

Student name: \_\_\_\_\_

1) \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as studies in which neither the participants nor the researchers administering the treatment know who has been assigned to which experimental condition.

- A) Interviews
- B) Case-control studies

- C) Surveys
- D) Double-blind studies

2) Under the guidelines of \_\_\_\_\_, researchers must design studies in which the participants will share equally the

costs and benefits of participating in the study.

- A) confidentiality
- B) respect for persons

- C) beneficence
- D) justice

3) \_\_\_\_\_ is the view that using logic and reason is the way to understand how the world works.

- A) Empiricism
- B) Creationism

- C) Skepticism
- D) Rationalism

4) \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as measures of bodily responses, such as blood pressure or heart rate, used to

determine changes in psychological state.

- A) Questionnaires
- B) Behavioral measures

- C) Physiological measures
- D) Interviews

- A) quantitative
- B) confounding

- C) independent
- D) outcome

6) A theory is defined as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) set of related assumptions from which testable predictions can be made
- B) specific, informed, and testable prediction of what kind of outcome should occur under a particular condition
- C) set of experiments conducted to confirm the results of a scientific study

- D) practice that appears to be and claims to be a science, even though it does not use the scientific method to come to conclusions

7) The design chosen for a given study depends on the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) question being asked
- B) assumed answer
- C) subject area being studied

- D) result of the research

8) Rita conducts a study in which she videotapes college students interacting with each other before and after performing a series of cognitive tasks that were presented as "Intelligence tests that can affect your college tuition charges." She then has a carefully trained team observe and record the participants' actions, noting visible signs of anxiety

in particular. What type of measure best describes the one used by Rita?

- A) A behavioral measure
- B) A statistical measure

- C) A self-report
- D) A physiological measure

A) They inform participants of the exact purposes of a study—including the hypotheses—revealing all deceptive practices.

B) They organize data for interpretation and help researchers evaluate their hypotheses.

C) They collect informed consent from human participants before a study begins.

D) They evaluate proposed research before it is conducted to ensure research involving humans does not cause undue harm.

**10)** Christa was given the highest award from her university for conducting and publishing novel research that would be highly beneficial to the general population. However, the university later found out that her data were incorrect and could not be replicated by other laboratories.

A) fabrication

B) plagiarism

The form of scientific misconduct that Christa committed is \_\_\_\_\_.

C) falsification

D)  
collaborationism

**11)** Dr. Adriana conducts a study to determine if players who wear a new type of soccer uniform made from a specially designed fabric will perform better in soccer matches. She recruits a professional soccer team to participate in her study. She randomly assigns half of the men to wear the new-material uniforms made in the color blue and the other half to wear old-material uniforms made in the color red. Although the men know about the test, they are not told which one of the two uniforms is made from the new material. They are asked to wear their assigned uniforms and score as many goals as possible in a game against one another. Dr. Adriana notes the number of goals scored. Ultimately, the players who are wearing the old uniforms score more goals, and therefore,

A) The players who wore blue uniforms made from the new material

B) The players who wore red uniforms made from the old material

win the game. Dr. Adriana speculates that the new uniforms are not more beneficial to performance than the old uniforms, but she decides to conduct the test a few more times. What was the control group in Dr. Adriana's study?

C) The players who

could not score any goals, irrespective of the color of their uniforms

D) The players who scored less goals

**12)** Which of the following is a drawback of behavioral measures in psychological research?

A) Researchers lack clear insight of participants' behavior.

B) People may modify their behavior if they know they are being observed or measured.

C) Researchers need specialized training on expensive equipment, on how to collect measurements, and on data

interpretation.

D) Behavioral measures are more susceptible to social desirability bias than are self-report measures.

**13)** \_\_\_\_\_ are defined as people's written or oral accounts of their thoughts, feelings, or actions.

A) Physiological measures

B) Behavioral measures

C) MIS reports

D) Self-reports

**14)** Which of the following is an example of a self-fulfilling prophecy?

A) Margaret says, "I am going to hate this party!" and then has a bad time at the party because she refuses to interact with anyone.

B) Dominique says, "I am going to make the best pie anyone has ever eaten!" and ends up making a bad pie.

C) Sharon says, "I want you to buy the diamond ring

right away," and her husband buys it.

D) Chang says, "I am going to buy my mother a sweater for her birthday" but ends up buying her a scarf.

**15)** Sarah wants to conduct a study about differences in the levels of emotion of jealousy between men and women. She asks 400 male and female college graduates in the United States a series of questions about hypothetical scenarios of partner infidelity. How can Sarah ensure that the results of her study are more accurate?

