Chapter 1: The basics of research design

Test Bank

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 01 Question 1
1) Scores on a maths test are an example of what type of data?
a. Nominal
Feedback: Maths test scores are a type of ratio (continuous) data as they exist on a continuum with fixed distance between each score, and no negative values.
Section reference: Measuring variables in psychological research
b. Interval
Feedback: Maths test scores are a type of ratio (continuous) data as they exist on a continuum with fixed distance between each score, and no negative values.
Section reference: Measuring variables in psychological research
***c.** Ratio
Feedback: Maths test scores are a type of ratio (continuous) data as they exist on a continuum with fixed distance between each score, and no negative values.
Section reference: Measuring variables in psychological research
d. Ordinal
Feedback: Maths test scores are a type of ratio (continuous) data as they exist on a continuum with fixed distance between each score, and no negative values.
Section reference: Measuring variables in psychological research

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 01 Question 2
2) If I wanted to conduct an experiment on the effect of caffeine consumption on memory scores, what types of data would I need to collect for my independent (IV) and dependent variable (DV)?
***a.** IV = Nominal & DV = Continuous
Feedback: An experimental design tests for the effect of a nominal (categorical) variable (in this case caffeine consumption) on a continuous variable (in this case memory scores).
Section reference: Measuring variables in psychological research
b. IV = Nominal & DV = Nominal
Feedback: An experimental design tests for the effect of a nominal (categorical) variable (in this case caffeine consumption) on a continuous variable (in this case memory scores).
Section reference: Measuring variables in psychological research
c. IV = Continuous & DV = Nominal
Feedback: An experimental design tests for the effect of a nominal (categorical) variable (in this case caffeine consumption) on a continuous variable (in this case memory scores).
Section reference: Measuring variables in psychological research
d. IV = Continuous & DV = Continuous
Feedback: An experimental design tests for the effect of a nominal (categorical) variable (in this case caffeine consumption) on a continuous variable (in this case memory scores).
Section reference: Measuring variables in psychological research

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 01 Question 3
3) What would be a correct way to describe a negative correlation between stress and well-being scores?
a. As stress levels increase, well-being scores increase.
Feedback: Negative correlations are when one variable increases, the other variable decreases.
Section reference: Different designs for different research questions
***b.** As stress levels increase, well-being scores decrease.
Feedback: Negative correlations are when one variable increases, the other variable decreases.

Section reference: Different designs for different research questions
c. Stress levels affect levels of well-being.
Feedback: Negative correlations are when one variable increases, the other variable decreases.
Section reference: Different designs for different research questions
d. There is no relationship between stress and well-being.
Feedback: Negative correlations are when one variable increases, the other variable decreases.
Section reference: Different designs for different research questions

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 01 Question 4
4) A key aim of qualitative research is to…
***a.** identify key themes in a dataset.
Feedback: Qualitative data is about identifying patterns (themes) within your dataset.
Section reference: Different designs for different research questions
b. explore how one variable is related to another.
Feedback: Qualitative data is about identifying patterns (themes) within your dataset.
Section reference: Different designs for different research questions
c. test for the effect of one variable on another.
Feedback: Qualitative data is about identifying patterns (themes) within your dataset.
Section reference: Different designs for different research questions
d. collect quantifiable data.
Feedback: Qualitative data is about identifying patterns (themes) within your dataset.
Section reference: Different designs for different research questions

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 01 Question 5
5) Which one of the following would be an example of qualitative data?
a. Scores on an intelligence test
Feedback: Qualitative data is not measured or categorized, but is usually text-based.
Section reference: Different designs for different research questions
b. One's annual income
Feedback: Qualitative data is not measured or categorized, but is usually text-based.
Section reference: Different designs for different research questions
c. Being male or female
Feedback: Qualitative data is not measured or categorized, but is usually text-based.
Section reference: Different designs for different research questions
***d.** Posts on a discussion forum
Feedback: Qualitative data is not measured or categorized, but is usually text-based.
Section reference: Different designs for different research questions

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 01 Question 6
6) If I was conducting a study on the effect of a new anti-depressant drug (compared to a placebo drug) on depression scores, which one of the following would be a suitable one-tailed hypothesis?
a. There will be an effect of drug type on depression scores.
Feedback: One-tailed hypotheses specify the direction of the effect (e.g., which drug condition will score higher or lower on depression scores).
Section reference: Developing hypotheses in quantitative research
b. Drug type and depression scores will be related.
Feedback: One-tailed hypotheses specify the direction of the effect (e.g., which drug condition will score higher or lower on depression scores).
Section reference: Developing hypotheses in quantitative research
***c.** Those who are given the new drug will show lower levels of depression in comparison to those given the placebo.

