c. He is of average intelligence.
d. His intelligence level cannot be determined.

ANSWER: c

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TB1 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

259. If IQ scores are normally distributed, having a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15, approximately what percentage of people have IQ scores somewhere between 70 and 130?

a. 34
b. 50
c. 68
d. 95

ANSWER: d

260. Which of the following provides the best guidance on the significance of an observed difference between two research samples?

a. a skewed distribution
b. percentile scores
c. inferential statistics
d. bar graphs

ANSWER: c

261. To determine whether a difference between groups is reliable and statistically significant, you would use

a. representative samples.
b. data observations.
c. increased number of participants.
d. inferential statistics.

ANSWER: d

262. Statistical reasoning can help us to generalize correctly from a

a. range to a standard deviation.
b. standard deviation to a mean.
c. sample to a population.
d. bar graph to a skewed distribution.

ANSWER: c

263. The best basis for generalizing results is from a(n) _____ sample of cases.

a. variable
b. representative
c. significant
d. unrepresentative

ANSWER: b

264. Professor Heinz wants to examine the impact of parental divorce on childhood outcomes. To do so, he collects data from adult participants who experienced the divorce of their parents when they were children. His participants make up a(n)

a. variable sample.
b. representative sample.

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c. significant sample.
d. unrepresentative sample.

ANSWER: b

265. Which statement is true regarding representative samples?
a. Generalizations based on a few unrepresentative cases are unreliable.
b. Exceptional cases are the best for drawing conclusions that can be generalized to the population.
c. Research usually samples from the entire human population.
d. Fewer cases from an unrepresentative sample are better than many cases from a representative sample.

ANSWER: a

266. Which measure of central tendency is more reliable when the data come from scores with low variability?
a. mean
b. median
c. mode
d. variance

ANSWER: a

267. _____ samples are better than _____ samples.
a. Significant; variable
b. Representative; unrepresentative
c. Variable; representative
d. Significant; unrepresentative

ANSWER: b

268. The precision with which a sample average approximates a population average increases as the
a. standard deviation of the sample increases.
b. standard deviation of the sample decreases.
c. mean of the sample increases.
d. mean of the sample decreases.

ANSWER: b

269. The precision with which a sample average approximates a population average increases as the
a. amount of variability in the sample increases.
b. amount of variability in the sample decreases.
c. mean of the sample increases.
d. mean of the sample decreases.

ANSWER: b

270. A sample average can be used to estimate a population average with greater precision if the sample is

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a. large.
b. a skewed distribution.
c. highly variable.
d. vivid and memorable.

ANSWER: a

271. Which of the following events is the most probable?
a. flipping 6 or more heads in 10 coin flips
b. flipping 60 or more heads in 100 coin flips
c. flipping 600 or more heads in 1000 coin flips
d. All these events are equally probable.

ANSWER: a

272. Jenn earned a 72 on her first psychology exam, a 70 on the second exam, and a 71 on the third exam. What can be said about her exam scores?
a. They are a reliable representation of her performance in the class.
b. She needs to take more exams in order to determine a reliable representation of her class performance.
c. They do not represent her class performance.
d. They demonstrate differences in variability and reliability.

ANSWER: a

273. As the size of a representative sample increases, the _____ of that sample is most likely to decrease.
a. range
b. mean
c. standard deviation
d. median

ANSWER: c

274. To decide whether observed differences between samples reflect actual differences between populations, you should determine the _____ of the observed differences.
a. mean
b. median
c. standard deviation
d. statistical significance

ANSWER: d

275. All statistical tests begin with the assumption that no difference exists between groups. This is called
a. effect size.
b. meta-analysis.
c. statistical significance.

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d. the null hypothesis.

ANSWER: d

276. _____ is a statement of how likely it is that a result (such as a difference between samples) occurred by chance.

a. Standard deviation
b. Statistical significance
c. The range
d. The normal curve

ANSWER: b

277. Dr. Johnson is testing academic differences among African-American and White elementary school children. What would a statistically significant finding mean?

a. There is no difference in academic performance among African-American and White elementary school children.
b. There is a difference in academic performance among African-American and White elementary school children.
c. Compared with White children, African-American elementary school children perform better academically.
d. Compared with African-American children, White elementary school children perform better academically.

ANSWER: b

278. Averages derived from scores with _____ are more reliable than averages based on scores with _____.

a. low variability; high variability
b. low range; high ranges
c. high variability; low variability
d. high ranges; low ranges

ANSWER: a

279. Differences between two sample averages are most likely to be statistically significant if

a. the difference between the samples is large.
b. the standard deviations of the samples are large.
c. both samples are drawn from the same population.
d. the sample means are larger than the sample medians.

ANSWER: a

280. Which of the following is often incorrectly assumed about nonsignificant results?

a. that there is a complete lack of difference between groups
b. that a difference between groups cannot accurately be determined
c. that there is a minimal difference between groups

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d. that there is a clear difference between groups

ANSWER: a

281. A statistically significant difference between two sample groups is NOT likely to be
a. a reflection of differences between the populations they represent.
b. due to chance variation within and between the sample groups.
c. observed more than 5 percent of the time the groups are compared.
d. observed when the two groups are very large.

ANSWER: b

282. Dr. McClusky conducted a study in which he compared academic achievement among middle school students who either played video games at least one hour each day or did not play video games for at least one hour each day. The average scores used for academic achievement were reliable for both groups and the difference between the two groups was relatively large. This means that the results he found can be considered
a. reliable.
b. valid.
c. statistically significant.
d. correlated.

ANSWER: c

283. Statistical significance indicates all of the following EXCEPT
a. the importance of the results.
b. the likelihood that the results happened by chance.
c. the averages from two samples are each reliable measures of their populations.
d. the difference between two populations has any practical significance.

ANSWER: d

284. If results are statistically significant but have a small effect size, the results may
a. lack practical significance.
b. lack a cause-effect relationship.
c. represent a negative relationship.
d. represent a neutral relationship.

ANSWER: a

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TB2 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

1. The speedy, automatic conclusions triggered by _____ may sometimes lead us astray.
   a. random events
   b. commonsense thinking
   c. confounding variables
   d. placebo effects

ANSWER: b

2. Justine's new dorm roommate has the same first name as someone Justine dislikes. Without realizing it, Justine's immediate gut-level reaction to the name has led her to form a negative first impression of her roommate. This best illustrates the dangers of
   a. hindsight bias.
   b. overconfidence.
   c. common sense.
   d. random assignment.

ANSWER: c

3. Which of the following are flaws of commonsense thinking?
   a. case study, naturalistic observation, and survey
   b. repetition, false news, and group identity
   c. effect size, the placebo effect, and confounding variables
   d. hindsight bias, overconfidence, and perceiving order in random events

ANSWER: d

4. The election for Governor of New York is quickly approaching. Prior to the election, the Democratic and Republican candidates seem to be tied. After the winner is announced, Jonas proclaims, "I knew he/she would win! He/She ran a great campaign." This is an example of
   a. hindsight bias.
   b. overconfidence.
   c. scientific inquiry.
   d. perceiving patterns in random events.

ANSWER: a

5. Hindsight bias often leads us to place too much faith in
   a. random sampling.
   b. wording effects.
   c. human intuition.
   d. random assignment.

ANSWER: c

6. Hindsight bias most directly contributes to the perception that psychological
   a. theories are simply reflections of researchers' personal values.
   b. research studies are simplified versions of reality.

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c. theories and observations are merely common sense.
d. research studies are potentially dangerous.

ANSWER: c

7. Anita is told that research supports the value of dental implants for boosting self-esteem. Erika is told that the research has refuted the idea that dental implants boost self-esteem. Both women consider the research findings to be common sense. This best illustrates the power of
a. the placebo effect.
b. hindsight bias.
c. random assignment.
d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: b

8. According to Jessica's grandmother, Hitler's obvious emotional instability made it clear from the beginning of his international conflicts that Germany would inevitably lose World War II. The grandmother's claim best illustrates
a. hindsight bias.
b. the placebo effect.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. random sequencing.

ANSWER: a

9. Dr. Donelian wants to reduce his students' perceptions that psychological research merely documents the obvious. His best strategy would be to ask the students to
a. describe how research predictions were derived from basic psychological principles.
b. predict the outcomes of research studies before they are told the actual results.
c. explain the outcomes of research studies after they are told the actual results.
d. engage in naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: b

10. When provided with three-word puzzles, people underestimate the difficulty of solving the anagrams. This best illustrates
a. confounding variables.
b. perceiving order in random events.
c. wording effects.
d. overconfidence.

