

## **OpenStax Psychology 2e Test Bank – Chapter 2: Psychological Research**

### **Multiple Choice**

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a well-developed set of ideas that proposes an explanation for observed phenomena.

- A. conclusion
- B. hypothesis
- C. operational definition
- \*D. theory

Text Section: 2.1 Why is Research Important?

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

2. The first woman to earn the PhD degree in psychology was \_\_\_\_\_.

- \*A. Margaret Floy Washburn
- B. Inez Prosser
- C. Mary Whiton Calkins
- D. Mamie Clark

Text Section: 2.1 Why is Research Important?

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

3. This organization, one of the largest professional groups of psychologists in the world, was founded in 1892.

- A. The American Psychological Society
- B. The National Institute of Mental Health
- C. The Centers for Disease Control
- \*D. The American Psychological Association

Text Section: 2.1 Why is Research Important?

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

4. Psychological knowledge is advanced through a process known as \_\_\_\_\_, which involves a prescribed series of steps designed to achieve the desired knowledge.

- A. deductive reasoning
- B. inductive reasoning
- C. the experiment
- \*D. the scientific method

Text Section: 2.1 Why is Research Important?

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Easy

5. The scientific process is \_\_\_\_\_, involving both inductive and deductive reasoning.

- \*A. circular
- B. iterative
- C. iatrogenic
- D. correlational

Text Section: 2.1 Why is Research Important?

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Difficult

6. Dr. Guttierrez is examining a research question and has posted a hypothesis, but his student points out, "Dr. G., the assumption that you have made cannot be disproven no matter what data we gather!" This research study suffers from an absence of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. operational definition
- \*B. falsifiability
- C. circularity
- D. alternate explanations

Text Section: 2.1 Why is Research Important?

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: Difficult

7. Krista and Tatiana Hogan are participants in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of conjoined twins who are joined at the head.

- \*A. case study
- B. experiment
- C. naturalistic observation
- D. survey

Text Section: 2.2 Approaches to Research

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

8. Dr. Mattar is interested in knowing more about brain injury to the occipital cortex, and he studies patients individually in order to gain in-depth knowledge about their behaviors. These studies would best be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- \*A. case studies

- B. correlational
- C. cross-sectional
- D. surveys

Text Section: 2.2 Approaches to Research

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: Difficult

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is an anthropologist who contributed to our understanding of chimpanzee behavior in the wild, using naturalistic observation.

- \*A. Jane Goodall
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. Suzanne Fanger
- D. Tatiana Hogan

Text Section: 2.2 Approaches to Research

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is/are often conducted with large numbers of participants and can even be conducted by phone, email, or mail.

- A. archival research
- B. case studies
- \*C. surveys
- D. university experiments

Text Section: 2.2 Approaches to Research

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

11. Simplicity of conducting the study is to \_\_\_\_\_ as ability to test large numbers of participants is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. archival research; naturalistic observation
- \*B. archival research; surveys
- C. case studies; naturalistic observation
- D. experiments; surveys

Text Section: 2.2 Approaches to Research

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Difficult

12. A group of preschool-age children are enrolled in a study that plans to follow them over time in order to assess behaviors and other characteristics that may predict later development of schizophrenia. This is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ design.

- A. cross sectional
- B. experimental
- \*C. longitudinal
- D. survey

Text Section: 2.2 Approaches to Research

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: Difficult

13. What kind of research is Saanvi conducting if she tracks six groups of participants, each group a different age, over several years, assessing them on her variable of interest once every six months?

- A. correlational
- B. sequential
- C. cross-sectional
- D. longitudinal

Text Section: 2.2 Approaches to Research

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: Difficult

14. In order to assess whether viewpoints on decriminalization of marijuana for medical purposes change with age, four groups of participants, ages 20, 30, 40, and 50, are asked whether they support this issue. What is one flaw of this design?

- A. Longitudinal research is time consuming.
- B. Marijuana has already been decriminalized in some places.
- C. Recruitment could be a challenge because people of different ages are difficult to sample.
- \*D. Social or cultural factors may influence the results, not age.

Text Section: 2.2 Approaches to Research

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Difficult

15. \_\_\_\_\_ is a reduction in the number of research participants as some drop out of the study over time.

- \*A. attrition
- B. experimenter bias
- C. generalizability
- D. single blinding

Text Section: 2.2 Approaches to Research

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

16. \_\_\_\_\_ assesses the consistency of observations by different observers.

A. Attrition

\*B. Inter-rater reliability

C. A control group

D. Validity

Text Section: 2.2 Approaches to Research

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Moderate

17. Which correlation coefficient best represents a moderate relationship showing fewer anxiety symptoms in people who report higher life satisfaction?