- A) By increasing the number of men in the sample
- B) By ensuring that a higher number of Asian Americans are included in the sample
- C) By increasing the number of women in the sample

D) By ensuring that the sample accurately represents people of different ethnicities

**16)** Which of the following happens in the third stage of the scientific method?

- A) Scientists communicate results.
- B) Scientists develop expectations about an observed phenomenon.
- C) Scientists use mathematical techniques to interpret

results.

D) Scientists test their hypotheses.

**17)** Which of the following is true about the principles of research design?

- A) The design chosen for a given study depends on the answers provided by the population.
- B) Research is almost always conducted on large populations and not on samples.
- C) The way the different variables, used by researchers, influence each other is irrelevant to the research

design.

D) The first step in obtaining a sample is for the researchers to decide the makeup of the entire group.

**18)** Ben, a well-known scientist, published many research papers on genetics and its influence on human behavior. He copied some of the research findings of his junior, Jill, for a research paper on gene therapy. This was done without Jill's consent. Ben was later sued for this inappropriate act. Identify

the scientific misconduct committed by Ben.

- A) Collaborationism
- B) Plagiarism

- C) Falsification
- D) Fabrication

**19)** \_\_\_\_\_ entails

collecting observations, or data, from the real world and evaluating whether the data support our ideas or not.

- A) Biases
- B) Science

- C) Hypotheses
- D) Speculation

**20)** Which of the following indicates whether all of the research on a topic has or has not led to consistent findings

- A) Meta-analysis
- B) Placebo

and of the size of an experimental effect?

- C) Nocebo
- D) Micro-analysis

**21)** Why do researchers draw on small subsets of each population to collect data?

- A) Because research studies are based on many-on-one relationships
- B) Because the researchers are not open to surprising and unexpected results
- C) Because most populations are too large to survey or

interview directly  
D) Because cause-and-effect relationships between variables cannot be demonstrated otherwise

**22)** A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ consists of participants who receive the treatment or whatever is thought to change behavior.

- A) experimental group
- B) social group

- C) control group
- D) peripheral group

**23)** A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ variable is the outcome, or response to an experimental manipulation.

- A) dependent
- B) categorical

- C) experimental
- D) predictor

24) The participants in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ do not receive the independent variable, or treatment.

- A) control group
- B) social group

- C) experimental group
- D) core group

25) According to the author, the first attitude of science is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) intellectual honesty
- B) questioning skepticism
- C) practical thinking

- D) questioning authority

26) The basic question in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is, "What is variable X?"

- A) correlational design
- B) random sampling
- C) descriptive design

- D) experimental study

27) A \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as a substance or treatment that appears identical to the actual treatment but lacks the active substance.

- A) placebo
- B) nocebo

- C) sample
- D) variable

28) Which of the following is true about theories?

- A) Theories prevent people from making observations.

- B) Theories



organize and explain what we have observed.

C) Theories cannot explain facts.

D) Theories, in science, are nothing more than mere

guesses.

**29)** The major limitation of the correlational approach is that it \_\_\_\_\_.

A) fails to accurately record the thoughts and feelings of people

B) is not useful when the experimenter cannot manipulate or control the variables

C) increases the probability of social desirability bias

D) does not establish whether one variable actually causes the other

**30)** \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the degree to which a test accurately measures what it purports to measure, such as intelligence, and not something else, and the degree to which

it predicts real-world outcomes.

A) Reliability

B) Validity

C) Replicability

D) Acceptability

**31)** A control group differs from an experimental group in that the control group \_\_\_\_\_.

A) must not be equivalent to the experimental group at the outset of an experimental study

B) is not treated in the exact same manner as the experimental group

C) does not get a substance or treatment that appears

identical to the actual treatment

D) does not receive the independent variable, or treatment

**32)** A \_\_\_\_\_ is a specific, informed, and testable prediction of what kind of outcome should occur under a particular condition.

A) theory

- B) hypothesis
- C) replication

D) variable

**33)** \_\_\_\_\_, a method of studying heritability, allow researchers to assess how genetic differences interact with the environment to produce certain behavior in some people but not in others.

- A) Twin-adoption studies
- B) Gene–environment correlations
- C) Longitudinal studies

D) Gene-by-environment studies

**34)** Few of the patients undergoing treatment for phobic disorder agree to participate in a clinical trial of a new antidepressant medication. The patients are randomly divided into two groups. Both groups receive pills to be taken on a daily basis, but only one of the groups receives pills with the newly produced active ingredients. The other group's pills

contain no active ingredients. In this study, the group that receives the pills that do not contain the active ingredients is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) social group
- B) control group

C) treatment group  
D) experimental group

**35)** In the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ stages of the scientific method, researchers express their expectations as a theory.

