

1. A hypothesis is a
A. tentative answer to a research question.
B. statement that has already been confirmed by the results of a study.
C. scientific law that is often represented by a mathematical formula.
D. fact that has been known to exist.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.
Topic: Hypotheses

2. A researcher poses the following question: "Does the breed of a dog determine its ability to learn complex interactive skills?" This question is an example of a
A. hypothesis.
B. research question.
C. prediction.
D. forecast.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.
Topic: Hypotheses

3. What is the difference between a hypothesis and a prediction?
A. A hypothesis is a tentative answer to a research question; a prediction is formed from a hypothesis, is directly testable, and includes specific variables and methodologies.
B. A hypothesis is a tentative answer to a research question, while a prediction is the evidence that either supports or refutes that idea.
C. A hypothesis is a tentative answer to a research question that does not yet have evidence to support or refute it, while a prediction is the result of a particular research study.
D. A hypothesis is a narrow idea or question that does not yet have evidence to support or refute it, while a prediction is a broad research topic that questions existing knowledge.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.
Topic: Hypotheses
Topic: Predictions

4. A study is conducted to confirm the statement "Punishment will be harsher for drunk drivers who cause serious injuries—defined as injuries that require hospital emergency room or in-patient admittance—than for drivers who cause mild injuries, defined as injuries that do not require a hospital visit and do not have long-term effects." This statement, which has been formulated from a hypothesis, is an example of a
A. theory.
B. research question.
C. prediction.
D. scientific law.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.
Topic: Predictions

5. A researcher designs a study to examine the relationship between gender and time spent talking in a group, seeking to answer the question, "Will males talk more than females in a gender-balanced group?" According to the researcher, the outcome of the study is likely to be that males will talk more frequently and for longer blocks of time than females in a nonmoderated gender-balanced group. The researcher's statement about the outcome of the study is an example of a
A. moral judgment.
B. research question.

- C.** prediction.
D. theory.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty Level: Hard
Learning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.
Topic: Predictions

6. Which of the following best represents a prediction?

- A. "Do ratings of social desirability vary according to gender?"
B. "Are gender and judgments of criminal behavior related?"
C. "Female defendants between the ages of 18 and 30 are more likely to receive shorter prison sentences than male defendants of the same age when receiving sentencing in criminal cases presided over by male judges."
D. "Male and female defendants involved in criminal cases are chosen as the participants of a study to determine the relationship between gender and judgments of criminal behavior."

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty Level: Hard
Learning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.
Topic: Predictions

7. The statement "There are gender differences in the frequency of reporting of incidences of sexual harassment" is an example of a _____, while the statement "In equal populations of males and females that have all suffered incidences of sexual harassment, the females are more likely to report said incidences to either school or police authorities within one year of the incident than are males" is an example of a(n) _____.

- A. hypothesis; research question
B. hypothesis; prediction
C. rule; axiom
D. guess; prediction

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.
Topic: Hypotheses
Topic: Predictions

8. If the prediction "Participants who consume three alcoholic drinks within one hour of a reaction time test will score lower than participants who do not consume any alcohol" is confirmed, one can say that the hypothesis is

- A. unalterable.
B. tentative.
C. ambiguous.
D. supported.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.
Topic: Hypotheses
Topic: Predictions

9. A _____ is a tentative idea or question, whereas a(n) _____ is a deliberate guess at the answer to that tentative idea or question.

- A. guess; research question
B. research question; axiom
C. hypothesis; prediction
D. prediction; scientific law

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.
Topic: Hypotheses
Topic: Predictions

10. Deena, a research student, decides to test the proverb "Birds of a feather flock together" as part of her research project. In this scenario, _____

is most likely to be the initial source of Deena's idea.

- A. a practical problem
- B. common sense**
- C. a scientific theory
- D. past research

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.

Topic: Common Sense

11. Testing common sense ideas

- A. is valuable because such notions often turn out to be incorrect.**
- B. never results in new knowledge.
- C. should only be done if a theory has been developed.
- D. is of little value because they consist of things we already know to be true.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.

Topic: Common Sense

12. Sean, a psychologist, watches a group of teenagers listen to a rock band and decides to conduct a research project on the effects of music videos on children and adolescents. In this case, the initial source of idea for the research is

- A. past research.
- B. a practical problem.
- C. the world around.**
- D. common sense.

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.

Topic: Observation

13. A professor conducts a study on tipping behavior in restaurants and hotels, designed to determine whether factors such as posture and communication influence tips left by customers. He conducts this study based on his experience of working at a restaurant when he was young. From this scenario, it can be inferred that the initial idea for the professor's study stems from

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

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.