ANSWER: d

11. As students prepare for a test, they often believe that they understand the course material better than they actually do. This best illustrates
a. overconfidence.
b. random assignment.

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c. hindsight bias.
d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: a

12. Thinking that she had received a higher grade than most of her classmates, Heidi was surprised to receive just an average grade on her history test. Heidi's experience best illustrates
a. overconfidence.
b. hindsight bias.
c. the placebo effect.
d. perceiving order in random events.

ANSWER: a

13. Philip Tetlock found that predictions made with 80 percent confidence, such as that Quebec would separate from Canada, were right less than 40 percent of the time. These predictions illustrate
a. overconfidence.
b. hindsight bias.
c. critical thinking.
d. a chance-related explanation.

ANSWER: a

14. Which of the following characteristics does NOT describe a superforecaster?
a. They gather facts.
b. They can balance clashing arguments.
c. They avoid overconfidence.
d. They fall prey to hindsight bias.

ANSWER: d

15. The King James Version of the Bible was completed when William Shakespeare was 46 years old. In Psalm 46 of this translation, the forty-sixth word is "shake," and the forty-sixth word from the end is "spear." Before concluding that the biblical translators were trying to be humorous with these specific word placements, you would be best advised to recognize the danger of
a. randomly sampling biblical passages.
b. generalizing from extreme instances.
c. assuming that most people share your opinions.
d. perceiving order in coincidental events.

ANSWER: d

16. George and Garland are fraternal twins who were separated at birth and raised in different countries. When they were finally reunited for the first time as adults, the men were amazed to discover that they were both plumbers, both tennis players, and both loved chocolates. The men would be best advised to recognize the danger of
a. randomly sampling their life experiences.

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b. attributing these three similarities to chance.
c. perceiving order in random events.
d. assuming that most people share their attitudes and interests.

ANSWER: c

17. Which of the following can help us move from false thinking to realistic thinking?
a. hindsight bias
b. overconfidence
c. scientific inquiry
d. perceiving patterns in random events

ANSWER: c

18. Which of the following defines *post-truth*?
a. the idea that people's emotions and personal beliefs tend to override their acceptance of objective facts
b. the tendency to believe, after learning an outcome, that one would have foreseen it
c. the tendency to think that one knows more than they actually do
d. an explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors

ANSWER: a

19. Keri is extremely concerned about immigration policies and immigration reform in America. She believes that immigration should be more restrictive because many immigrants are criminals and will victimize American citizens. What could you say to Keri to correct her belief?
a. "This is probably true but changing immigration policy would not solve the problem."
b. "Right! Most of the victimization and crimes committed against Americans are by illegal immigrants."
c. "Actually, most immigrants are not criminals. In fact, immigrants are 44 percent less likely to be imprisoned."
d. "You are correct. Most immigrants are criminals, but they tend to only victimize one another, not American citizens."

ANSWER: c

20. Which of the following statements regarding political party bias is true?
a. The level of partisan bias is higher among conservatives than among liberals.
b. The level of partisan bias is higher among liberals than among conservatives.
c. There is no partisan bias among liberals or conservatives.
d. The level of partisan bias in both liberals and conservatives is virtually identical.

ANSWER: d

21. "Lies in the guise of news" helps define
a. preregistration.

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b. false news.
c. post-truth.
d. repetition.

ANSWER: b

22. In the 2016 U.S. election cycle, _____ percent of all Twitter-enabled news consumption was fake news.
a. 1
b. 6
c. 17
d. 32

ANSWER: b

23. Recent research has reported that most people
a. cannot tell the difference between high- and low-quality sources of information.
b. can often tell the difference between high- and low-quality sources of information.
c. can distinguish between false and true news reports.
d. can distinguish between false and true information regardless of the topic or content.

ANSWER: b

24. False news related to _____ tends to spread "significantly farther, faster, deeper, and more broadly than the truth."
a. celebrities
b. romance
c. religion
d. politics

ANSWER: d

25. Mary's mother was always concerned about leaving food out that contained mayonnaise. Now Mary believes that foods containing mayonnaise will spoil faster than other foods. Why might Mary believe this false idea?
a. false news
b. repetition
c. availability of powerful examples
d. group identity

ANSWER: b

26. When Barbara was sick with a cold, her mother said to herself "Feed a cold, starve a fever." Why might Barbara's mother believe in this myth?
a. false news
b. repetition
c. availability of powerful examples

d. group identity

ANSWER: b

27. Jeffrey lives in a small country town but fears that a terrorist attack will soon occur. He tells his friend that these attacks are repeatedly reported in the news. This demonstrates how _____ can feed misinformation.
a. false news
b. repetition
c. the availability of powerful examples
d. group identity

ANSWER: c

28. News programs tend to focus on stories that are likely to increase their ratings, such as murders, mass shootings, and terrorist attacks. This explains how _____ can lead to the public's belief of misinformation.
a. false news
b. repetition
c. the availability of powerful examples
d. group identity

ANSWER: c

29. Which of the following is NOT associated with the acceptance of misinformation?
a. false news
b. repetition
c. unmemorable examples
d. group identity

ANSWER: c

30. What of the following provides the best way to help create a real-truth world?
a. critical thinking
b. a scientific mindset
c. embracing critical thinking and a scientific mindset
d. neither critical thinking nor a scientific mindset

ANSWER: c

31. Which of the following is NOT an attribute of the scientific attitude?
a. curiosity
b. skepticism
c. humility
d. hindsight

ANSWER: d

32. In exploring human behavior, contemporary psychologists rely most heavily on

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a. case studies.
b. the psychodynamic perspective.
c. natural selection.
d. the scientific method.

ANSWER: d

33. Scientists who are experts in their field and provide anonymous evaluations of other scientists' research in terms of theory, originality, and accuracy are called
a. meta-analyzers.
b. peer reviewers.
c. experimental researchers.
d. correlational researchers.

ANSWER: b

34. The scientific method is defined as
a. a statistical index of the relationship between two things.
b. a self-correcting process for evaluating ideas with observation and analysis.
c. an experimental procedure in which both the research participants and the research staff are ignorant about whether the research participants have received the treatment or a placebo.
d. a statistical procedure for analyzing the results of multiple studies to reach an overall conclusion.

ANSWER: b

35. An explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors or events is called a(n)
a. independent variable.
b. hypothesis.
c. theory.
d. scatterplot.

ANSWER: c

36. Carl Jung, Sigmund Freud, Albert Bandura, and Abraham Maslow all proposed _____ that they believed would explain personality development.
a. theories
b. patterns in random events
c. the scientific method
d. scientific inquiry

ANSWER: a

37. Howard Gardner, Robert Sternberg, and Charles Spearman developed different _____ regarding intelligence.
a. theories
b. patterns in random events

c. scientific methods
d. scientific inquiries

ANSWER: a

38. According to Professor Federico, we help people who help us because their generosity makes us also want to help others. His idea is an example of
a. an operational definition.
b. informed consent.
c. replication.
d. a theory.

ANSWER: d

39. The value of a(n) _____ is most closely tied to its usefulness in generating testable hypotheses.
a. operational definition
b. case study
c. replication
d. theory

ANSWER: d

40. A testable prediction that is often implied by a theory is called a(n)
a. naturalistic observation.
b. operational definition.
c. dependent variable.
d. hypothesis.

ANSWER: d

41. Hypotheses are best described as
a. assumptions.
b. replications.
c. explanations.
d. predictions.

ANSWER: d

42. Dr. Maldari suggests that because depressive disorders are associated with negative thinking, depressed people would be more likely than nondepressed people to perceive themselves as socially incompetent. Dr. Maldari's prediction regarding people's self-perceptions is an example of a(n)
a. operational definition.
b. placebo effect.
c. confounding variable.
d. hypothesis.

ANSWER: d

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43. Professor Albertson believes that having a best friend in middle school is associated with increased self-esteem among girls. His idea is called a(n)

a. theory.
b. hypothesis.
c. operational definition.
d. hunch.

ANSWER: b

44. Dr. Ioannides believes that parental involvement, peer influence, and socioeconomic status are all related to childhood socialization. This idea is called a(n)

a. theory.
b. hypothesis.
c. operational definition.
d. hunch.

ANSWER: b

45. A statement describing how a researcher manipulates an independent variable is known as a(n)

a. control condition.
b. replication.
c. operational definition.
d. hypothesis.

ANSWER: c

46. In reporting the effect on self-awareness of the arousal sometimes caused by group participation, psychological researchers would specify exactly how they measured self-awareness. They are thereby providing a(n)

a. experimental hypothesis.
b. case study.
c. double-blind procedure.
d. operational definition.