- A) observation; prediction
- B) communication; prediction
- C) communication; testing

D) prediction; interpretation

**36)** A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as a research design that includes independent and dependent variables and random assignment of participants to control and experimental groups or conditions.

- A) population
- B) experiment

- C) performance
- D) sample

37) What happens as a correlation approaches +1.00 or -1.00?

- A) The strength of the relationship remains constant.
- B) The strength of the relationship decreases.
- C) The two variables become interdependent on each

other.

- D) The strength of the relationship increases.

38) In \_\_\_\_\_, the answers are often open-ended and not constrained by the researcher.

- A) case studies
- B) questionnaires

- C) interviews
- D) experiments

39) It is vital to safeguard the dignity and autonomy of individuals and take extra precautions when dealing with study participants, such as children, who are less likely to understand that their participation is voluntary. This guideline

of psychological research is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) justice
- B) beneficence
- C) respect for persons

- D) informed consent

40) \_\_\_\_\_ consists of the extremely vast amounts of information from websites and apps that is collected and analyzed by unusually large and sophisticated computer programs.

- A) Computer modeling

- B) Big Data

- C) Meta-analysis
- D) Data Link Layer

41) The \_\_\_\_\_ sciences study humans, both as individuals and as groups.

- A) physical
- B) biological

- C) chemical
- D) social

42) Samir was weak in mathematics. He consistently gave wrong answers in class for the simplest mathematical calculations. The teacher became frustrated with Samir and ignored him whenever he volunteered to give an answer. She expected him to fail his test, so she avoided putting extra effort into tutoring him. As a consequence, Samir failed his

- A) a self-fulfilling prophecy
- B) the experimenter expectancy effect
- C) social desirability bias

math test. In this scenario, Samir fulfilling the teacher's expectation demonstrates \_\_\_\_\_.

- D) a gene-by-environment interaction

43) A \_\_\_\_\_ is best defined as a quantitative method for combining the results of all the published and even unpublished results on one question and drawing a conclusion

- A) case study
- B) systematic review

based on the entire set of studies on the topic.

- C) naturalistic observation
- D) meta-analysis

44) A variable can be defined as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a specific, informed, and testable prediction of an outcome
- B) a related assumption from which testable predictions can be made

- C) anything that changes, or differs, within or between individuals
- D) the repetition of a study to confirm results

45) \_\_\_\_\_ are defined as subtle cues, often unconscious, given by experimenters to the participants as to

- A) Demand characteristics
- B) Experimenter expectancy effects

how they should behave in the role of participant.

- C) Longitudinal designs
- D) Placebo effects

46) Which of the following is the first basic process of the scientific method?

- A) Predict
- B) Interpret

- C) Test
- D) Observe

47) \_\_\_\_\_ involve the systematic observation of people's actions either in their normal environment or in a laboratory setting.

- A) Interviews
- B) Physiological measures

- C) Behavioral measures
- D) Questionnaires

48) In the fourth step of the scientific method, scientists use mathematical techniques to \_\_\_\_\_ the results and determine whether they are significant and whether they closely fit the prediction.

- A) observe
- B) interpret

- C) replicate
- D) communicate

**49)** When the central tenet of knowing is not what people think and believe, but rather how nature behaves, then we must accept the data and follow them wherever they take us.

- A) open skepticism
- B) scientific thinking
- C) intellectual honesty

This attitude is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

D) cultural understanding

**50)** Which of the following is a unique characteristic of a true experiment?

- A) Observation of one person, often over a long period of time
- B) Predetermined assignment of participants to control
- C) Causal relationships between variables

D) Experimental manipulation of a predicted cause, the independent variable

**51)** Identify a true statement about human observation.

- A) Different people's brains organize and interpret sensory experiences in the same way.
- B) People tend to generalize from their observations and assume that what they witness in one situation applies to all similar situations.
- C) Generalizations based on our sensory experiences

tend to be always correct.

D) Our brain perceives events as accurately as the best available digital video equipment.

**52)** The following is an excerpt from an in-depth paper that Dr. Smith, a therapist, wrote about her client: "Irene experienced the loss of her parents at an early age. She is now 36, divorced, and has two children. Irene has difficulty maintaining steady employment. Eight months ago, she was diagnosed with major depressive disorder. Irene is responding well to an experimental antidepressant and to cognitive

A) case study

behavioral therapy. She has a hopeful prognosis." This research method can be best termed as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- B) survey
- C) naturalistic

observation

D) interview

**53)** Susan was asked to participate in a self-report questionnaire on prejudice. In order to look good and avoid coming across as a person who is prejudiced against African Americans, she gave neutral answers on the questionnaire.