Feedback: One-tailed hypotheses specify the direction of the effect (e.g., which drug condition will score higher or lower on depression scores).
Section reference: Developing hypotheses in quantitative research
d. There will be no effect of drug type on depression scores.
Feedback: One-tailed hypotheses specify the direction of the effect (e.g., which drug condition will score higher or lower on depression scores).
Section reference: Developing hypotheses in quantitative research

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 01 Question 7
7) How closely a study resembles real-world scenarios is an example of which type of validity?
a. External validity
Feedback: How close a study resembles a real-world scenario is an example of ecological validity.
Section reference: Validity and reliability in psychological research
b. Construct validity
Feedback: How close a study resembles a real-world scenario is an example of ecological validity.
Section reference: Validity and reliability in psychological research
***c.** Ecological validity
Feedback: How close a study resembles a real-world scenario is an example of ecological validity.
Section reference: Validity and reliability in psychological research
d. Internal validity
Feedback: How close a study resembles a real-world scenario is an example of ecological validity.
Section reference: Validity and reliability in psychological research

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 01 Question 8
8) Which of the following would be a good example of internal consistency?
a. When a participant scores similarly on an IQ test across two different time points
Feedback: Internal consistency is when items within a measure are responded to in a similar way.
Section reference: Validity and reliability in psychological research
***b.** When a participant responds similarly across items within a questionnaire that are aimed to assess the same thing
Feedback: Internal consistency is when items within a measure are responded to in a similar way.
Section reference: Validity and reliability in psychological research
c. When two (or more) people score or code data in a similar fashion
Feedback: Internal consistency is when items within a measure are responded to in a similar way.
Section reference: Validity and reliability in psychological research
d. When your measure is assessing the thing you want it to measure
Feedback: Internal consistency is when items within a measure are responded to in a similar way.
Section reference: Validity and reliability in psychological research

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 01 Question 9
9) If your study required you to deceive your participants about its aims, how might you go about dealing with this issue ethically?
a. Nothing. There is nothing unethical about deception.
Feedback: In some cases, deception can be permitted in studies. A debrief that explains the real aims of the study and why this deception was necessary can alleviate this ethical concern.

Section reference: Ethics in psychological research
b. Change the study so that it no longer deceives participants.
Feedback: In some cases, deception can be permitted in studies. A debrief that explains the real aims of the study and why this deception was necessary can alleviate this ethical concern.
Section reference: Ethics in psychological research
c. Ensure your study includes a consent form.
Feedback: In some cases, deception can be permitted in studies. A debrief that explains the real aims of the study and why this deception was necessary can alleviate this ethical concern.
Section reference: Ethics in psychological research
***d.** Ensure your debrief explains the real aims of the study and why the deception was necessary.
Feedback: In some cases, deception can be permitted in studies. A debrief that explains the real aims of the study and why this deception was necessary can alleviate this ethical concern.

Section reference: Ethics in psychological research

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 01 Question 10
10) Where should the hypotheses of a study be presented in the write up of a psychological research paper?
***a.** At the end of the introduction section
Feedback: Hypotheses are typically presented at the end of the introduction after the background literature and rationale for the study have been outlined.
Section reference: Writing about psychological research
b. At the beginning of the introduction section
Feedback: Hypotheses are typically presented at the end of the introduction after the background literature and rationale for the study have been outlined.
Section reference: Writing about psychological research
c. In the results section before you analyse the data
Feedback: Hypotheses are typically presented at the end of the introduction after the background literature and rationale for the study have been outlined.
Section reference: Writing about psychological research
d. In the design and analysis section of the methods
Feedback: Hypotheses are typically presented at the end of the introduction after the background literature and rationale for the study have been outlined.
Section reference: Writing about psychological research