ANSWER: d

47. Mieko is conducting a research study on the effects of parental divorce on their children's academic performance. She is measuring academic performance based on end-of-year class grades. This illustrates

a. the use of theory.
b. an operational definition.
c. an experimental design.
d. survey research.

ANSWER: b

48. Operational definitions are most likely to facilitate

a. replication.

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b. positive correlations.
c. regression toward the mean.
d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: a

49. Replication involves
a. the selection of random samples.
b. randomly assigning research participants to different groups.
c. repeating an earlier research study.
d. rejecting ideas that cannot be scientifically tested.

ANSWER: c

50. To verify the reliability of a new scientific finding, psychological researchers are most likely to engage in
a. naturalistic observation.
b. random sampling.
c. replication.
d. positive correlation.

ANSWER: c

51. Professor Hoover claims that his experimental research demonstrates that reading to your children every day improves their reading skills. How might he best offer further support for the reliability of this finding?
a. replication
b. naturalistic observation
c. case studies
d. correlational research

ANSWER: a

52. Preregistration in psychological science encourages
a. deception and debriefing.
b. planning and approval.
c. replication and debriefing.
d. openness and transparency.

ANSWER: d

53. Replication failures often result when
a. sample sizes are small.
b. sample sizes are exceedingly large.
c. samples are unbiased.
d. samples are randomly selected.

ANSWER: a

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54. Professor Thomas is conducting a research study on the effects of prosocial media exposure and prosocial behaviors among consumers. What advice would you give him to help ensure that his findings are accurate and can be replicated by future researchers?

a. "Make sure you befriend your participants."
b. "Make sure you explain your hypotheses to participants in your study."
c. "Make sure you include a large sample of participants in your study."
d. "Make sure you only include fifteen participants in your study."

ANSWER: c

55. Dr. Jones is preparing to start a new research study. He has openly communicated his hypotheses, study design, plan for data collection, and how he intends to analyze the data in order to test his hypotheses. He is engaging in

a. preregistration.
b. replication.
c. prediction.
d. debriefing.

ANSWER: a

56. Which of the following prevents researchers from later modifying their study, such as changing their hypotheses to fit the data?

a. a meta-analysis
b. preregistration
c. peer review
d. repetition

ANSWER: b

57. Dr. Marilyn is conducting a research study in hopes of identifying factors that influence the impact of serial migration on children. She is conducting _____ research.

a. exploratory
b. confirmatory
c. correlational
d. replication

ANSWER: a

58. Studies conducted to test and confirm theories are referred to as _____ research.

a. exploratory
b. confirmatory
c. correlational
d. replication

ANSWER: b

59. A statistical procedure for analyzing the results of multiple studies to reach an overall conclusion is referred

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to as a(n)

a. longitudinal study.
b. meta-analysis.
c. experimental design.
d. case study.

ANSWER: b

60. Dr. Deliscar is combining the results of many studies that have examined factors related to academic performance among college students. He is conducting a(n)

a. survey.
b. correlation.
c. experiment.
d. meta-analysis.

ANSWER: d

61. A descriptive method in which one individual or group is studied in great depth is called a(n)

a. replication.
b. case study.
c. experiment.
d. double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: b

62. Case studies have helped us to understand psychological concepts related to

a. brain damage.
b. childhood cognition.
c. animal intelligence.
d. all of these instances.

ANSWER: d

63. To better understand how brain damage influences behavior, Dr. Carpenter carefully observes and questions two football players who have suffered a concussion. Which research method is Dr. Carpenter using?

a. random sampling
b. the survey
c. the case study
d. experimentation

ANSWER: c

64. Claire, who is transgender, suffers from gender dysphoria; that is, she feels distress over her transgender status. To better understand this issue, her therapist is studying Claire in depth. His study is referred to as

a. a case study.
b. naturalistic observation.

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c. correlational research.
d. an experiment.

ANSWER: a

65. Jean Piaget developed his ideas about children's thinking after carefully observing and questioning only a few children. Which research method did he use?
a. the survey
b. the double-blind procedure
c. the case study
d. random assignment

ANSWER: c

66. Those who rely on the case-study method need to be especially alert to the dangers of
a. the double-blind procedure.
b. replication.
c. random assignment.
d. false generalization.

ANSWER: d

67. After carefully studying how a few auto mechanics dealt with the loss of their jobs, Dr. Phong began to overestimate the national rate of unemployment. In this instance, Dr. Phong should be warned that _____ may be misleading.
a. surveys
b. case studies
c. dependent variables
d. random samples

ANSWER: b

68. Case study is to _____ as naturalistic observation is to _____.
a. obtaining the self-reported attitudes of a group; determining the extent to which two factors vary together
b. studying one individual or group in depth; observing and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations
c. determining the extent to which two factors vary together; obtaining the self-reported attitudes of a group
d. observing and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations; studying one individual or group in depth

ANSWER: b

69. Naturalistic observation is a
a. procedure for statistically synthesizing a body of scientific evidence.
b. descriptive technique of monitoring and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations without

trying to change or control the situation.

c. descriptive technique for obtaining the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a particular group.

d. research method in which an investigator manipulates one or more factors to observe the effect on some behavior or mental process.

ANSWER: b

70. Researchers make no effort to manipulate or control factors when they engage in

a. naturalistic observation.

b. the double-blind procedure.

c. replication.

d. experimentation.

ANSWER: a

71. Professor Schiff is interested in how teenagers behave while taking a city bus. To find out, he rides the bus for three consecutive hours every day over a three-week period. Which research method is he using?

a. case study

b. experiment

c. naturalistic observation

d. survey

ANSWER: c

72. Naturalistic observation is most useful for

a. describing behaviors.

b. predicting attitudes.

c. explaining complex emotions.

d. detecting cause-effect relationships.

ANSWER: a

73. Using data from Facebook, researchers have found that people from countries with lower economic status are more likely to solicit Facebook friendship with those in higher-status countries than vice versa. This information was obtained by means of

a. case studies.

b. experimentation.

c. naturalistic observation.

d. surveys.

ANSWER: c

74. A count of positive and negative words in millions of Twitter messages suggests that people seem happiest on

a. Mondays.

b. Wednesdays.

c. Fridays.

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d. Sundays.

ANSWER: d

75. One study found that the proportion of anger-related words in 148 million tweets from 1347 U.S. counties predicted the counties' heart disease rates. This research best illustrates the use of

a. a case study.
b. experimentation.
c. a survey.
d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: d

76. Researchers have been able to determine a geographical area's level of racism and depression based on

a. local news reports.
b. people's word searches and the questions they ask on Google.
c. talk show topics during prime time.
d. popular songs played on the local radio station.

ANSWER: b

77. Which research method would be most effective for identifying the mating rituals of North American deer?

a. survey research
b. naturalistic observation
c. experimentation
d. the double-blind procedure

ANSWER: b

78. To describe chimpanzee family structures, researchers are most likely to make use of

a. survey research.
b. random assignment.
c. experimental methods.
d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: d

79. In comparing the pace of life in 31 countries, Robert Levine and Ara Norenzayan found that the pace is fastest in Japan and Western Europe and slower in economically less-developed countries. What research method did they use?

a. case study
b. experiment
c. naturalistic observation
d. survey

ANSWER: c

80. To study the level of happiness in marriages, Dr. Brunkhorst carefully observed and recorded patterns of

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verbal and nonverbal behaviors among married couples. Which research method did Dr. Brunkhorst employ?

a. naturalistic observation
b. the survey
c. the case study
d. experimentation

ANSWER: a

81. Dr. Jeffers is studying risky driving among college students. Which research method is she most likely to use?

a. survey
b. experiment
c. case study
d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: a

82. The survey is a research method in which

a. individuals are carefully observed in their natural environment.
b. a representative random sample of individuals is questioned regarding their attitudes or behaviors.
c. an individual or group is studied in great depth.
d. an investigator determines the extent to which two variables influence each other.

ANSWER: b

83. The finding that 68 percent of people say that religion is important in their daily life was derived from the use of which research method?

a. survey
b. experiment
c. case study
d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: a

84. Which of the following techniques would be the most effective way of investigating the relationship between the religious beliefs and the economic status of North Americans?

a. the survey
b. naturalistic observation
c. experimentation
d. the case study

ANSWER: a

85. Most of the people responding to a national survey agreed that "classroom prayer should not be allowed in public schools." Only 33 percent of the people in a similar survey agreed that "classroom prayer in public schools should be banned." These differing findings best illustrate the importance of

a. representative samples.