- A) a self-fulfilling prophecy
- B) a gene-by-environment interaction
- C) social desirability bias

This phenomenon is called \_\_\_\_\_.

D) the experimenter expectancy effect

**54)** Irene Bialy, a psychologist, wants to study how the habit of telling lies affects marital relationships. She contacts married couples from across the country to participate in her study. She lets them know that the only cost of participation would be that they would need to reveal if they have ever lied to their parents. Irene also informs them that they will be paid an amount of \$1,000 each for participating in the study. In

- A) Beneficence
- B) Justice

this scenario, which guideline of psychological research best describes the one followed by Irene?

- C) Confidentiality
- D) Privacy

**55)** When interpreting correlations, it is important to remember that a

- A) correlation does not mean there is a causal relationship between the two variables.
- B) relationship between the variables does not exist as the correlation approaches  $-1.00$ .
- C) relationship between the variables does not exist as

the correlation approaches  $+1.00$ .

D) correlation does not lead to any causal relationship between the two variables.



- A) When they protect their methods of inquiry from others
- B) When they announce their findings immediately after a study
- C) When they ignore the data that are contrary to their

theory

- D) When they allow their work to be evaluated by other scientists

**57)** Dr. Adriana conducts a study to determine if players who wear a new type of soccer uniform made from a specially designed fabric will perform better in soccer matches. She recruits a professional soccer team to participate in her study. She randomly assigns half of the men to wear the new-material uniforms made in the color blue and the other half to wear old-material uniforms made in the color red. Although the men know about the test, they are not told which one of the two uniforms is made from the new material. They are asked to wear their assigned uniforms and score as many goals as possible in a game against one another. Dr. Adriana notes the number of goals scored. Ultimately, the players who are wearing the old uniforms score more goals, and therefore,

win the game. Dr. Adriana speculates that the new uniforms are not more beneficial to performance than the old uniforms, but she decides to conduct the test a few more times. What is the dependent variable in Dr. Adriana's study?

- A) The number of goals scored
- B) The old uniforms
- C) The color blue or red

- D) The new uniforms

**58)** \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the procedures, consisting of five basic processes, by which scientists conduct research.

- A) Hypothesis
- B) Rationalism
- C) Scientific method

- D) Scientific thinking

**59)** Dr. Adriana conducts a study to determine if players who wear a new type of soccer

uniform made from a specially designed fabric will perform better in soccer matches. She recruits a professional soccer team to participate in her study. She randomly assigns half of the men to wear the new-material uniforms made in the color blue and the other half to wear old-material uniforms made in the color red. Although the men know about the test, they are not told which one of the two uniforms is made from the new material. They are asked to wear their assigned uniforms and score as many goals as possible in a game against one another. Dr. Adriana notes the number of goals scored. Ultimately, the players who are wearing the old uniforms score more goals, and therefore, win the game. Dr. Adriana

A) She wanted the players to feel they all had a chance of wearing their old uniforms, in which they would likely be more comfortable.

B) She wanted to ensure that each player had an equal chance of wearing the new or old uniform.

C) She wanted to ensure that the performance of the players will be uniformly improved by wearing their

speculates that the new uniforms are not more beneficial to performance than the old uniforms, but she decides to conduct the test a few more times. From a scientific viewpoint, why was it important for Dr. Ariana to randomly assign the players to wear new or old uniforms?

respective uniforms.

D) She wanted to make sure that the uniforms do not affect the outcome of the game played by the players.

**60)** A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as a study design in which a psychologist, often a therapist, observes one person over a long period of time.

A) interview

B) survey

C) case study

D) naturalistic observation

**61)** Which of the following sciences studies the world of things—the inanimate world of stars, light, waves, atoms, the

A) Physical sciences

B) Social sciences

C) Biological sciences

Earth, compounds, and molecules?

D) Psychological sciences

**62)** Dr. Adriana conducts a study to determine if players who wear a new type of soccer uniform made from a specially designed fabric will perform better in soccer matches. She recruits a professional soccer team to participate in her study. She randomly assigns half of the men to wear the new-material uniforms made in the color blue and the other half to wear old-material uniforms made in the color red. Although the men know about the test, they are not told which one of the two uniforms is made from the new material. They are asked to wear their assigned uniforms and score as many goals as possible in a game against one another. Dr. Adriana notes the number of goals scored. Ultimately, the players who are wearing the old uniforms score more goals, and therefore,

A) The players who did not know their roles in the study

B) The type of uniform worn—made from old or new material

**63)** A study was conducted by a group of researchers in Asian cities to determine the driving abilities of people of different age groups. The study found that older adults are better drivers than young adults. Another group of researchers conducted the same study in North American cities to determine if they could duplicate the results of the first study.

