

Student name: _____

According to the text, social psychology is defined as the scientific study of how people motivate, persuade, and hurt one another.

think about, influence, and relate to one another.

manipulate, use, and betray one another.

conform, help, and form attitudes about one another.

Theories help social psychologists _____ their observations and _____ their hypotheses.

test; organize

organize; test

objectify; refute

refute; objectify

A theory

is an agreed upon statement about what we observe.

summarizes and explains facts.

is a testable proposition that describes a relationship that may exist between events.

means more than fact.

A(n) _____ is an integrated set of principles that explain and predict observed events.

theory

hypothesis

fact

simulation

Which of the following is true of facts and theories?

Facts explain theories.

Theories explain facts.

Facts are ideas.

Theories are statements.

_____ explain and predict observed events, while _____ are testable predictions.

Statements; theories

Theories; hypotheses

Hypotheses; theories

Facts; experiments

According to the text, which of the following is one of the purposes of a hypothesis?

It allows us to test a theory.

It provides explanations for research results.

It helps predict observed events.

It helps form agreed upon statements based on observations.

Which of the following is an example of field research?

Taking opinion polls of people in an amusement park about its hygiene and cleanliness

Flashing different color lights on players on the pitch during a soccer game

Testing the effects of chemicals on animals in an industrial lab

Observing changes in the moods of people in a laboratory when they are exposed to violent movies

Which of the following best defines informed consent in an experiment?

Informing the research participants about the results of the experiment

Telling the research participants about the content of the experiment to help them choose whether they wish to participate in the experiment

Telling the research participants about the deception used in the experiment

Informing the research participants about the feedback received from other participants about the effectiveness of the experiment

Research done in natural, real-life settings outside the laboratory is referred to as correlational research.

experimental research.

cross-sectional research.

field research.

Which of the following is an example of laboratory research?

Noting behaviors of random people in a park

Discussing different ways of making a vaccine in a science lab

Conducting experiments on a group of teenagers at a facility

Observing the movement of traffic in different parts of a city

John is conducting a survey of random students outside his college library. He is interested in knowing the different types of books they borrow from the library. This is an example of correlational research.

experimental research.

laboratory research.

field research.

The study of naturally occurring relationships among variables is referred to as
correlational research.

experimental research.

laboratory research.

field research.

To determine whether changing one variable (such as education) will produce changes in another variable (such as income), one needs to conduct _____.

survey research

correlational research

experimental research

statistical research

Which of the following types of research seeks clues to cause-effect relationships by manipulating one or more factors while controlling others?

Correlational research

Experimental research

Laboratory research

Field research

A psychiatrist is interested in determining the dose of Prozac required to improve the condition of her clinically depressed clients. She decides to administer 20 milligrams of Prozac to half of her clients who were chosen randomly and 40 milligrams to the other half. She finds that after 6 months, the clients who took 40 milligrams of Prozac are significantly less depressed than those clients who took 20 milligrams of Prozac. Which type of study did the psychiatrist conduct?

Correlational research

Experimental research

Controlled research

Hypothetical research

You have noticed that as temperature drops outside, you see more students wearing sweaters and heavy coats. Your observation is most similar to

correlational research.

experimental research.

controlled research.

hypothetical research.

Variable X is correlated with Variable Y. Which of the following could explain this correlation?

X causes Y.

Y causes X.

A third variable causes or influences both X and Y.

All of the answers are correct.

You are interested in finding out the effect that crowding has on people's moods. You conduct a study in a psychology research lab using two types of participants: participants who have to wait in a crowded waiting room before completing a measure of their mood and participants who wait in an empty room before completing the same measure. Which type of research are you conducting?

Correlational research

Experimental research

Laboratory research

Both experimental and laboratory research

Your psychology professor tells you that she is collecting data on the number of hours students study and their grades (i.e., she is asking each student to report how many hours he or she studies each week so that she can determine if there is a relationship between hours spent studying and grades). Which type of research is your professor conducting?

Correlational research

Experimental research

Controlled research

Hypothetical research

Which of the following is a disadvantage of correlational research?

It does not allow us to predict one variable from another.

It provides ambiguous interpretations of causes and effects.

It requires deceiving people with a plausible cover story.

It cannot be conducted in real-world situations.

Which of the following statements is true of correlational research?

It allows researchers to predict changes in one variable from another variable.

It enables researchers to establish a cause-effect relationship between two variables.

It provides clear and unambiguous results.

It occurs in the laboratory rather than in real-world settings.

Douglas Carroll and his colleagues (1994) found that the height of graveyard markers in Glasgow graveyards was positively correlated with gender.

race.

moral values.

longevity.

According to the text, Scottish postal-code regions with the least overcrowding and unemployment also have the

greatest longevity.

least longevity.

greatest loneliness.

least loneliness.

A serious shortcoming of a correlational study is that it cannot

predict one variable from another.

determine when there is a lack of relationship between two variables.

identify which variable causes the other variable.

None of the answers is correct.

Ryan is conducting research to study the ill effects of social media on people. He invites a group of students to a research facility and requests them to submit their laptops and phones. He requests them to terminate all forms of digital communication with their friends and peers. His participants complain that the simulated situation fails to mimic the real-world situation, and most of them fail to cooperate with him in his research. Which of the following statements is true of Ryan's research?

The research most likely has a high degree of mundane realism.

The research fails to use random assignment in the study.

The research most likely has a low degree of experimental realism.

The research fails to debrief the participants.

A sample in which every person in the population being studied has an equal chance of inclusion is called a _____.

mixed assignment

diverse assignment

fair assignment

random assignment

The experimental factor that a researcher manipulates in a study is called the _____.

control variable

independent variable

dependent variable

correlational variable

With random assignment, the people in both groups of an experiment

differ in important ways.

do not know which group they are in.

are less likely to be alike.

are more likely to average about the same in every way.