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b. the placebo effect.
c. random assignment.
d. wording effects.

ANSWER: d

86. In her research, Jan has noticed that when participants are asked, "Do you believe teachers should be armed," they generally answer "No." However, when participants are asked, "Do you believe that teachers should be able to protect themselves at work," most answer "Yes." This demonstrates how _____ can affect how participants respond to questions.

a. random sampling
b. the use of a placebo
c. research design
d. wording

ANSWER: d

87. Researchers examining people's opinion on same-sex marriage have found that respondents are more likely to support references to "marriage equality" than "gay marriage." This finding demonstrates

a. random sampling.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. wording effects.
d. the case study.

ANSWER: c

88. Mrs. Jacobs concludes that girls are not as skilled as boys at math because most of the students in her remedial math classes are girls. Mrs. Jacobs' conclusion best illustrates the danger of

a. random assignment.
b. generalizing from vivid cases.
c. confusing correlation with causation.
d. random sampling.

ANSWER: b

89. Whenever Alice has observed a person cashing a welfare check, the person has been a Black female. Alice has fallen victim to

a. sampling bias.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. a case study.
d. random sampling.

ANSWER: a

90. Researchers observe random samples because these samples are likely to be

a. easy to observe.
b. homogeneous.

c. representative.
d. easy to debrief.

ANSWER: c

91. The teenagers in Mr. Louis' neighborhood laugh at his large belly. He concludes that today's teens are typically cruel and insensitive. Mr. Louis ought to remind himself that reasonable generalizations depend on
a. observing representative samples.
b. recognizing that others may not share our opinions.
c. realizing that correlation does not mean causation.
d. eliminating confounding variables.

ANSWER: a

92. A random sample of a large group of people is one in which
a. the number of people included in the sample is determined by chance.
b. every person in the large group has an equal chance of being included in the sample.
c. personality differences among those in the sample are practically nonexistent.
d. all of these situations are true.

ANSWER: b

93. A population can be defined as
a. all those in a group being studied.
b. a determination of how two factors vary together.
c. the needed sample to determine cause-effect relationships.
d. a subset of the group being studied.

ANSWER: a

94. To learn about the religious attitudes of all students enrolled at California State University, Professor Upadana randomly selected 800 of these students to complete a questionnaire. In this instance, all the students enrolled at California State University are considered to be the
a. independent variable.
b. representative sample.
c. control condition.
d. population.

ANSWER: d

95. Which procedure helps to ensure that the participants in a survey are representative of a larger population?
a. random assignment
b. replication
c. naturalistic observation
d. random sampling

ANSWER: d

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96. Government statistics can be used as benchmarks to help assess the
    a. replication crisis.
    b. findings of meta analyses.
    c. accuracy of survey results.
    d. preregistration of studies.

ANSWER: c

97. Website polls and call-in phone surveys may yield unrepresentative results when they fail to use
    a. operational definitions.
    b. random sampling.
    c. scatterplots.
    d. double-blind procedures.

ANSWER: b

98. How might researchers have explained why the election polls incorrectly predicted that Hillary Clinton would win the 2016 presidential election?
    a. lack of random sampling
    b. biased interpretation of results
    c. large sample size
    d. incorrect population

ANSWER: a

99. Which of the following is a measure of the extent to which two factors vary together?
    a. replication
    b. experimentation
    c. correlation
    d. extrapolation

ANSWER: c

100. Naturalistic observations and surveys often show us that one trait or behavior tends to coincide with another. This means that
    a. they correlate.
    b. one behavior caused the other.
    c. it is a coincidence.
    d. they are not related.

ANSWER: a

101. A correlation coefficient is a
    a. confounding variable.
    b. statistical index.
    c. dependent variable.

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d. double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: b

102. The statistical measure that reveals the extent to which two things relate is called

a. naturalistic observation.
b. meta-analysis.
c. a correlation coefficient.
d. a survey.

ANSWER: c

103. A correlation coefficient is

a. the tendency for extreme scores to fall back toward the average.
b. a statistical measure of the extent to which two factors vary together.
c. a graphed cluster of dots, each of which represents the value of two variables.
d. the perception of a relationship where none exists.

ANSWER: b

104. Which of the following statistical measures is most helpful for indicating the extent to which college or university grades predict income?

a. a scatterplot
b. a random sample
c. a correlation coefficient
d. an independent variable

ANSWER: c

105. Professor Matthews has found that students who take notes by hand often perform better on class assessments than those who use their laptop. Based on his observations, he can say which of the following?

a. Students who take notes by hand are more motivated to learn.
b. Students who use their laptop are lazy.
c. Taking notes by hand is correlated with higher grades.
d. Professor Matthews cannot make any such statement.

ANSWER: c

106. Dr. C has found that teenagers whose parents read to them as children are more likely to do well academically. He can reach which conclusion?

a. Reading to children causes high academic performance.
b. Teenagers who are naturally intelligent are more likely to be interested in books as children.
c. Reading to children is correlated with high academic performance.
d. Dr. C cannot make any such statement.

ANSWER: c

107. Wayne is researching the relationship between violent music lyrics and aggressiveness. Which research

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design would be most appropriate?

a. correlation
b. experiment
c. naturalistic observation
d. case study

ANSWER: a

108. In assessing the extent to which death rates increase as people age, researchers are using correlational research to learn how two _____ are related.

a. random samples
b. case studies
c. statistical indexes
d. variables

ANSWER: d

109. A scatterplot graphically depicts the

a. standard deviation of a distribution of scores.
b. arithmetic average of a distribution of scores.
c. total population from which samples may be drawn.
d. degree of relationship between two variables.

ANSWER: d

110. A correlation coefficient can range in value from

a. 0 to 100.
b. 0 to 1.00.
c. 1 to 99.
d. –1.00 to +1.00.

ANSWER: d

111. Which of the following correlations between annual income and education level would best enable you to predict annual income on the basis of level of education?

a. +.05
b. –.01
c. +.10
d. +.50

ANSWER: d

112. Which of the following correlations expresses the strongest degree of relationship between two variables?

a. +.10
b. –.67
c. –.10

d. +.59

ANSWER: b

113. A correlation between levels of impulsiveness and annual income of –.75 would indicate that
a. lower levels of impulsiveness are associated with lower levels of annual income.
b. higher levels of annual income are associated with lower levels of impulsiveness.
c. it is impossible to predict annual income levels from knowledge of impulsiveness levels.
d. impulsiveness has no causal influence on annual income.

ANSWER: b

114. Margaret has found that advanced maternal age is related to an increase in autism spectrum disorder among children. This is an example of
a. a positive correlation.
b. a negative correlation.
c. a neutral relationship.
d. no relationship.

ANSWER: a

115. If university graduates typically earn more money than high school graduates, this would indicate that level of education and income are
a. positively correlated.
b. independent variables.
c. dependent variables.
d. negatively correlated.

ANSWER: a

116. A positive correlation between conscientiousness and high grades would indicate that
a. a high level of conscientiousness contributes to high grades.
b. high grades contribute to an increase in conscientiousness.
c. those who are more conscientious get higher grades than those who are less conscientious.
d. all of these statements are correct.

ANSWER: c

117. A researcher would be most likely to discover a negative correlation between
a. body height and body weight.
b. self-esteem and depression.
c. education and personal wealth.
d. intelligence and academic success.

ANSWER: b

118. When 2291 Czech and Slovakian volunteers were asked to rate their fear and disgust of certain animals, researchers found

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a. a negative correlation between their fear and disgust of certain animals.
b. no correlation between their fear and disgust of certain animals.
c. inconsistent correlations between their fear and disgust of certain animals.
d. a positive correlation between their fear and disgust of certain animals.

ANSWER: d

119. The perception of a relationship between two variables that does not exist is called
a. an illusory correlation.
b. a positive correlation.
c. a negative correlation.
d. regression toward the mean.

ANSWER: a

120. Reddy believes he is much more likely to win at Powerball if he chooses the numbers than if the numbers are randomly generated by a computer program. Reddy's belief best illustrates
a. regression toward the mean.
b. an independent variable.
c. an illusion of control.
d. a scatterplot.

ANSWER: c

121. Jeremias dreamed that a beautiful young woman he had met the previous day accepted his dinner invitation. When she actually did accept his invitation several days later, Jeremias concluded that dreams accurately predict future events. His belief best illustrates
a. regression toward the mean.
b. an illusory correlation.
c. random assignment.
d. a scatterplot.