Topic: Observation

14. Which of the following best illustrates a research idea that originates from observation of the world?

- A. A researcher uses the theory of evolution to investigate and come up with solutions to solve the problem of endangered species that are close to becoming extinct.
- B. A researcher studies the relationship between music lyrics and early sexual behavior among adolescents after observing a group listening to music.**
- C. A researcher advances the work done by authors in 1988.
- D. A researcher decides to test the validity of the proverb "Birds of a feather flock together."

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.

Topic: Observation

15. A researcher, after reading the results of the study on cell phone use by Cramer et al., decides to conduct a study to find ways to reduce cell phone use while driving. Which of the following sources of ideas is best illustrated in this scenario?

- A. myth
- B. observation of the world
- C. common sense
- D. past research**

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.

Topic: Past Research

16. A researcher is asked to guide the formulation of public policy on obesity. She conducts research on prevalent eating disorders. In this scenario, the idea behind the research originates from

- A. common sense.
- B. past research.
- C. practical problems.**
- D. theories.

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.

Topic: Practical Problems

17. When an interesting discovery, such as Pavlov's discovery of classical conditioning, is the result of an accident or luck, the finding can be attributed to

- A. serendipity.**
- B. directive research.
- C. purposeful research.
- D. inquisition.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.

Topic: Serendipity

18. A(n) _____ consists of a systematic body of ideas about a particular topic or phenomenon.

- A. hunch
- B. intuition
- C. theory**
- D. premonition

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.

Topic: Theories

19. A theory

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

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Identify the two functions of a theory.

Topic: Theories

20. Which of the following is true of theories?

- A. A theory can only be expressed as a mathematical formula.
- B. Theories cannot be modified to account for new data.
- C. They are used to organize and explain a variety of specific facts.**
- D. A theory is invariably the same as the initial hypothesis.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify the two functions of a theory.
Topic: Theories

21. The scientific meaning of the term *theory* shows that theories are
- A. valid only if they can be proven.
 - B. "just an idea" even if there are numerous supporting hypotheses.
 - C. grounded in data from prior research and consistent hypotheses.
 - D. essentially the same as hypotheses.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.
Topic: Theories

22. When the results of an experiment confirm the hypothesis developed from a theory, we conclude that the theory is
- A. supported by the results.
 - B. proven to be a hypothesis.
 - C. established as a fact and cannot be challenged.
 - D. neither supported nor challenged by the results.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.
Topic: Theories

23. Which of the following is true of theories?
- A. Theories are supported by confirming a prediction.
 - B. Theories can only be expressed as mathematical formulae.
 - C. Theories are supported by proving a fact.
 - D. Supported theories are often modified as new research is done.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.
Topic: Theories

24. As Joan becomes familiar with the literature examining the influence of physical attractiveness on judgments of criminal behavior, she notes inconsistencies in the results. She concludes that this area of study needs to be further investigated. This scenario best represents _____ as a source of ideas for research.
- A. observation of the world around us
 - B. past research
 - C. practical problems
 - D. theories

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty Level: Hard
Learning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.
Topic: Past Research

25. An advantage of using past research as a source of ideas for research is that
- A. new ideas are often generated from old ones.
 - B. new ideas are readily accepted without empirical evidence.
 - C. new ideas are easily proved through experiments when compared to other sources of ideas.
 - D. new ideas do not need formulation of hypotheses to be supported.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.
Topic: Past Research

26. A scientist intends to study alternative explanations for theories on the origin of the universe, as he finds the existing theories to be fallacious. This scenario is an example of using _____ as an initial source of ideas.

- A. myths
- B. observation of an actual event
- C. common sense
- D. past research

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.

Topic: Past Research

27. Noting the existing tension between the police department and the citizens of Metropolis, the city council conducts a survey among the residents for suggestions on how to improve police–community relations. This example best illustrates _____ as a source of research ideas.

- A. theories
- B. past research projects
- C. practical problems
- D. myths

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.

Topic: Practical Problems

28. The American Psychological Association computer database that stores the contents of *Psychological Abstracts* is

- A. PsycINFO.
- B. theSocial Sciences Citation Index (SSCI).
- C. *Psychological Abstracts*.
- D. PubPsych.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.

Topic: PsycINFO

29. Which of the following would be included in the default output when searching *PsycINFO* using key terms?

- A. only those articles that have the specified key terms in a particular field
- B. all articles that are relevant to the researcher conducting the research, irrespective of whether they have the key terms
- C. only those articles that have that word or phrase and are relevant to the researcher conducting the research
- D. all articles that have that word or phrase anywhere in any of the fields listed

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.

Topic: PsycINFO

30. A student conducts a literature search for articles about the relationship between right/left hand dominance and creativity. She finds an article that is directly relevant to her topic of research. Which of the following resources is she most likely to use to find a bibliography of articles relevant to the original article?