A) prediction

B) observation

win the game. Dr. Adriana speculates that the new uniforms are not more beneficial to performance than the old uniforms, but she decides to conduct the test a few more times. What is the independent variable in Dr. Adriana's study?

C) The number of goals scored by the players

D) The players attempting to score as many goals as possible

In this scenario, the scientific method followed by the second group of researchers can be termed as \_\_\_\_\_.

C) interpretation

D) replication

**64)** An advantage of naturalistic observation is that it \_\_\_\_\_.

A) allows researchers to ask people directly or indirectly what they think or feel

B) gives researchers a look at real behavior in the real world

C) makes it easier for researchers to manage large

numbers of participants

D) allows researchers to learn from the lives of historically important people

65) \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as research that collects information using any kind of numeric and measurable scale

A) Descriptive research

B) Quantitative research

C) Qualitative research

and often has limited response options.

D) Ethnographic research

66) Which of the following is an advantage of a double-blind study?

A) It prevents confounding variables from influencing an experiment.

B) It ensures that participants know the experimental condition to which they have been assigned.

C) It ensures that any differences between participants

are not affected by the independent variable.

D) It prevents experimenter expectancy effects.

67) To \_\_\_\_\_ a hypothesis, scientists select one of a number of established research methods, along with the

A) predict

B) observe

appropriate measurement techniques.

C) replicate

D) test

68) \_\_\_\_\_ are useful when the variables cannot be manipulated or controlled by the experimenter.

A) Naturalistic observations

B) Case-control studies

- C) Correlational studies
- D) Experimental studies

69) Which of the following statements is true of interviews as an example of qualitative research?

- A) They enable researchers to observe and record behavior in the real world.
- B) They always evoke structured answers.
- C) They involve data gathered from open-ended answers rather than numeric answers.

D) They can be easily used for summarizing and calculating trends and averages.

70) Primatologist Chan Lee, studied different groups of gorillas over a period of 18 years. She studied them daily in the subtropical forests of Africa to understand their mating and reproductive habits. Based on her observations, Chan found that male gorillas are ready to mate when they are 15

years of age. In this scenario, the descriptive method of research used by Chan can be best termed as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) survey
- B) naturalistic observation

- C) interview
- D) case study

71) Dr. Singh, a scientist, wants to study how anxiety affects adolescents. For this purpose, he measures the electrical changes in their heart rates, their sweating and respiration patterns, as well as the hormonal changes in their blood. Which psychological measure has been used by Dr. Singh in this scenario?

- A) Behavioral measures
- B) Interviews

- C) Questionnaires
- D) Physiological measures

72) \_\_\_\_\_ is a measure of the strength of the relationship between two variables.

- A) A self-report
- B) Sample size

- C) Effect size
- D) Z-value

73) Which of the following is an advantage of double-blind studies?

- A) They reduce the time to train coders to use the coding schemes, to collect behavioral data, and to prepare the coded data for analysis.
- B) They allow researchers to unintentionally affect the outcome if they are aware of a study's hypotheses.
- C) They prevent two potential problems with experimental designs, namely experimenter expectancy

effects and demand characteristics.

- D) They allow experimenters to give subtle cues to the participants as to how they should behave in the role of participant.

74) According to Derry (1999), which of the following is true of pseudoscience practitioners?

- A) They make no real advances in knowledge.
- B) They back up their claims with sound, experimental research data.
- C) They challenge or question their own assumptions.

- D) They allow their findings to be rigorously scrutinized.

75) In a naturalistic observation, a researcher \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) asks people directly or indirectly what they think, feel, or have done
- B) asks questions that can have completely open-ended answers
- C) observes and records behavior in the real world

- D) observes one person, often over a long period of time

76) \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as a method used to assign participants to different research conditions to guarantee that

- A) Controlling
- B) Random assignment

all participants have the same chance of being in any specific group.

- C) A correlation study
- D) Sampling

77) Which of the following would be considered a pseudoscience?

- A) Anthropology
- B) Astrology

- C) Biology
- D) Psychology

78) Which of the following is a difference between single-blind studies and double-blind studies?

A) Single-blind studies make use of naturally occurring groups, whereas double-blind studies randomly assign subjects to groups.

B) Single-blind studies occur when subtle cues are given by experimenters to the participants as to how they should behave, whereas double-blind studies occur when the behavior of the participants is influenced by the experimenter's knowledge.

C) In single-blind studies, participants do not know the experimental condition to which they have been assigned, whereas in double-blind studies, neither the participants nor

the researchers know who has been assigned to which condition.