ANSWER: b

122. Which statistical phenomenon refers to the tendency for extraordinary or unusual events to be followed by more ordinary events?
a. random sampling
b. replication
c. regression toward the mean
d. illusory correlation

ANSWER: c

123. Students who score much higher on an exam than they usually do can reasonably anticipate _____ scores when they are retested.
a. very low
b. somewhat lower

c. equally high
d. even higher

ANSWER: b

124. Unusual ESP subjects who defy chance when first tested nearly always lose their "psychic powers" when retested. This decline is best explained in terms of
a. illusory correlation.
b. regression toward the mean.
c. a placebo effect.
d. a confounding variable.

ANSWER: b

125. Although Chickie once scored 40 points during a championship college basketball game, she was subsequently unable to beat or match this record no matter how hard she tried. Her experience may be at least partially explained in terms of
a. an illusion of control.
b. regression toward the mean.
c. illusory correlation.
d. random assignment.

ANSWER: b

126. Why is the finding that "increased parental support for college results in lower grades" problematic?
a. It was derived from a survey.
b. Correlation does not prove causation.
c. The experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated.
d. This finding is not problematic.

ANSWER: b

127. Why is the finding that "people with mental illness are more likely to smoke" problematic?
a. It was derived from a survey.
b. Correlation does not prove causation.
c. The experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated.
d. This finding is not problematic.

ANSWER: b

128. Why is the report that "teens who do not get enough sleep are at an increased risk for mental health problems" problematic?
a. It was derived from a survey study.
b. Correlation does not prove causation.
c. The experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated.
d. This report is not problematic.

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ANSWER: b

129. People who are depressed are also particularly likely to have low self-esteem. This does not necessarily indicate that depression triggers low self-esteem. Why?

a. Random sequences often don't look random.
b. A placebo effect may be operating.
c. Correlation does not prove causation.
d. Events seem more probable in hindsight.

ANSWER: c

130. Following the scientific discovery that the brain's hypothalamus is significantly larger in obese individuals than in thin people, a news headline announced: "Enlarged Hypothalamus Triggers Excessive Eating." James, the headline writer, should most clearly be warned about the dangers of

a. the placebo effect.
b. regression toward the mean.
c. confusing association with causation.
d. generalizing from unrepresentative samples.

ANSWER: c

131. If psychologists discovered that people who live in poverty have more aggressive children than wealthy people, this would clearly indicate that

a. poverty has a negative influence on children's behavior.
b. the factors that lead to poverty also cause aggressive behavior.
c. people's economic status and the aggressiveness of their children are negatively correlated.
d. all of these statements are correct.

ANSWER: c

132. An *experiment* is defined as a

a. self-correcting process for asking questions and observing nature's answers.
b. measure of the extent to which two factors vary together.
c. research method in which an investigator manipulates one or more factors to observe the effect on some behavior or mental process.
d. technique for obtaining the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a particular group.

ANSWER: c

133. Incorrectly interpreting a correlation between two factors as evidence of causation is best avoided by making use of

a. experiments.
b. survey research.
c. case studies.
d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: a

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134. Which research design manipulates a factor to determine its effect on another factor?
a. survey
b. naturalistic observation
c. experiment
d. correlational design
ANSWER: c

135. A research method in which an investigator manipulates factors that potentially produce a particular effect is called a(n)
a. survey.
b. experiment.
c. case study.
d. correlation.
ANSWER: b

136. The experiment is a research method in which
a. a random sample of individuals are questioned about their opinions and behaviors.
b. individuals are carefully observed in their natural environment.
c. a researcher manipulates one or more factors that might affect behavior.
d. an individual is studied in great depth.
ANSWER: c

137. To maximize control over the factors they are studying, researchers engage in
a. case studies.
b. correlational research.
c. experimentation.
d. surveys.
ANSWER: c

138. Which of the following research methods would most effectively demonstrate that eating healthy foods improves people's memories?
a. experiment
b. naturalistic observation
c. survey
d. case study
ANSWER: a

139. Experimentation is more useful than correlational research for testing the claim that
a. children who view a great deal of television violence are also likely to be unusually aggressive.
b. people who exercise frequently are less likely to suffer from depression than infrequent exercisers.

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c. people's energy and happiness levels are increased by a good marriage.
d. people who drink higher-than-average amounts of coffee are also likely to drink higher-than-average amounts of tea.

ANSWER: c

140. Unlike correlational studies, experiments involve
a. operationally defining research procedures.
b. manipulating the factors of interest.
c. studying observable behaviors.
d. replication of previous research.

ANSWER: b

141. The most effective way of assessing the impact of testosterone-replacement therapy on men's sexual functioning is by means of
a. case studies.
b. experiments.
c. correlational measurement.
d. naturalistic observations.

ANSWER: b

142. In an experiment, the experimental group is the group that
a. receives a placebo.
b. is informed about which treatment they are receiving.
c. is exposed to the treatment being tested by the experiment.
d. is not fully debriefed following the completion of the experiment.

ANSWER: c

143. In an experiment, the group that is not exposed to the treatment being tested is called the _____ group.
a. standardized
b. naturalistic
c. placebo
d. control

ANSWER: d

144. To provide a comparison for evaluating the effects of a specific treatment, experimenters make use of a(n)
a. dependent variable.
b. independent variable.
c. control group.
d. experimental group.

ANSWER: c

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145. Dr. Watson is conducting an experiment designed to study the effectiveness of a new drug for treating Parkinson's. Research participants who receive a placebo have been assigned to the _____ group.

a. dependent variable
b. correlational
c. experimental
d. control

ANSWER: d

146. Dr. Maldari would like to study the relationship between room lighting and college students' test performance. He randomly assigns students to two groups. The first group takes an exam in a dimly lit room and the second group takes the same exam in a regularly lit room. Which is the control group?

a. the group of students who were randomly assigned to one of the two conditions
b. the group of students who took the exam in the dimly lit room
c. the group of students who took the exam in the regularly lit room
d. There is no control group because this is a naturalistic observation research design.

ANSWER: c

147. Professor Z is studying the effect of exposure to sexual content on sexual thoughts. She assigns students to one of two conditions. In the first condition, participants are exposed to explicit sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in the letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b_d could be completed as "bed," indicating sexual thought, or as "bad," which has no sexual connotation. In the second condition, participants are not exposed to explicit sexual content but are assigned the same word-completion task. The control group is the group of participants who

a. were not exposed to explicit sexual content.
b. were exposed to explicit sexual content.
c. completed the word as "bad."
d. completed the word as "bed."

ANSWER: a

148. The use of _____ effectively equalizes the groups in an experimental design.

a. a correlation coefficient
b. random assignment
c. a control group
d. the scientific method

ANSWER: b

149. In a test of the effects of vaping on physical health and development, groups of chimpanzees were raised in either a smoke-free or smoky environment. Chimps in the smoky environment were assigned to the _____ group.

a. correlational
b. survey

c. control
d. experimental

ANSWER: d

150. Random assignment is most likely to be used in _____ research.
a. survey
b. case study
c. correlational
d. experimental

ANSWER: d

151. To minimize any differences between participants who are in the control and experimental groups, psychologists make use of
a. random assignment.
b. replication.
c. random sampling.
d. correlation.

ANSWER: a

152. Professor Pendergast wants to be sure that her research findings do not result from gender or personality differences between participants in the experimental and control groups. She should use
a. replication.
b. random assignment.
c. operational definitions.
d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: b

153. To study the effects of crowding on worker productivity, Professor Thomas and his assistants have one group of people work in a crowded room and a second group work in a room with only a few people. To be sure that any differences in the productivity of the two groups actually result from the differing amount of people in the room, the researcher should use
a. the case study.
b. correlational measurement.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. random assignment.

ANSWER: d

154. Random sampling is to _____ as random assignment is to _____.
a. correlational studies; case studies
b. surveys; experiments
c. replication; correlation
d. description; prediction

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ANSWER: b

155. In a research study in which participants either deactivated their Facebook account for four weeks or maintained their current social media use on Facebook, researchers found
a. that those who continued their social media use on Facebook spent more time with friends and family and reported greater happiness than those who deactivated their account.
b. that those who deactivated their Facebook account spent more time with friends and family and reported greater happiness than those who maintained their social media use on Facebook.
c. no difference between participants who maintained their social media use and those who deactivated their Facebook account.
d. that those who reported that they deactivated their Facebook account, in fact, did not do so and maintained their social media use.

ANSWER: b

156. In a drug-treatment study, participants given a pill containing no actual drug are receiving a
a. random sample.
b. double blind.
c. replication.
d. placebo.