- A. *Annual Review of Psychology*
- B. *Psychological Abstracts*
- C. Web of Science and Scopus
- D. PsycINFO

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.

Topic: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

31. Using the Boolean operator OR when performing a search on PsycINFO will

- A. expand the search.

- B. have no effect on the search.
- C. exclude sources that contain the search terms specified.
- D. include sources that contain all the search terms specified.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.

Topic: PsycINFO

32. Which of the following PsycINFO search strategies should be employed by researchers?

- A. reviewing and using keywords selected by article authors
- B. using the OR operator to limit search terms
- C. searching for a specific phrase
- D. using the AND operator to expand search terms

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.

Topic: PsycINFO

33. Using the Boolean operator AND when performing a search on PsycINFO will

- A. have no effect on the search.
- B. exclude sources that contain the search terms specified.
- C. include sources that contain either one of the search terms specified.
- D. limit results to sources that contain all the search terms specified.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.

Topic: PsycINFO

34. When conducting a search for previous literature using PsycINFO, a researcher

- A. can use the NOT operator to exclude sources that contain the search terms specified.
- B. should avoid using standard psychological terms.
- C. should avoid using the Boolean operators.
- D. can use the OR operator to include those sources that contain all the search terms specified.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.

Topic: PsycINFO

35. In the context of conducting a PsycINFO search, an advantage of using the asterisk (*) is that

- A. it expands the scope of a search.
- B. it includes only those articles that are relevant to the researcher conducting the research.
- C. it returns a bibliography of articles.
- D. it returns only the "key article" related to a topic.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.

Topic: PsycINFO

36. To find out how many authors have referred to a particular article in the years since it was published, one would consult

- A. the *Psychological Bulletin*.
- B. the *Psychological Abstracts*.
- C. Web of Science and Scopus.
- D. the *Annual Review of Psychology*.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.
Topic: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

37. One advantage of using Web of Science and Scopus for locating previous research is that they
- A. exclude the articles that have already been viewed by the researcher conducting the research.
 - B. give the references and abstracts of articles related to the topic published before a "key article."
 - C. allow one to search for subsequent articles that have referred to a "key article."**
 - D. do not require one to identify a "key article."

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.

Topic: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

38. In the context of exploring past research, which of the following strategies should a researcher employ?

- A. Use a variety of key words.**
- B. Avoid using the "cited references" information provided by Google Scholar.
- C. Use a single database.
- D. Avoid using the words *review* and *meta-analysis* in the title of an article.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.

Topic: Electronic Search Resources

39. Which of the following PsycINFO search strategies should be employed by researchers?

- A. Use fields such as TITLE and AUTHOR.**
- B. Avoid using AND to limit a search.
- C. Use OR to limit a search.
- D. Avoid using NOT to exclude search terms.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.

Topic: PsycINFO

40. Which of the following Google search strategies would help researchers in conducting their research efficiently?

- A. Specify a set of search words marked with the asterisk to include only relevant sources.
- B. Specify a set of NOT words or phrases to limit a search.**
- C. Specify a set of AND words or phrases to expand a search.
- D. Specify a set of OR words or phrases to limit a search.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.

Topic: Google Scholar

41. How can one improve the quality of the search results when using Internet search services such as Google?

- A. by using search terms that are broad
- B. by avoiding the use of Boolean operators
- C. by learning how to find exact phrases**
- D. by avoiding the use of advanced search rules as they are meant only for statisticians

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.

Topic: Google Scholar

42. Which of the following operators help researchers limit their searches on Google Scholar?

- A. the "wildcard" asterisk (*)
- B. the AND operator
- C. the NOT operator**
- D. the OR operator

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.
Topic: Google Scholar

43. Google Scholar is a specialized search engine that allows one to
- A.** find articles, theses, books, abstracts, and court opinions from a wide range of sources.
 - B. search for psychology related articles only.
 - C. search for biographies of authors alone.
 - D. purchase a research paper or a scholarly journal for one's own use.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.
Topic: Google Scholar

44. Which of the following is true of Google Scholar?
- A. It is a paid service that requires an annual subscription.
 - B. It includes content from published works solely in the field of psychology and related sciences.
 - C.** It ranks a search output by the contents of an article along with its overall prominence.
 - D. It can be accessed only through Internet Explorer.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.
Topic: Google Scholar

45. In which section of a research article would a reader find a summary of the entire project?
- A.** the abstract
 - B. the method section
 - C. the results section
 - D. the references

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.
Topic: Abstract

46. Which section of a research article summarizes the hypothesis, the procedure, the conclusions, and the discussion in 150 to 250 words?
- A.** the abstract
 - B. the results section
 - C. the bibliography
 - D. the method section

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.
Topic: Abstract

47. Which section of a research article is most likely to include the specific expectations of a researcher as formal hypotheses?
- A. the method section
 - B.** the introduction
 - C. the bibliography
 - D. the references

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.
Topic: Introduction Section

48. In which section of a research article would a reader find a description of what was done in the past and why the present study is being

conducted?

- A. the method section
- B. the results section
- C. the abstract
- D. the introduction**

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.

Topic: Introduction Section

49. Which section of a research article includes a description of exactly how the study was designed and conducted?

- A. the introduction
- B. the discussion section
- C. the results section
- D. the method section**

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.

Topic: Method Section

50. An overview of the research design is sometimes presented in the first subsection to prepare a reader for the material that follows in the _____ of a research article.

- A. abstract section
- B. results section
- C. method section**
- D. conclusion section

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.

Topic: Method Section

51. Which of the following sections of a research article allows the reader to know exactly how a study was conducted and provides other researchers with the information necessary to replicate the study?

- A. the discussion section
- B. the introduction section
- C. the method section**
- D. the results section

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.

Topic: Method Section

52. In which section of a research article would a researcher present the findings using statistical language?

- A. the references section
- B. the method section
- C. the results section**
- D. the bibliography

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.

Topic: Results Section

53. In a research article, a researcher presents the findings using tables and graphs in the

- A. introduction section.
- B. abstract section.
- C. method section.
- D. results section.**

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.

Topic: Results Section

54. In which section of a research article does a researcher review the research from various perspectives, give all possible explanations for the results, and elaborate on why one explanation is superior to another?

- A. the results section
- B. the discussion section**
- C. the introduction
- D. the method section

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.

Topic: Discussion Section

55. In which section of a research article is a reader most likely to find suggestions for possible practical applications of the research and for future research on the topic?

- A. the discussion section**
- B. the method section
- C. the introduction
- D. the results section

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.

Topic: Discussion Section

56. If the hypothesis of a research article is not supported, the author should suggest potential reasons in the _____ of the article.

- A. method section
- B. discussion section**
- C. results section
- D. abstract section

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.

Topic: Discussion Section

57. Which of the following is included in the method section of a research report?

- A. a description of the characteristics of participants**
- B. a review of theories and prior findings relevant to the research
- C. a summary of past research
- D. a prediction about the results

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.

Topic: Method Section

58. Victor is writing a section of a research report that shows how past research and theories are connected to the current research problem and expected results. Victor is most likely writing the _____ section of the research report.

- A. introduction**
- B. discussion
- C. results
- D. method

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.

Topic: Introduction Section

59. Juan is writing a section of a research report that describes who participated in the research along with a description of how the study was conducted. Juan is most likely writing the _____ section of the research report.

- A. introduction
- B. discussion
- C. results
- D. method**

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.

Topic: Method Section

60. Kathy is writing a section of a research report in which she explains the possible reasons for results in her study and suggestions for practical applications of the research and future research ideas. Kathy is most likely writing the _____ section.

- A. results
- B. introduction
- C. discussion**
- D. method

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.

Topic: Discussion Section

61. Which of the following statements would be appropriate for the method section of a research report?

- A. While three men and three women discussed an issue, an experimenter measured time spent talking using a stopwatch.**
- B. Contrary to popular belief, in groups of mixed gender, men talk more than women, interrupt more than women, and are more likely to direct discussion topics.
- C. For men, the average time spent talking was 10.7 minutes, while for women the average was 7.4 minutes.
- D. Past research shows that men generally talk more than women.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.

Topic: Method Section

62. Which of the following statements would be appropriate for the results section of a research report?

- A. The average social desirability rating for attractive individuals was 6.4; however, the average rating for unattractive individuals was 3.2.**
- B. Future research should examine the effect of attractiveness on judgments of criminal behavior.
- C. The difference between social desirability ratings of attractive versus unattractive individuals may be explained by the cognitive consistency theory.
- D. Past research suggests that differences exist in ratings of social desirability assigned to attractive versus unattractive individuals.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.

Topic: Results Section

63. Which of the following statements would be appropriate for the discussion section of a research report?

- A. The average age of participants in the research was 18.7 years.
- B. The participants read an account of an alcohol-related crash in which a victim received mild or severe injuries.
- C. The present findings suggest that evaluation of the seriousness of an alcohol-related crash may be influenced by the severity of the injuries received by the victim.**
- D. The participants were asked if they mostly drink coffee and drive or if they drink alcohol and drive.

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.

Topic: Discussion Section

64. In which section of a research report would a researcher describe the practical application of an experiment's results?

- A. the method section
- B. the results section
- C. the discussion section**
- D. the introduction

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.

Topic: Discussion Section

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