D) In single-blind studies, confounding variables are limited by independent and dependent variables, whereas in double-blind studies, the influence of confounding variables is not limited.

79) Why is animal research widely considered to be acceptable?

A) Because there is an ongoing debate as to how much animal research should be permissible at all

B) Because government and animal rights associations consent to animal research

C) Because researchers do not have to carry out treatment of animals at the expense of their research

D) Because animal research has led to many treatments for diseases, such as cancer and heart disease

**80)** \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the tendency toward favorable self-presentation that could lead to inaccurate self-reports.

A) Meta-analysis

B) Experimenter expectancy effect

C) Social desirability bias

D) Self-fulfilling prophecy

**81)** Few of the patients undergoing treatment for phobic disorder agree to participate in a clinical trial of a new antidepressant medication. The patients are randomly divided into two groups. Both groups receive pills to be taken on a daily basis, but only one of the groups receives pills with the newly produced active ingredients. The other group's pills

contain no active ingredients. In this study, the pills that do not contain any active ingredients are said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

A) placebos

B) nocebo

C) ipsatives

D) normatives

**82)** \_\_\_\_\_ is a branch of physical science.

A) Genetics

B) Economics

C) Psychology

D) Geology

**83)** A study was conducted across many cities in the United States to determine the



correlation between the consumption of soft drinks and the prevalence of obesity in children. The study was conducted among children from different schools over a period of one year. Multiple correlations were taken and studied, and the results were found to be the same. It was found that obesity is found more in children who regularly consume soft drinks

- A) Reliable
- B) Predictable

than in children who do not. Which of the following is a characteristic of the result of this study?

- C) Reasonable
- D) Favorable

**84)** In research analysis and reports, data are never directly aligned with an individual respondent, thereby protecting his or her identity. Thus, \_\_\_\_\_ is maintained.

- A) confidentiality
- B) credibility

- C) validity
- D) reliability

**85)** \_\_\_\_\_ refers to practices that appear to be and claim to be science, but in fact do not use the scientific

- A) Ethnoscience
- B) Antiscience

method to come to their conclusions.

- C) Pseudoscience
- D) Bioscience

**86)** A representative sample is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) research method that employs such techniques as interviewing and surveying
- B) subset of a population that truly reflects the characteristics of that population
- C) randomly generated series of numbers that help researchers select people to participate in a study

D) selected group of people whom the researcher can easily persuade to participate in a study

A) Because it ensures that on average the groups in an experiment will be similar with respect to all possible variables when the experiment begins

B) Because it helps to establish that correlation is the same as causation and that these terms are interchangeable

C) Because it restricts the possible answers in a survey to some kind of a numeric rating scale

D) Because conditions in study groups cannot be controlled and cause-and-effect relationships between variables cannot be demonstrated

**88)** A subset of a population is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

A) variable

B) set

C) size

D) sample

**89)** Dr. Adriana conducts a study to determine if players who wear a new type of soccer uniform made from a specially designed fabric will perform better in soccer matches. She recruits a professional soccer team to participate in her study. She randomly assigns half of the men to wear the new-material uniforms made in the color blue and the other half to wear old-material uniforms made in the color red. Although the men know about the test, they are not told which one of the two uniforms is made from the new material. They are asked to wear their assigned uniforms and score as many goals as possible in a game against one another. Dr. Adriana notes the number of goals scored. Ultimately, the players who are wearing the old uniforms score more goals, and therefore,

A) The players who could not score any goals, irrespective of the color of their uniforms

B) The players who wore red uniforms made from the old material

win the game. Dr. Adriana speculates that the new uniforms are not more beneficial to performance than the old uniforms, but she decides to conduct the test a few more times. What was the experimental group in Dr. Adriana's study?

C) The players who scored more goals

D) The players who wore blue uniforms made from the new material

**90)** George was a scientist with a

government-funded research organization. The government had provided funds to conduct studies among children on the medicines available for epilepsy. However, George did not conduct the specified studies among the experimental group of children. He concocted false data and research reports as he

- A) Collaborationism
- B) Fabrication

neared the deadline. Identify the scientific misconduct that George committed in this scenario.

- C) Plagiarism
- D) Falsification

91) According to Carl Sagan, \_\_\_\_\_ is the second attitude of science.

- A) questioning authority
- B) open skepticism
- C) practical thinking

D) intellectual honesty

92) \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the procedure researchers use to obtain participants from a population.

- A) Validation
- B) Sampling

- C) Interpreting
- D) Replication

93) Informed consent to participate in a psychological study means that the

- A) institution in which the study will be conducted has approved the study
- B) participant knows his or her role in the study and understands its risks and benefits
- C) the consent cannot be omitted even for completely

anonymous surveys  
D) researcher carefully selects and approves each participant for the study

- A) Correlation coefficients
- B) Random assignments

- C) Confounding variables
- D) Experiments

95) Carol wanted to study whether couples who had sex more frequently were happier than couples who did not. This would have required participants to divulge personal information. However, Carol neglected to inform the participants about the kind of private information they would

have to provide. In this scenario, which guideline of psychological research did Carol most likely neglect to follow?

- A) Beneficence
- B) Justice
- C) Informed consent

- D) Respect for persons

96) To do a \_\_\_\_\_, the researcher converts the findings of each study into a standardized statistic known as effect size.

- A) meta-analysis
- B) systematic review
- C) random assignment

- D) research planning

97) Which of the following statements is true of debriefing in research studies?

- A) It is required to minimize any negative effects experienced as a result of deception.
- B) It is required to generate, test, and revise theories.
- C) It involves choosing tools that will create the

conditions of a study.

- D) It involves the observation of one person, often over a long period of time.

A) In self-report questionnaires, people are always the best sources of information about themselves.

B) Self-report questionnaires are widely used in psychological research as they help in avoiding social desirability bias.

C) Self-report questionnaires are easy to use, especially in the context of collecting data from a large

number of people at once.

D) In self-report questionnaires, the answers are often open-ended and not constrained by the researcher.

**99)** From the following, identify an accurate statement about case studies.

A) They do not involve observations that stretch for over a year.

B) They involve scientific experimentations on different groups of animals.

C) They are based on one-on-one relationships.

D) They involve collecting data about different legal cases that are under trial.

**100)** The last process of the scientific method is to \_\_\_\_\_.

A) predict

B) test

C) observe

D) communicate

**101)** Identify an accurate statement about scientific theories.

A) They are not facts.

B) They should not be tied to real evidence.

C) They are merely guesses and observations.

D) They do not generate any expectations.

**102)** Replication of a study is important to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) express the expectations of the study
- B) confirm the results of the study
- C) interpret the results of the study

D) formulate the hypothesis of the study

**103)** The \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as results that occur when the behavior of the participants is influenced by the experimenter's knowledge of who is in the control group and

who is in the experimental group.

- A) subject-expectancy effect
- B) experimenter expectancy effect

- C) placebo effect
- D) nocebo effect

**104)** Which of the following statements is true of an independent variable in a true experiment?

- A) It is the condition the researcher predicts will cause a particular outcome.
- B) It is an attribute that is kept constant under all conditions.
- C) It is the outcome, or response to the experimental

manipulation.

D) Its responses depend on the way in which the dependent variable is treated.

**105)** Sarah wants to conduct a study about differences in the levels of emotion of jealousy between men and women. She asks 400 male and female college graduates in the United States a series of questions about hypothetical scenarios of

partner infidelity. What is Sarah's population?

- A) The chosen female graduates
- B) All the men studying in the United States
- C) The chosen male and female college graduates

D) Men and women in the United States

**106)** Which of the following statements is true about behavioral measures?

A) Behavioral measures are not very time-intensive as collecting behavioral data does not take a long time.

B) Behavioral measures are more susceptible to social desirability bias than are self-report measures.

C) Behavioral measures do not allow people to modify their behavior even if they know they are being observed.

D) Behavioral measures provide more objective measurements, because they come from a trained outside observer.

**107)** Ravi is a participant in a cognitive experiment, but he does not know if he is in the experimental group or the control group. The researchers, however, are aware of the condition to which he has been assigned. The study in which Ravi is

A) interview

B) single-blind study

participating is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

C) survey

D) double-blind study

**108)** Which of the following statements is true of a descriptive study?

A) The researcher makes a prediction and tries to control variables.

B) It involves the testing of hypotheses.

C) The researcher avoids patterns that might lead to

predictions.

D) It usually occurs during the exploratory phase of research.

**109)** Institutions conducting research should evaluate every proposed study's beneficence, which is \_\_\_\_\_.

A) minimizing costs for participants and maximizing benefits

B) the extent to which the participant knows his or her role in the study

C) each person's awareness that he or she can discontinue participation at any time

D) each participant's guarantee that no personal, and confidential information will be revealed

**110)** \_\_\_\_\_ make observations of the same people over time, ranging from months to decades.

- A) Descriptive designs
- B) Quasi-experimental designs
- C) Longitudinal designs

D) Correlational designs

**111)** In \_\_\_\_\_, a researcher makes no prediction and does not try to control any of the variables.

- A) experiment
- B) descriptive designs

C) sampling  
D) representative samples

**112)** Which statement best describes the term descriptive designs?

A) They are studies that measure two or more variables and their relationship to one another; they are not designed to show causation.

B) They are methods used to assign participants to different research conditions, so that all the participants have the same chance of being in any specific group.

C) They are research designs that include independent and dependent variables and random assignment of participants to control and experimental groups or conditions.

D) They are study designs in which a researcher defines a problem and variable of interest but makes no prediction and does not control or manipulate anything.

**113)** \_\_\_\_\_ are the rules governing the conduct of a person or group in general or in a specific situation and are

- A) Analytics
- B) Ethics

also regarded as standards of right and wrong.

- C) Ekistics
- D) Antics



**114)** John works as a junior scientist in Geocare Research Company, California. He develops a model of a fabric panel that can reduce the damage caused by hurricanes. He publishes his idea in a science journal. Which of the following

- A) Testing hypotheses
- B) Interpreting results
- C) Developing expectations about an observed

stages of the scientific method is reflected in this scenario?

phenomenon  
D) Communicating results

**115)** How can the term "measures" be best defined in the context of psychological research?

- A) They are the tools and techniques used to modify the results of a study.
- B) They are the tools and techniques used to assess thought or behavior.
- C) They are the steps taken to ensure that a study

provides unbiased results.

D) They are the steps taken to ensure that experimenters do not control the outcome of a study.

**116)** \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as those studies in which participants do not know the experimental condition (group)

- A) Single-blind studies
- B) Descriptive studies

to which they have been assigned.

- C) Interviews
- D) Case studies

**117)** Which of the following statements is true of scientific thinking?

- A) It rules out the need for a set of procedures thought to be important for science.
- B) It asserts the use of scientific authority.
- C) It involves the reasoning skills required to generate,

test, and revise theories.

D) It condones skepticism.

**118)** In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, responses are limited to the choices given.

- A) questionnaire
- B) case study

- C) interview
- D) experimental study

**119)** Greta has been suffering from depression. She has been visiting her therapist for several years. Her sessions last for about an hour and are usually one-on-one discussions. Her therapist tries to find a pattern to her episodes during these sessions. In this scenario, the therapist is most likely conducting \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) naturalistic observation
- B) a descriptive study

- C) survey research
- D) a case study

**120)** Which of the following is true of the differences between science and pseudoscience?

- A) Science encourages open skepticism of its findings, whereas pseudoscience does not.
- B) Science uses statistics to express research data, whereas pseudoscience does not.
- C) The content area studied in science is narrow,

whereas it is very vast in pseudoscience.

- D) Science makes no real advances in knowledge, whereas pseudoscience does.

**121)** Correlation coefficients tell us whether two variables (e.g., X and Y) relate to each other and that they range between  $-1.00$  and  $+1.00$ . Coefficients near  $0.00$  are an indication of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a decrease in variable Y as variable X increases

- B) an increase in variable X as variable Y

decreases

C) the lack of any relationship between variables X and Y

D) the dependency of variable X on variable Y

**122)** Debriefing is the process of \_\_\_\_\_.

A) informing participants about the costs and benefits of participation

B) distributing the benefits and costs of a study equally among participants

C) informing and explaining the exact purposes of a

study following data collection

D) protecting the privacy of participants

## **Answer Key**

Test name: Fundamentals of Psychology:  
Perspectives and Connections, Feist 1th ch2

- 1) D
- 2) D
- 3) D
- 4) C
- 5) C
- 6) A
- 7) A
- 8) A
- 9) D
- 10) A
- 11) B
- 12) B
- 13) D
- 14) A
- 15) D
- 16) D
- 17) D
- 18) B

19) B

20) A

21) C

22) A

23) A

24) A

25) D

26) C

27) A

28) B

29) D

30) B

31) D

32) B

33) D

34) B

35) A

36) B

37) D

38) C

39) C

40) B

41) D

42) A

43) D

44) C

45) A

46) D

47) C

48) B

49) C

50) D

51) B

52) A

53) C

54) A

55) A

56) D

57) A

58) C

59) B

60) C

61) A

62) B

63) C

64) B

65) B

66) D

67) D

68) C

69) C

70) B

71) D

72) C

73) C

74) A

75) C

76) B

77) B

78) C

79) D

80) C

81) A

82) D

83) A

84) A

85) C

86) B

87) A

88) D

89) D

90) B

91) B

92) B

93) B

94) A

95) C

96) A

97) A

98) C

99) C

100) D

101) A

102) B



103) B

104) A

105) D

106) D

107) B

108) D

109) A

110) C

111) B

112) D

113) B

114) D

115) B

116) A

117) C

118) A

119) D

120) A

121) C

122) C