ANSWER: d

157. Research participants and research staff are unaware of which participants received a placebo and which participants received an actual drug. This illustrates
a. naturalistic observation.
b. illusory correlation.
c. a confounding variable.
d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: d

158. The double-blind procedure is most likely to be used in _____ research.
a. survey
b. case study
c. correlational
d. experimental

ANSWER: d

159. Dr. Schmidt and colleagues want to test the effectiveness of a new brand of pain pill against the effectiveness of a well-known, older brand. To prevent any expectations about brand effectiveness from influencing their experimental test, the researchers are likely to make use of
a. random sampling.
b. replication.
c. operational definitions.

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d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: d

160. Derek has volunteered to participate in an experiment evaluating the effectiveness of acetaminophen. Neither he nor the experimenters know whether the pills he takes during the experiment contain acetaminophen or are merely placebos. The investigators are apparently making use of

a. naturalistic observation.

b. a confounding variable.

c. the double-blind procedure.

d. random sampling.

ANSWER: c

161. The healing power of positive expectations is best illustrated by

a. replication.

b. debriefing.

c. the placebo effect.

d. regression toward the mean.

ANSWER: c

162. Judith suffers from depression and believes that she is taking medication to help treat her depression. The medication she is taking is actually a sugar pill. Her depression is declining as she is taking the medication. This is known as

a. random assignment.

b. hindsight bias.

c. debriefing.

d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: d

163. In a psychological experiment, researchers are interested in studying the potential effects of the _____ variable.

a. dependent

b. confounding

c. independent

d. random

ANSWER: c

164. Dr. Nuguse would like to study the relationship between room lighting and college students' test performance. He randomly assigns college students to one of two groups. The first group takes an exam in a dimly lit room and the second group takes the same exam in a regularly lit room. What is the independent variable?

a. room lighting

b. exam scores

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c. random assignment
d. Dr. Branch

ANSWER: a

165. Dr. Nuguse would like to study the relationship between room lighting and college students' test performance. He randomly assigns college students to one of two groups. The first group takes an exam in a dimly lit room and the second group takes the same exam in a regularly lit room. What is the dependent variable?

a. room lighting
b. exam scores
c. random assignment
d. Dr. Branch

ANSWER: b

166. Professor Z is studying the effect of exposure to sexual content on sexual thoughts. She assigns students to one of two conditions. In the first condition, participants are exposed to explicit sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in the letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b_d could be completed as "bed," indicating sexual thought, or as "bad," which has no sexual connotation. In the second condition, participants are not exposed to explicit sexual content but are assigned the same word-completion task. What is the independent variable?

a. sexual thought
b. the word-completion task
c. exposure to explicit sexual content
d. random assignment

ANSWER: c

167. Psychology research uses the scientific method but also requires creativity on the part of the researcher. Which of the following would NOT explain why creativity is needed?

a. Researchers design studies.
b. Researchers randomly assign participants to conditions.
c. Researchers measure target behaviors.
d. Researchers interpret results.

ANSWER: b

168. Distinguishing between an experimental group and a control group is most relevant to specifying the nature of

a. random sampling.
b. confounding variables.
c. a standard deviation.
d. independent variables.

ANSWER: d

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169. To study some effects of drug use, Dr. Tudosa tested the physical coordination skills of 20-year-old men who had just smoked either 1, 2, or no marijuana joints. In this study, the independent variable consisted of
a. the age of the research participants.
b. the physical coordination skills of the research participants.
c. the amount of marijuana smoked.
d. the effects of marijuana smoking.

ANSWER: c

170. Which of the following best describes a confounding variable?
a. the variable whose effect is being studied
b. a factor other than the factor being studied that might influence a study's results
c. the variable that may change when the independent variable is manipulated
d. in an experiment, the group exposed to the treatment

ANSWER: b

171. Professor Carlson has conducted several studies on the impact of parental divorce on adult children. While the experience of divorce has a lasting impact on adult children, other factors are also involved and may affect her results. Those other factors are called
a. wording effects.
b. correlation coefficients.
c. placebo effects.
d. confounding variables.

ANSWER: d

172. Which procedure is most likely to be used to control for possible confounding variables?
a. debriefing
b. informed consent
c. random assignment
d. standard deviation

ANSWER: c

173. The dependent variable in an experiment is the factor
a. that is directly manipulated by the investigator.
b. that may be influenced by the experimental treatment.
c. whose effect is being studied.
d. that causes the behavior being studied.

ANSWER: b

174. In an experimental study of the extent to which mental alertness is stimulated by coffee, mental alertness would be the
a. control condition.
b. experimental condition.

c. independent variable.
d. dependent variable.

ANSWER: d

175. Independent variables are given _____, which specify the procedures that manipulate the variable in a research study. Dependent variables are given _____, which outline how the variables will be measured.
a. operational definitions; operational definitions
b. confounding variables; manipulating variables
c. operational definitions; confounding variables
d. operational definitions; manipulating variables

ANSWER: a

176. Case studies, naturalistic observations, and surveys are all _____ research methods.
a. descriptive
b. correlational
c. experimental
d. longitudinal

ANSWER: a

177. Which research method involves collecting data on two or more variables without manipulating the variables?
a. descriptive
b. correlational
c. experimental
d. longitudinal

ANSWER: b

178. Which of the following is a limitation of correlational research?
a. single cases may be misleading
b. cause and effect cannot be determined
c. lack of generalizability
d. ethical considerations

ANSWER: b

179. Conducting a case study best illustrates
a. random sampling.
b. correlational research.
c. the double-blind procedure.
d. a descriptive method.

ANSWER: d

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180. Which research method involves manipulating one or more factors and using random assignment of participants?

a. descriptive
b. correlational
c. experimental
d. longitudinal

ANSWER: c

181. Which of the following is NOT a possible limitation of the experimental research design?

a. the design may not be possible for a research topic
b. results of the study may not generalize to other contexts
c. it may not be ethical to manipulate certain variables
d. cause and effect cannot be determined

ANSWER: d

182. Psychology experiments are typically designed to

a. test principles that help explain behavior.
b. observe behaviors that are unobservable outside the laboratory.
c. re-create the naturally occurring conditions that influence people's daily behaviors.
d. observe a truly random sample of human or animal behavior.

ANSWER: a

183. Tall women are considered especially beautiful in one country; in another country, short women are seen as particularly attractive. In both countries, however, women perceived as very beautiful receive special treatment. This best illustrates that _____ play a role in the special treatment people receive in varied settings.

a. theoretical principles
b. gender differences
c. unconscious preferences
d. wording effects

ANSWER: a

184. Psychologists study animals because

a. they want to understand how different species think and behave.
b. animal physiology is often simpler and easier to understand than human physiology.
c. it is more permissible to conduct certain types of research with animals than with humans.
d. of all of these reasons.

ANSWER: d

185. Which of the following animals resembles humans in how they cope with stress?

a. honeybees
b. rats

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c. whales
d. cats

ANSWER: a

186. Evidence indicates that most animal researchers
a. support government regulations protecting the humane care of animals used in research.
b. believe the well-being of animals used in research studies should be placed above the well-being of humans.
c. think animals should be used only in research studies that directly benefit the animals involved in those studies.
d. insist that animals should be fully debriefed following their use in research studies.

ANSWER: a

187. The British Psychological Society and the American Psychological Association have issued guidelines for animal research. These guidelines call for
a. housing social animals with companions.
b. ensuring the health of research animals.
c. minimizing the infliction of pain on research animals.
d. all of these requirements.

ANSWER: d

188. Who is more likely to support the use of animals in scientific research?
a. Abigail, who has little knowledge of the scientific method
b. Jerry, who is a skeptic and believes that science is never accurate
c. Bryson, who has minimal knowledge of science
d. Bree, who is well-versed in science and the scientific method

ANSWER: d

189. Psychologists occasionally deceive research participants about the true purpose of an experiment in order to prevent them from
a. worrying about the potential harm or discomfort they may experience.
b. realizing that their privacy is being violated.
c. deciding that they really don't want to take part in the experiment.
d. trying to confirm the experimenters' predictions.

ANSWER: d

190. Ethical principles developed by the APA and Britain's BPS urge investigators to
a. forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test.
b. avoid the use of laboratory experiments when the behaviors of interest can be directly observed in natural settings.
c. ensure that research participants give informed consent before participating in the research.
d. avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.

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ANSWER: c

191. Dr. Nuguse would like to study the relationship between room lighting and college students' test performance. He randomly assigns college students to one of two groups. The first group takes an exam in a dimly lit room and the second group takes the same exam in a regularly lit room. To ensure ethical treatment of participants, Dr. Nuguse will NOT need to

a. obtain participants' informed consent prior to participation.
b. keep personal information about participants confidential.
c. protect his participants from harm and discomfort.
d. report individual participants' results.