In Boyatzis's (1995) study of the influence of television on children's behavior, results indicated that the children who watched "Power Rangers" committed _____ aggressive acts compared with those children who did not watch the program.

slightly less

significantly more

about the same number of

significantly less

The results of Boyatzis's (1995) research indicated that _____ can be one cause of children's aggressive behavior.

sugar consumption

poor impulse control

a lack of parental guidance

television viewing

Which of the following was the dependent variable in Boyatzis's (1995) research study on the effects of television viewing on children?

Lying to parents

Aggressive behavior

Poor academic performance

Early sexual promiscuity

Which of the following was the independent variable in Boyatzis's (1995) research study?

Aggressive behavior

Poor academic performance

Television viewing

Early sexual promiscuity

In an experiment, the variable that is being measured and that depends on the manipulation of another variable is called the _____.

experimental variable

control variable

independent variable

dependent variable

A researcher wants to study the mood differences in people when they are given different types of ice creams to eat, different songs to listen to, and different cartoons to look at. Which of the following is the dependent variable in this research study?

Different types of ice creams

Differences in mood

Different types of music

Differences in social status

An experimenter exposed participants to different room temperatures to determine the effects of room temperatures on aggression. The room temperatures were the

independent variable.

dependent variable.

control variable.

confounding variable.

Which of the following statements is true of experimental research?

It excludes debriefing the experiment to its participants.

It is effective when the focus is primarily on maintaining mundane realism.

It is a research method in which all the variables in an experiment are controlled by the researcher.

It allows for random assignment of people in a research study.

The process of allocating participants to conditions such that all participants have the same chance of being in a given condition is referred to as

random sampling.

random assignment.

random surveying.

representativeness.

Putting participants in one of the two conditions by flipping a coin illustrates

random sampling.

sampling bias.

random assignment.

representative sampling.

You are conducting a study that examines the role of exercise in depression alleviation. You assign the first 50 people who are motivated to sign up to the experimental group and the second group of 50 people, who sign up much later, to the control group. After 1 month, you find that the experimental group (who exercised three times a week on average) is significantly less depressed than the control group (who exercised once a week on average). Although you may be tempted to conclude that exercise helps stave off depression, you cannot because of a lack of _____ in your study.

random sampling

random assignment

random surveying

objectivity

Rudolph wants his experiment to accurately simulate real-life situations that people encounter in their everyday lives. He believes an exact simulation is necessary for an experiment to be valid. In this case, Rudolph is most likely interested in maintaining _____ in his experiments.

Platonic realism
metaphysical realism
mundane realism
experimental realism

The degree to which an experiment absorbs and involves its participants in real psychological processes refers to

realistic experimentation.
televised reality.
mundane realism.
experimental realism.

According to the text, _____ is not as important as _____ in social psychological research.

mundane realism; experimental realism
social realism; psychological realism
experimental realism; mundane realism
psychological realism; social realism

The use of deception in social psychological research occurs when the researchers require _____ in their study.

realistic experimentation
televised reality
mundane realism
experimental realism

You are participating in a psychology research experiment, and the researcher invites you to return after the experiment to learn more about it and to explore your feelings about it. This is called

informed consent.

debriefing.

demand characterization.

experiment framing.

_____ is an ethical principle requiring that research participants be told enough to enable them to choose whether they wish to participate.

A demand characteristic

Deception

Mundane realism

Informed consent

A major requirement of the ethical principles of social psychological research is that the researcher

use random sampling and assignment.

protect the participants from harm and significant discomfort.

refrain from using any deception in the research design.

ensure that all participants know what is expected of them.

Which of the following is true of deception in an experiment?

The use of deception in an experiment is unethical.

It is used only when researchers want to achieve mundane realism in their study.

It is to be used only if it is essential and justified by a significant purpose.

It is useful in affecting subjects' willingness to participate.

Regarding social psychological research, Myers warns that we must be cautious about the use of random assignment.

inferring cause and effect from experiments.

the types of subjects used.

generalizing from laboratory to life.

Which of the following statements is true of the thinking of people?

The content of people's thinking is the same in both field research and laboratory research.

The way in which people form their opinions differs drastically from culture to culture.

The process of thinking is unaffected by social forces.

The content of people's thinking varies more from culture to culture than the process by which they think.

You have just participated in a research study that required you to choose a picture you prefer among several pairs. At the end of the study, the researcher explained that she was trying to identify correlations between age, gender, and racial groups when making preferences. The researcher's disclosure of the true purpose of the study is part of _____.

debriefing

deception

informed consent

experimental honesty

What is an advantage of using correlational designs instead of experimental designs?

Correlational research helps examine factors that can be manipulated in laboratory settings.

Correlations allow the investigation of variables in natural settings.

Correlations yield results that are clear and unambiguous.

Correlational research helps determine cause and effect.

Aaron wants to measure the changes in behavioral responses of his participants when he rewards a particular behavior and when he punishes an unwanted behavior. He wants his laboratory research to differ from the everyday situations that people usually encounter. He wants his participants to be fully involved in his research and requires them to act as naturally as they would in any real-world situation. Aaron is most likely interested in maintaining _____ in his experiments.

mundane realism

Platonic realism

experimental realism

metaphysical realism

Discuss the evidence on the role of self-esteem in academic achievement.

Compare and contrast correlational and experimental research. Be sure to address the strengths and weaknesses of each approach.

Provide an example of an experimental research study on studying and grades. Be sure to indicate what the independent and dependent variables are.

Explain the ethical requirements of social psychological researchers.

Answer Key

Test name: Module1_Exploring Social Psychology_9e

B

B

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