\*A.  $-0.53$

B.  $-0.21$

C.  $+0.13$

D.  $+0.78$

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: Difficult

18. A negative correlation means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a third variable eliminates a correlational relationship

\*B. one variable decreases as the other increases

C. there is a relationship between two variables, but it is not statistically significant

D. two variables increase together, but they are associated with an undesirable outcome

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Easy

19. Research shows that people who smoke cigarettes are more likely to get lung cancer than those who do not smoke. This research alone demonstrates that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. smoking causes lung cancer

B. smoking contributes to lung cancer

C. there is a predisposition toward both smoking and lung cancer

\*D. there is a relationship between smoking and lung cancer

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: Difficult

20. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ variable is a factor that affects both variables of interest in research and may falsely give the impression of a cause-and-effect relationship.

\*A. confounding

B. control

C. dependent

D. independent

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Difficult

21. Sandra strongly believes that attending daycare is detrimental to children's development so she decides to write her psychology term paper on this topic. She does a literature search and finds several sources supporting her opinion, but she finds that the majority of research indicates that children attending daycare experience healthy development. She writes a paper using the sources that find negative associations with daycare attendance. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

\*A. confirmation bias

B. confounding variable

C. correlational research

D. observer bias

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: Moderate

22. The belief that strange behavior is linked to the occurrence of a full moon is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. theory

B. factual assertion

\*C. illusory correlation

D. internal attribution

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: Difficult

23. Which of the following research designs will allow cause-and-effect conclusions?

- A. correlational studies
- \*B. experimental
- C. quasi-experimental
- D. archival research

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Moderate

24. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a description of how the researchers will measure the variables of interest.

- A. experimental plan
- B. hypothesis
- \*C. operational definition
- D. theory

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Difficult

25. A group of researchers investigated the effects of two vocabulary learning strategies on word retention two weeks later. In this example, learning strategy is the \_\_\_\_\_ variable and word retention is the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

- A. control; experimental
- B. dependent; independent
- C. experimental; control
- \*D. independent; dependent

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: Moderate

26. Professor Devine and her colleagues are interested in assessing whether active versus passive play causes a preference for sweet or salty foods in toddlers. They assign groups of children to either an active play, passive play, or no play group and record their food choices when presented with a variety of sweet and salty foods. In this study, \_\_\_\_\_ is the independent variable and \_\_\_\_\_ is the control group.

- A. active play; passive play
- B. food choice; no play
- C. no play; type of play
- \*D. type of play; no play

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings  
Bloom's Level: Apply  
Difficulty: Difficult

27. In order to maximize the chances that experimental groups represent the population of interest, researchers should conduct \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. blind group assignment; blind sampling
- B. blind group assignment; random sampling
- C. blind sampling; random group assignment
- \*D. random sampling; random group assignment

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings  
Bloom's Level: Understand  
Difficulty: Moderate

28. In a \_\_\_\_\_ study, both the researchers and the participants are unaware of the group assignments.

- A. control
- \*B. double-blind
- C. pilot
- D. randomly assigned

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings  
Bloom's Level: Remember  
Difficulty: Moderate

29. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is conducted in order to determine whether there are meaningful differences between two groups in a study.

- A. correlation coefficient
- B. scatterplot
- \*C. statistical analysis
- D. validity assessment

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings  
Bloom's Level: Remember  
Difficulty: Easy

30. Lesley, a sociology major, believes that money is the key to happiness. Her friend Stephen, a psychology major, believes that good health is the key to happiness. How might the two friends resolve their disagreement?

- A. They could ask their friends and see which perspective has the most support.



- B. They could conduct a study with students on their campus to see which perspective has the most support.
- C. They could research archives of newspapers, magazines, and other media to see if there are reports on the topic.
- \*D. They could research peer-reviewed articles to see if either perspective is supported.

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: Easy

31. Stan and Jenny are in a psychology course that requires them to repeat an experiment that researchers have conducted in the past, in order to determine whether they produce the same results. This is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. inter-rater reliability
- B. standardization
- \*C. replication
- D. validity

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: Moderate

32. The fact that some well-known studies have been repeated without finding results consistent with those in the initial report describes a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that is currently affecting research in psychology and other fields.

- A. repeatability emergency
- \*B. replication crisis
- C. validity conundrum
- D. reliability enigma

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Difficult

33. The ability of a research study or psychological instrument to consistently produce a given result is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. validity
- \*B. reliability
- C. standardization
- D. operationalization

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings  
Bloom's Level: Remember  
Difficulty: Easy

34. Which word is the most appropriate synonym for the term *validity*?

- A. consistency
- B. applicability
- \*C. accuracy
- D. repetition

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings  
Bloom's Level: Understand  
Difficulty: Moderate

35. \_\_\_\_\_ (IRB) reviews research that involves the use of human participants.

- A. Institutional Research Board
- B. Institutional Research Bureau
- \*C. Institutional Review Board
- D. Institutional Review Bureau

Text Section: 2.4 Ethics  
Bloom's Level: Remember  
Difficulty: Moderate

36. An upper-level psychology class is conducting an experiment on racial prejudice that involves having participants rate the likeability of faces in a set of photos. However, they tell participants that the study is about the effects of aging on likeability. When participants are finished, they are thanked for their time and leave the experiment. In this example, the class forgot to \_\_\_\_\_ in order to resolve the \_\_\_\_\_ in the study.

- A. debrief participants; ageist attitudes
- \*B. debrief participants; deception
- C. pay participants; deception
- D. pay participants; use of personal photos

Text Section: 2.4 Ethics  
Bloom's Level: Apply  
Difficulty: Moderate

37. Which of the following is *not* part of obtaining informed consent?

- \*A. explaining the hypothesis to the participants
- B. letting participants know that participation is voluntary

- C. obtaining the participant's signature or a signature from the parent or guardian if the participant is a minor
- D. reviewing that data is confidential

Text Section: 2.4 Ethics  
Bloom's Level: Understand  
Difficulty: Moderate

38. Studies that cannot ethically be conducted as experiments with typical human participants \_\_\_\_\_.

- \*A. can sometimes be tested with animal studies
- B. can only be examined using a descriptive or correlational approach
- C. are used to form strong opinions that are logical and intuitive
- D. are not possible to test with any form of empirical methods

Text Section: 2.4 Ethics  
Bloom's Level: Understand  
Difficulty: Easy

39. \_\_\_\_\_ are the most commonly used species for animal research.

- A. primates
- B. birds
- C. cats and dogs
- \*D. rodents

Text Section: 2.4 Ethics  
Bloom's Level: Remember  
Difficulty: Difficult

### **Short Answer**

40. What is the role of skepticism in scientific research?

Sample Answer: Skepticism is expected at all levels of research, from study design, to interpreting findings, to peer review, and to thinking about results that are published in scientific journals.

Text Section: 2.1 Why is Research Important?  
Bloom's Level: Understand  
Difficulty: Moderate

41. A major limitation of the case study method is the inability to \_\_\_\_\_ its findings to other, similar situations or cases.

Answer: generalize

Text Section: 2.2 Approaches to Research

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Easy

42. What is the difference between a positive correlation and a negative correlation?

Sample Answer: When two variables are positively correlated they move in the same direction together: both either increasing or decreasing. When variables are negatively correlated they move in opposite directions: one increasing while the other is decreasing.

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Difficult

43. In an experiment, the variable that is controlled or manipulated by the researcher is called the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

Answer: independent

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

44. The \_\_\_\_\_ effect occurs when a person's expectations or beliefs influence or determine their experience in a given situation.

Answer: placebo

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

45. What is a debriefing?

Sample Answer: Debriefing occurs after the participant's involvement in the study is finished, and it must occur if deception has taken place. Debriefing includes a discussion of the true and complete study purpose, how the data will be collected and used, reasons why debriefing was necessary, and how to obtain more information about the study.

Text Section: 2.4 Ethics

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

46. Briefly describe the purpose of an IACUC.

Sample Answer: Three safeguards include the following: the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) reviews all animal research and must give approval before research occurs, there are mandatory inspections of animal care facilities, and research is designed so that pain and distress are minimized.

Text Section: 2.4 Ethics  
Bloom's Level: Remember  
Difficulty: Moderate

### **Essay**

47. What are clear definitions of inductive and deductive reasoning?

Sample Answer: Inductive reasoning describes the process where empirical observations lead to new ideas, whereas deductive reasoning describes the process of ideas being tested against the empirical world.

Text Section: 2.1 Why is Research Important?  
Bloom's Level: Understand  
Difficulty: Moderate

48. Compare and contrast case studies, surveys, and naturalistic observation, giving an example of each.

Answers will vary.

Text Section: 2.2 Approaches to Research  
Bloom's Level: Analyze  
Difficulty: Difficult

49. How are experiments different from all other types of research studies? What are the different ways to assign participants to groups?

Answers will vary.

Text Section: 2.3 Analyzing Findings  
Bloom's Level: Understand  
Difficulty: Difficult

50. You are charged with ensuring that the experiments proposed by your colleagues are consistent with the best practices of ethics with regard to conducting research in psychology. Discuss some considerations you'd take into account for both the human participants and non-human subjects involved in these studies.

Answers will vary.

Text Section: 2.4 Ethics

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: Difficult