ANSWER: d

192. The principle of informed consent is most directly relevant to people's right to

a. choose whether they wish to participate in a research study.
b. know whether they are assigned to an experimental or control group.
c. replicate the results of a research study.
d. be fully debriefed following their participation in research.

ANSWER: a

193. Debriefing refers to

a. a technique for assessing the attitudes of those who respond to a survey.
b. repeating a research study with a different set of participants than those in the original study.
c. a procedure designed to inhibit the placebo effect.
d. explaining a research study to participants after the study is completed.

ANSWER: d

194. Sam is a college professor working on a research paper. He has just finished collecting data from his participants and now is explaining to them the purpose of the study and any type of deception he used. Sam's explanation is called

a. a placebo.
b. random assignment.
c. the double-blind procedure.
d. debriefing.

ANSWER: d

195. Which of the following is considered to be the most important scientific value according to leading scientists?

a. honesty
b. curiosity
c. perseverance
d. overconfidence

ANSWER: a

Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

TB2 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

196. Which of the following is NOT one of the most important scientific values, according to scientists?
a. honesty
b. perseverance
c. curiosity
d. overconfidence
ANSWER: d

197. The personal values of psychologists are likely to influence their choice of
a. topics of investigation.
b. research methods.
c. explanatory theories.
d. topics, methods, and theories.
ANSWER: d

198. An understanding of behavior and mental processes can be misused to manipulate people. That's why some worry about the potential dangers of
a. confounding variables.
b. informed consent.
c. experimental debriefing.
d. psychology.
ANSWER: d

199. Fran believes that 10 percent of people are gay or lesbian. She can't remember where she learned this information but is convinced that it is true. What would you suggest Fran do to confirm or disconfirm this information?
a. conduct her own study on this to confirm the information
b. try to find the source of the information so that she can quote it when sharing the information with others
c. make sure that she shares this valuable information with others
d. use critical thinking when presented with such round, undocumented numbers
ANSWER: d

200. Researchers use descriptive statistics to
a. organize their data.
b. demonstrate a relationship between variables.
c. calculate the reliability of their data.
d. determine the statistical significance of their data.
ANSWER: a

201. Professor Schmidt has just finished collecting data on the relationship between weather changes and depression. She will use _____ to organize her data.

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a. inferential statistics
b. the correlation coefficient
c. descriptive statistics
d. measures of variation

ANSWER: c

202. James is a graduate student and has just finished collecting data for a study he is conducting. What is the first thing he is likely to do?

a. He will organize the data using descriptive statistics.
b. He will analyze the data using correlational analysis.
c. He will conduct a longitudinal study.
d. He will analyze the data using inferential statistics.

ANSWER: a

203. The percentage of students whose average grades fall into various performance levels could be represented by a

a. standard deviation.
b. bar graph.
c. mode.
d. correlation.

ANSWER: b

204. Measures of central tendency are most useful for

a. determining statistical significance.
b. summarizing data.
c. extrapolating from the sample to the population.
d. enabling measurement of more variable groups.

ANSWER: b

205. Elena is a college freshman taking an introductory statistics course. Her professor has assigned the class the task of organizing data on the relationship between level of income and happiness. What will Elena use to summarize her data in a single score?

a. a measure of central tendency
b. inferential statistics
c. a measure of variation
d. the correlation coefficient

ANSWER: a

206. The mode, median, and mean are measures of

a. central tendency.
b. variation.

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c. correlation.
d. statistical significance.

ANSWER: a

207. The mode of a distribution of scores is the
a. score exceeded by 50 percent of all the scores.
b. most frequently occurring score.
c. arithmetic average of all the scores.
d. difference between the highest and lowest scores.

ANSWER: b

208. Six students spent $13, $14, $2, $17, $14, and $7, respectively, on entertainment. The mode of this group's entertainment expenditures is
a. $9.
b. $11.
c. $13.
d. $14.

ANSWER: d

209. The arithmetic average of a distribution of scores is the
a. mode.
b. median.
c. standard deviation.
d. mean.

ANSWER: d

210. The most familiar measure of central tendency is the
a. mode.
b. mean.
c. median.
d. standard deviation.

ANSWER: b

211. During three weeks, Joe and Lois each ate 12 candy bars, while John ate 6, Terri ate 4, and Tammy ate only 1. The mean number of candy bars eaten by these individuals was
a. 5.
b. 7.
c. 8.
d. 10.

ANSWER: b

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TB2 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

212. In any distribution of scores, an equal number of scores are both greater than and less than
a. the mode.
b. the mean.
c. the median.
d. any of these measures of central tendency.

ANSWER: c

213. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas have seven children ages 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 9. The median age of the Douglas children is
a. 6.
b. 7.
c. 8.
d. 9.

ANSWER: b

214. Seven members of a girls' club reported the following individual earnings from their sale of raffle tickets: $5, $9, $4, $11, $6, $4, and $3. In this distribution of individual earnings, the
a. median is greater than the mean and greater than the mode.
b. median is less than the mean and less than the mode.
c. median is greater than the mean and less than the mode.
d. median is less than the mean and greater than the mode.

ANSWER: d

215. Seven members of a debate club reported the following individual earnings from their sale of cakes: $7, $13, $3, $5, $2, $9, and $3. In this distribution of individual earnings, the
a. mean is greater than the mode and greater than the median.
b. mean is equal to the mode and less than the median.
c. mean is greater than the mode and equal to the median.
d. mean is less than the mode and less than the median.

ANSWER: a

216. In a distribution of refrigerator prices, which measure of central tendency would likely be the most affected by a couple of extremely high prices?
a. median
b. mode
c. standard deviation
d. mean

ANSWER: d

217. The mode, median, and mean are most likely to have different values when they
a. describe a skewed distribution.
b. are derived from a limited range of scores.

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c. represent the central tendency of a random sample.
d. represent the central tendency of an entire population.

ANSWER: a

218. To understand the British newspaper headline "Income for 62% Is Below Average," a reader needs to appreciate the distinction between the _____ and the mean.
a. range
b. standard deviation
c. mode
d. median

ANSWER: d

219. For which of the following distributions of scores would the median most clearly be a more appropriate measure of central tendency than the mean?
a. 16, 28, 4, 8, 24
b. 9, 6, 9, 12, 9
c. 8, 9, 12, 10, 16
d. 6, 18, 4, 5, 2

ANSWER: d

220. Variation is to central tendency as range is to
a. mode.
b. bar graph.
c. median.
d. skewed.

ANSWER: a

221. Standard deviation is to mean as _____ is to _____.
a. median; mode
b. variation; central tendency
c. bar graph; normal curve
d. skewed; range

ANSWER: b

222. Which of the following provides only a rough indication of the degree of variation among a set of scores?
a. skewed
b. standard deviation
c. range
d. median

ANSWER: c

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223. The formula for the _____ can be described as the lowest score subtracted from the highest score.
a. mean
b. median
c. range
d. standard deviation
ANSWER: c

224. The range is the
a. difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution.
b. most commonly used measure of variation.
c. average deviation of scores from the mean.
d. most frequently occurring score in a distribution of scores.
ANSWER: a

225. Jessica is applying for a new job. The lowest pay advertised is $48,000 a year. The highest pay advertised is $75,000. The difference between the lowest and highest pay is referred to as the
a. mean.
b. median.
c. range.
d. standard deviation.
ANSWER: c

226. The intelligence test scores of the five children in the Meinsen family are 100, 78, 104, 96, and 120. For this distribution of scores, the range is
a. 14.
b. 42.
c. 56.
d. 100.
ANSWER: b

227. Fernando and Juan are at least 30 years older than the other students in their art class. Which measure of variation of class members' ages is most affected by the ages of these two students?
a. standard deviation
b. mode
c. median
d. range
ANSWER: d

228. The standard deviation is a measure of
a. central tendency.
b. variation.

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c. statistical significance.
d. skewness.

ANSWER: b

229. The formula for the _____ is the square root of the sum of deviations from the mean squared divided by the total number of scores.
a. mean
b. median
c. range
d. standard deviation

ANSWER: d

230. Professor Chan noticed that the range of her students' scores on the last sociology test had an extremely small standard deviation. This indicates that the
a. test was given to a very small class of students.
b. test was a poor measure of the students' knowledge.
c. students generally performed very well on the test.
d. students' scores tended to be very similar to one another.

ANSWER: d

231. To calculate the numerical value of the standard deviation, it would be most reasonable to first compute the value of the
a. mean.
b. mode.
c. range.
d. median.

ANSWER: a

232. The bell-shaped distribution of data is so typical in research that it is called a
a. bar graph.
b. normal curve.
c. range.
d. standard deviation.

ANSWER: b

233. A normal curve would be LEAST likely to characterize a large random sample of
a. body weights.
b. intelligence scores.
c. family incomes.
d. professional baseball batting averages.

ANSWER: c

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234. On average, Mieko's ride to school arrives on time, although sometimes her friend's mother is a bit early or late. If the arrival times are distributed on a normal curve, which of the following statistics would enable Mieko to estimate the probability that her ride will arrive within five minutes of its scheduled arrival time on any given day?

a. median
b. mean
c. standard deviation
d. mode

ANSWER: c

235. Approximately 68 percent of the cases represented by the normal curve fall within _____ standard deviation(s) from the mean.

a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 34

ANSWER: a

236. Approximately what percentage of the cases represented by the normal curve fall between –2 and +2 standard deviations from the mean?

a. 34
b. 68
c. 95
d. 100

ANSWER: c

237. If IQ scores are normally distributed, having a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15, approximately what percentage of people have IQ scores between 85 and 115?

a. 34
b. 50
c. 68
d. 95

ANSWER: c

238. If IQ scores are normally distributed, having a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15, approximately what percentage of people have IQ scores between 55 and 145?

a. 34
b. 68
c. 95
d. 100

ANSWER: d

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TB2 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

239. If a set of standardized test scores is normally distributed, having a mean of 85 and a standard deviation of 8, approximately 95 percent of the scores are somewhere between
a. 82 and 88.
b. 85 and 101.
c. 79 and 91.
d. 69 and 101.
ANSWER: d

240. After he was robbed by a small group of teenagers, Mr. Seymour concluded that most teenagers are irresponsible and delinquent. Mr. Seymour ought to be reminded that accurate generalizations depend on
a. a realization that random events may not look random.
b. detecting cause-effect relationships.
c. the observation of representative samples.
d. the selection of samples from a skewed population.
ANSWER: c

241. We can MOST accurately estimate the mean of a population if a sample is
a. large in size and low in variability.
b. small in size and high in variability.
c. large in size and high in variability.
d. small in size and low in variability.
ANSWER: a

242. The average scores of two samples taken from the same population are most likely to differ if
a. the samples are both small.
b. the standard deviations of the samples are both small.
c. the samples differ from each other in size.
d. the sample means are both similar to the sample medians.
ANSWER: a

243. Antonio, a member of his school's tennis team, has an opportunity to play against a nationally acclaimed professional tennis player. How many sets should Antonio choose to play with the professional in order to maximize his own slim chances of winning?
a. 3
b. 6
c. 9
d. 12
ANSWER: a

244. If half the students at Marsh College have brown eyes, which of the following events is most probable?
a. In a class consisting of 15 students, 80 percent or more have brown eyes.
b. In a class consisting of 30 students, 80 percent or more have brown eyes.

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c. In a class consisting of 45 students, 80 percent or more have brown eyes.
d. All of these answers are equally probable.

ANSWER: a

245. Statistical significance refers to whether research
a. variables are causally related.
b. participants were randomly assigned to particular conditions.
c. findings are due to chance variations.
d. results add support to previous findings.

ANSWER: c

246. Dr. Johnson is testing academic differences among African-American and White elementary school children. What would be his null hypothesis?
a. There is no difference in academic performance among African-American and White elementary school children.
b. There is a difference in academic performance among African-American and White elementary school children.
c. African-American elementary school children perform better academically than White students.
d. White elementary school children perform better academically than African-American students.

ANSWER: a

247. The size of difference found between groups in a research study is referred to as the
a. effect size.
b. meta-analysis.
c. statistical significance.
d. null hypothesis.

ANSWER: a

248. A random sample of females was observed to exhibit a lower average level of self-esteem than a random sample of males. To assess the likelihood that this observed difference reflects a real difference in the average self-esteem of the total population of males and females, you should
a. construct a bar graph.
b. calculate the correlation.
c. plot the distribution of self-esteem levels among all males and females.
d. conduct a test of statistical significance.

ANSWER: d

249. An observed difference between two sample groups is more likely to be statistically significant if
a. the observed difference is small.
b. the sample groups are small.
c. the standard deviations of the sample groups are small.
d. both samples are drawn from the same population.

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TB2 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

ANSWER: c

250. Dr. Washington is examining the difference in science academic achievement among boys and girls in middle school. He has collected data from thousands of students across the county and has found that there is a significant difference between boys' and girls' scores, with boys performing two points higher (out of 100) than girls, on average. While his findings are statistically significant, they lack

a. reliability.

b. validity.

c. a clear relationship.

d. practical significance.

ANSWER: d

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TB1 Chapter 01: Essay

1. When your best friend hears that you are taking a psychology course, she asserts that psychology is simply common sense. Explain why your awareness of both the limits of everyday reasoning and the methods of psychological research would lead you to disagree with your friend's assertion.
ANSWER:

2. Janet is convinced that most immigrants in the United States are criminals. Discuss four ways in which misperceptions, such as this, are so readily accepted by most people.
ANSWER:

3. Explain how research in psychological science is used to create, test, and verify or disprove various theories.
ANSWER:

4. Professor James wants to examine children's classroom behavior in relation to their peers. Explain how he would use naturalistic observation in his research.
ANSWER:

5. Stephanie is a graduate student who is preparing a survey for her thesis. Her survey will assess health-compromising behaviors among college students, such as drug and alcohol use. What should she know about wording effects when developing her survey? What can she do to make sure that her questions are not worded in such a way as to influence the responses of her participants?
ANSWER:

6. Describing behavior is the first step in being able to predict it. Outline the research method that is used to predict behavior, including how behavior is measured and the types of relationships that are generally found.
ANSWER:

7. Imagine that you are a researcher. Outline a study that you might want to conduct using correlation to determine if a relationship exists between your variables. Identify your variables. What kind of relationship would you expect to find between the variables you selected?
ANSWER:

8. The table below lists the scores of eight students on a test to measure stress, as well as the typical number of drinks each student has daily. Scores on the stress test can range anywhere from a low of 0 (indicating very low anxiety) to a high of 30 (indicating very high anxiety).

Student	Anxiety Test Score	Drinks Consumed Daily
1	8	11
2	9	3
3	15	11
4	14	16
5	21	26
6	12	10

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TB1 Chapter 01: Essay

7	22	24
8	17	18

Construct a scatterplot to represent the correlation between drinking and stress. Describe the direction of the correlation and give two possible explanations for it.

ANSWER:

9. Compare and contrast illusory correlations and regression toward the mean. Provide an example of each.
ANSWER:

10. We know that correlations do not provide cause-effect explanations. Give an example of a correlation, and explain why it does not demonstrate cause and effect.
ANSWER:

11. Design an experiment to test whether playing violent video games influences childhood aggression. Be sure to specify your experimental hypothesis and identify your dependent and independent variables, as well as your experimental and control conditions. Identify any experimental procedures that would help to ensure the reliability of your research.
ANSWER:

12. Dr. Berkowitz would like to investigate the effectiveness of a new treatment for posttraumatic stress disorder. Specifically, he would like to determine if it is more effective than current treatments for this disorder. With this in mind, design an experiment using the double-blind procedure and explain how the placebo effect could impact the results of this study. Be sure to identify your dependent and independent variables, as well as any confounding variables. Also, specify your experimental and control conditions. Identify any experimental procedures that would help to ensure the reliability of your research.
ANSWER:

13. Professor Schmidt would like to examine how parental use of corporal punishment during childhood is related, if at all, to increased delinquent behavior when the child is an adolescent. Which research design should he use? What factors would Professor Schmidt consider when deciding which research design is best?
ANSWER:

14. Provide specific research examples that highlight how simplified lab conditions used in experimental research can illuminate human behavior in everyday life.
ANSWER:

15. To investigate the impact of alcohol consumption on sexual arousal, researchers plan to give experimental participants either an alcoholic or a nonalcoholic drink just prior to their watching a sexually arousing movie. Describe the appropriate ethical guidelines that the researchers would need to meet in order to conduct this study.
ANSWER:

16. Five people received the following scores on a personality test: 8, 12, 6, 9, and 15. Calculate the mode, median, mean, and range of this distribution of scores. Which measure of central tendency would change the most if an additional test score of 3 was included in the distribution?

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TB1 Chapter 01: Essay

ANSWER:

17. Outline specific flaws in a research study (sampling or design) that could hinder researchers' ability to generalize findings from the study sample to the population.
ANSWER: