

1

Grounded theory is:

- (A) a byproduct of the quantitative research process <https://selldocx.com/products/test-bank-individual-and-society-sociological-social-psychology-1e-crawford>
- (B) a set of suppositions about the way the world works rooted in common sense
- (C) associated with the group processes and structure face of sociological social psychology
- (D) developed out of data using inductive reasoning
- (E) often used to explain patterned behaviors that are difficult to document outside of the laboratory

Answer:

(D) developed out of data using inductive reasoning

Feedback:

48

2

Triangulation refers to:

- (A) the implementation of new measures and their evaluation
- (B) the interplay between subjects and their objective and subjective realities
- (C) the process through which the benefits to subjects, researchers, and the college or university associated with a particular study are maximized
- (D) the use of multiple methods to validate a study's findings
- (E) the various components of the research process, including the selection of subjects, measures, and method

Answer:

(D) the use of multiple methods to validate a study's findings

Feedback:

55

3

The research cycle in sociological social psychology:

- (A) emphasizes quantitative over qualitative research
- (B) focuses on applications over outcomes
- (C) involves both deductive and inductive reasoning
- (D) is the process through which research findings are applied to particular topics

Answer:

(C) involves both deductive and inductive reasoning

Feedback:

56

- (E) pertains to research in SSP and SI but not to research in GPS

4

In the Tuskegee syphilis study, the U.S. Public Health Service studied the progress of syphilis in African Americans. This study is considered highly unethical by today's standards because the study participants:

- (A) were evaluated by pseudonurses and other untrained medical professionals
- (B) were given penicillin, the treatment for syphilis, even if they were allergic to the drug
- (C) were paid enough to make them unwilling to withdraw from the study even when the medical procedures they were subjected to were painful
- (D) weren't paid for their time, despite the fact that testing took place over years
- (E) weren't told they had syphilis and were denied the treatment that would have cured them

Answer:

(E) weren't told they had syphilis and were denied the treatment that would have cured them

Feedback:

57

5

The committees that review and subsequently approve research proposals that don't violate subjects' rights are called:

- (A) School Faculty and Staff Control Units (FSCUs)
- (B) Research Ethics Groups (REGs)
- (C) Human Rights Panels (HRPs)
- (D) Institutional Review Boards (IRBs)
- (E) Investigation Control Committees (ICCs)

Answer:

(D) Institutional Review Boards (IRBs)

Feedback:

59

6

The main ethical issue in experimental research pertains to:

- (A) confidentiality
- (B) how much subjects are paid when the researcher has received funding for the study
- (C) how other researchers use the study

Answer:

(E) the use of deception

Feedback:

59

results

- (D) where the study results are reported
- (E) the use of deception

7

Debriefing is the term used to refer to the process during which:

- (A) covert participant observers reveal their identity, their institutional affiliation, and the purpose of their research to the study participants
- (B) experimenters explain the true purpose of the study to their subjects and address any concerns they might have about having participated in the research
- (C) research assistants, who are typically graduate students, voice their concerns about the research process to their faculty advisors
- (D) subjects are asked to submit an anonymous statement to the IRB of the school sponsoring the study they participated in for quality control purposes
- (E) survey researchers tell study participants about the study purpose and ask them to sign an informed consent statement

Answer:

- (B) experimenters explain the true purpose of the study to their subjects and address any concerns they might have about having participated in the research

Feedback:

37

8

The main ethical issue in survey research pertains to:

- (A) confidentiality
- (B) how much subjects are paid when the researcher has received funding for the study
- (C) how other researchers use the study results
- (D) where the study results are reported
- (E) the use of deception

Answer:

- (A) confidentiality

Feedback:

59

9

Which method of data collection is rarely used these days because

of concerns about subjects' rights?

- (A) covert nonparticipant observation
- (B) covert participant observation
- (C) community survey
- (D) in-depth interviewing
- (E) overt participant observation

Answer:

(B) covert participant observation

Feedback:

60

10

One advantage of covert nonparticipant observation is that researchers:

- (A) are able to gain access to personal information about the lives of participants
- (B) can collect data without having to get the approval of an IRB
- (C) can readily alternate between a variety of research settings
- (D) don't to have to worry about reliability
- (E) don't know the identities of their participants

Answer:

(E) don't know the identities of their participants

Feedback:

51

11

Snowball sampling involves:

- (A) asking study participants for their informed consent after an initial set of findings have been compiled
- (B) borrowing subjects who fit the study criteria from one or more other studies
- (C) increasing the representativeness of a sample by randomly selecting subjects from a list of individuals identified as aloof or cold in their self-presentations
- (D) motivating subjects to participate in a study through the use of a tiered system of rewards (e.g., monetary payments)
- (E) obtaining new study participants through individuals who have already

Answer:

(E) obtaining new study participants through individuals who have already agreed to participate in the study

Feedback:

49

agreed to participate in the study

12

In Hurst's study of working-class college students, Renegades:

- (A) distanced themselves from their family members and childhood friends
- (B) planned to give back to their home communities after they graduated from college
- (C) showed a sophisticated understanding of the class structure within the United States
- (D) were highly valued members of the community because of their entrepreneurial spirits
- (E) were, on average, happier than Loyalists

Answer:

(A distanced themselves from their family members and childhood friends)

Feedback:

53

13

Which of the following studies best illustrates the construction of grounded theory?

- (A) GPS research on the effects of gender and education on task group performance
- (B) Humphreys' study of homosexual encounters among men in public restrooms
- (C) Hurst's qualitative analysis of working-class college students
- (D) Research on the relationship between income and happiness
- (E) SSP research on the consequences of teen employment

Answer:

(C Hurst's qualitative analysis of working-class college students)

Feedback:

52-53

14

In overt participant observation:

- (A) in-depth interviewing is replaced with conversation analysis
- (B) study participants are often unaware that they are being studied
- (C) subjects usually come to the lab or

Answer:

(D the researcher lets people know that he or she is there to study them)

Feedback:

51

some other enclosed study setting

- (D) the researcher lets people know that he or she is there to study them

- (E) the setting of the study is negotiated by the researcher and a core group of participants

15

A flag is a symbol of

- (A) the nation for which it stands
- (B) dividing the world into discrete geopolitical units known as nations

- (C) distinguishing one nation from all others

Answer:

(D) all of the above

- (D) all of the above

- (E) imperialist hegemony

16

In covert participant observation:

- (A) in-depth interviewing is replaced with conversation analysis

- (B) study participants are unaware that they are being studied

Answer:

(B) study participants are unaware that they are being studied

- (C) subjects usually come to the lab or some other enclosed study setting

Feedback:

50

- (D) the researcher lets people know that he or she is there to study them

- (E) the setting of the study is negotiated by the researcher and a core group of participants

17

A flag is a symbol of

- (A) the nation for which it stands

Answer:

(D) all of the above

- (B) dividing the world into discrete geopolitical units known as nations

- (C) distinguishing one nation from all

others

(D) all of the above

(E) none of the above

18

What method of data collection did Laud Humphrys use in his study of homosexual encounters among men in public restrooms, published as the book Tearoom Trade?

(A) covert nonparticipant observation

(B) covert participant observation

(C) community survey

(D) in-depth interviewing

(E) overt participant observation

Answer:

(B) covert participant observation

Feedback:

51

19

In his study, titled Tearoom Trade, Laud Humphreys found that men who engaged in fleeting sexual encounters with other men in public restrooms:

(A) had a higher-than-average rate of unemployment

(B) had few characteristics that distinguished them from men who did not engage in this behavior

(C) often lived alone

(D) were more likely to self-identify as bisexual than as straight or gay

(E) usually defined themselves as gay

Answer:

(B) had few characteristics that distinguished them from men who did not engage in this behavior

Feedback:

51

20

Suppose that you wanted to study the home lives of high school students from upper-class backgrounds. In particular, you are interested in finding out how these students' relationships with family members shape their college aspirations. What method of data collection would you use in your study?

(A) covert participant observation

(B) covert nonparticipant observation

(C) in-depth interviews

Answer:

(C) in-depth interviews

Feedback:

52

(D) overt participant observation

(E) survey

21

Which method of data collection did social psychologist Allison Hurst use in her study of working-class college students, discussed in Chapter 2?

(A) covert participant observation

(B) covert nonparticipant observation

(C) in-depth interviews

(D) overt participant observation

(E) survey

Answer:

(C) in-depth interviews

Feedback:

52

22

Why are secondary data analyses relatively free from ethical problems?

(A) The data on which they are based aren't available to researchers until all study participants are deceased.

(B) The research findings they generate aren't presented or published in public arenas.

(C) The large samples used in this kind of research allow for anonymity on the part of subjects.

(D) The researcher doesn't actually collect any data.

(E) The researcher isn't aware of where or when the data were collected.

Answer:

(D) The researcher doesn't actually collect any data.

Feedback:

60

23

O'Brien quotes Albert Einstein as saying that "It is the theory that determines what we can observe." What does this mean, as written? How might it be interpreted more generally (i.e. beyond the world of theory & research)?

Answer:

24

What is the fundamental attribution error (of individualism)? Why is this a problem for sociology?

Answer:

25 Why does research in the symbolic interactionist face of sociological social psychology typically involve the use of participant observation or in-depth interviews? Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of this type of research.

Answer:

26 Describe how you might go about conducting a participant observational study of college students' friendships. Would your study be covert or overt in nature? Explain your rationale for choosing to present yourself to the study participants in this way. Evaluate the external validity of your hypothetical study's results.

Answer:

27 What is internal validity? What would you say if someone asked you to evaluate the internal validity of a participant observational study of college students' friendships? (Note. This question may be combined with question 12 for a more comprehensive assessment of students' understanding of the nature and purpose of participant observational research.)

Answer:

28 Compare the relative strengths and weaknesses of quantitative and qualitative research focusing on three issues: validity, reliability, and generalizability.

Answer:

29 Discuss the link between face of sociological social psychology and methodology. In doing so, identify the method or methods of data collection used most frequently within each face of sociological social psychology and why this method/these methods is/are favored over others.

Answer:

30 Why do some social psychologists use multiple research methods? Discuss the value of using multiple methods of data collection when conducting a study. Discuss the value of using multiple research methods within the field of social psychology more generally.

Answer:

31 How is knowledge about people's social experiences generated? Describe the research cycle within sociological social psychology, emphasizing how the interplay between quantitative and qualitative research contributes to the creation of knowledge about human social behavior.

Answer:

32 Describe the various ethical issues sociological social psychologists

face when conducting research and discuss how these issues vary with the method of data collection used. Discuss the function of Institutional Review Boards and the measures sociological social psychologists take to protect their subjects.

Answer:

33

When are sociological social psychologists likely to use covert nonparticipant observation as a method of data collection? Compare this research method to covert participant observation, emphasizing its relative strengths and weaknesses.

Answer:

34

List and describe the two kinds of qualitative research discussed in Chapter 2 of your textbook. When are these methods of data collection likely to be used?

Answer:

35

Describe how you would conduct an experiment on the effects of a status characteristic, such as gender or education, on susceptibility of social influence. Who would you use as subjects? Why is the random assignment of subjects to different groups important within this context? Evaluate the internal and external validity of your hypothetical study's results.

Answer:

36

What is reductionism? How does it hinder our ability to understand social life? Please include an example.

Answer:

37

List and describe the two kinds of quantitative research discussed in Chapter 2. When are these methods of data collection likely to be used?

Answer:

38

What is a response rate? Why is it important for researchers to have a high response rate when they're conducting survey research?

Answer:

39

Why are internal validity and external validity important? Evaluate the relative strengths of surveys and experiments, focusing on the internal validity and the external validity of the results they generate.

Answer:

40

Why does the use of random assignment ensure that the results of an experiment will be high in internal validity?

Answer:

- 41 What is time order? When is time order likely to be a problem in survey research? What can survey researchers do to address this issue?
Answer:
- 42 Suppose that you conducted a survey and found a positive correlation between drinking wine, versus drinking beer, and health. Given the results of your study, can you conclude that drinking wine instead of beer makes people healthy? Explain why this conclusion is or is not appropriate.
Answer:
- 43 Why does research in the social structure and personality face of sociological social psychology typically involve the analysis of survey data? Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of this type of research.
Answer:
- 44 Why does research in the group processes and structures face of sociological social psychology tend to be experimental? Compare and contrast experimental research in the group processes and structures face of sociological social psychology with experimental research in psychological social psychology.
Answer:
- 45 Which method of data collection in sociological social psychology do you think is the most ethically problematic? Why do you believe this to be the case? Should contemporary researchers be allowed to use this method of data collection? Support your position.
Answer:
- 46 Qualitative research tends to be higher in validity than quantitative research.

(A) True
(B) False
Answer: (A) True
Feedback: 54
- 47 If college students' grades decrease as their levels of alcohol consumption increase, then alcohol consumption and grades:

(A) are causally related
(B) are negatively related
(C) are positively related
Answer: (B) are negatively related
Feedback: 44

(D) have been triangulated

(E) have been validated

48

If drinking alcohol reduces college students' grades, then alcohol use is a(n):

(A) dependent variable

(B) independent variable

(C) nonrandom variable

(D) operational variable

(E) spurious variable

Answer:

(B) independent variable

Feedback:

30

49

If a researcher wanted to study the effect of class size on course evaluations, his or her dependent variable would be:

(A) the professor's gender

(B) class size

(C) determined by random assignment

(D) the content of the course evaluations

(E) all of the above

Answer:

(D) the content of the course evaluations

Feedback:

30

50

A social psychologist decides to measure popularity by adding up survey respondents' answers to the following four questions.

How many friends would you say that you have? _____

How many texts on your cell phone do you receive from friends during an average day? _____

How many emails from friends do you receive during an average day? _____

How many phone calls do you receive from friends during an average day? _____

This type of measure is called:

(A) an independent variable

(B) an index

(C) an indicator

(D) a spurious variable

(E) a variable set

Answer:

(B)an index

Feedback: 32

51

The average score on a variable (e.g., a measure of delinquency) among a study sample is called the:

(A) mean

(B) parameter

(C) peak value

(D) point estimate

(E) standard deviation

Answer:

(A) mean

Feedback: 32

52

Study results are reliable when they:

(A) are accurate

(B) are consistent across different groups of individuals (e.g., males and females) within a study sample

(C) can be replicated

(D) generalize beyond the study sample

(E) lead to new research questions

Answer:

(C)can be replicated

Feedback: 43

53

Which face of sociological social psychology includes research on income and happiness?

(A) group conflict

(B) group processes and structures

Answer:

(C) social structure and personality

(C) social structure and personality

Feedback:

31

(D) symbolic interactionism

(E) psychological

54

Kahneman and Deaton's (2010) study, discussed in Chapter 2, suggests that increasing people's income will increase their levels of emotional well-being until they reach an annual income of _____. After this point, further increases on income have little effect on emotional well-being.

(A) 25000

(B) 50000

(C) 75000

(D) 100000

(E) 150000

Answer:

(C) 75000

Feedback: 32

55

A sample is representative of a population when:

(A) at least half of the population is selected into the sample

(B) a study has a high response rate

(C) the individuals in the sample are as diverse as the individuals in the population

Answer:

(C the individuals in the sample are as diverse as the individuals in the population

(D) the sample is composed of over 1,000 individuals

Feedback:

35

(E) the researcher selects one new participant for every potential participant who opts not to take part in the study

56

Operational definitions:

(A) are constructed through face-to-face interaction

Answer:

(E) specify how variables will be measured

(B) are the perceptions of subjects that

Feedback:

30

change over the course of a study

- are used primarily by researchers
- (C) working within the group processes and structures orientation
- (D) tend to be high in validity but low in reliability
- (E) specify how variables will be measured

57

A theory is a:

- (A) hypothesis that stimulates research but cannot itself be tested
- (B) product of the quantitative research process
- (C) series of statements that guides the qualitative research process
- (D) set of cause-and-effect statements that can be tested with data
- (E) world view or orientation toward the world

Answer:

(D) set of cause-and-effect statements that can be tested with data

Feedback:

29

58

Standing outside of a local grocery store and interviewing people who walk by is a good way to obtain a representative sample of people in your community.

- (A) True
- (B) False

Answer:

(B) False

Feedback: 35

59

Selecting study participants at random from the population of interest is especially important when using a laboratory experiment to collect data.

- (A) True
- (B) False

Answer:

(B) False

Feedback: 46-47

60

In comparison to the results of surveys, the results of experiments

tend to be high in external validity.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B) False
)

Feedback: 47

61

Zimbardo's Stanford prison experiment is a good example of a study in psychological social psychology because it shows that the behaviors exhibited by guards and prisoners in a mock prison setting are largely a function of individual personality characteristics.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B) False
)

Feedback: 38-39

62

Ethnographic research is virtually identical in focus to survey research conducted over the Internet.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B) False
)

Feedback: 49

63

The construction of grounded theory involves inductive reasoning.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(A) True

(B) False
)

Feedback: 48

64

Spurious relationships are often a problem in qualitative research.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B) False
)

Feedback: 53

65

Participant observation is often used to study how people construct

meanings through their face-to-face interactions.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(A) True

(B) False
)

Feedback: 49-50

66

Historically, there have been very few, if any, instances in which researchers in this country have violated the rights of their subjects.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B) False
)

Feedback: 57

67

If you downloaded data from the 2010 General Social Survey (GSS) and analyzed it for a paper on income and happiness, you would be conducting a(n):

(A) experimental analysis

(B) longitudinal analysis

(C) partial data analysis

(D) primary data analysis
)

(E) secondary data analysis

Answer:
(E) secondary data analysis
)

Feedback: 36

68

Which method of data collection allows researchers to determine with a high degree of certainty whether an independent and dependent variable are causally related?

(A) covert nonparticipant observation

(B) experiment

(C) overt participant observation

(D) secondary data analysis
)

(E) survey

Answer:
(B) experiment

Feedback: 37

69

Which of the following methods of data collection involves the manipulation of an independent

variable by the researcher?

- (A) covert nonparticipant observation
- (B) experiment
- (C) overt participant observation
- (D) secondary data analysis
- (E) survey

Answer:

(B) experiment

Feedback: 37

70

Which of the following methods of data collection is the most likely to yield results high in internal validity?

- (A) experiment
- (B) in-depth interviews
- (C) participant observation (ethnographic or field research)
- (D) secondary data analysis
- (E) survey

Answer:

(A) experiment

Feedback: 46, 47

71

Internal validity is high when a researcher can conclude with certainty that:

- (A) an independent variable causes a dependent variable
- (B) results generalize from the study sample to a target population
- (C) the results of a study apply across social categories (e.g., males/females, racial/ethnic minorities/Whites, working-/middle-class individuals)
- (D) the results of a study are consistent with the results of prior research on a particular topic
- (E) the results of a study are consistent with the results of prior research on a particular topic
- (F) topic

Answer:

(A) an independent variable causes a dependent variable

Feedback:

44

(G both b and c
)

72

External validity is a(n) _____ issue.

- (A) analytical
- (B) causality
- (C) measurement
- (D statistical
)
- (E) sampling

Answer:
(E)sampling

Feedback: 44

73

External validity refers to:

- (A) the degree to which a survey question measures what it is attempting to measure
- (B) the degree to which experimental results are due to the effect of the independent
- (C) variable
- (D the extent to which a study's findings are generalizable to other individuals in other settings
)
- (E) the level of consistency between measures of a given social phenomenon
- (F) the level of consistency in findings across research studies

Answer:
(D the extent to which a study's findings are generalizable to other individuals in other settings)

Feedback: 44

74

Psychologist Kimberly Young, whose research on Internet addiction was discussed at the beginning of Chapter 2, argues that over half of all college students suffer poor grades due to excessive Internet use. This may or may not be true. Young's research findings are based on nonrepresentative samples and may thus lack:

- (A) external validity
- (B) internal validity
- (C) methodological empathy

Answer:
(A)external validity

Feedback: 46-47

(D) time order

(E) longitudinal persistence

75

While quantitative methods are used to test hypotheses, qualitative methods are used to:

(A) compare theories

(B) describe people's experiences

(C) enhance the reliability of prior studies

(D) test theories

(E) validate new measures of variables

Answer:

(B) describe people's experiences

Feedback:

48-49

76

Which of the following statements about qualitative research methods is FALSE?

(A) Qualitative methods are often used by researchers working in the symbolic interactionist face of social psychology.

(B) Qualitative methods include participant observation and in-depth interviewing.

(C) Qualitative methods yield findings that are more reliable than those obtained using laboratory experiments or surveys.

(D) Qualitative research is considered to yield results that are more valid than those obtained through quantitative research.

(E) Qualitative research serves a different purpose than quantitative research.

Answer:

(C Qualitative methods yield findings that are more reliable than) those obtained using laboratory experiments or surveys.

Feedback:

48-55

77

Sociological social psychologists define a subculture as a:

(A) coculture, or a culture within a culture, with an emphasis on the equal standing of different groups within society

Answer:

(D group within society with values and norms that differ from the) dominant culture

Feedback:

49

(B) fictional group in an unusual situation,

like the characters in the television program *Lost*

- (C) group within society whose members are relatively unconstrained due to weak group norms
- (D) group within society with values and norms that differ from the dominant culture
- (E) set of beliefs and norms within a given society that pertain to a particular topic or behavior (e.g., murder)

78

_____ is the main goal of researchers working in the symbolic interactionist face of sociological social psychology.

- (A) Comparing patterns of perception and behavior across groups
- (B) Creating valid measures of key variables
- (C) Establishing causal relationships
- (D) Getting a representative sample so that results can be generalized
- (E) Understanding the perspectives and experiences of the individuals being studied

Answer:

(E) Understanding the perspectives and experiences of the individuals being studied

Feedback:

48

79

It difficult to assess causality using survey data because:

- (A) cross-sectional (vs. longitudinal) data are rarely available
- (B) it is difficult to determine if there is a correlation between the independent and dependent variable
- (C) people tend to lie on surveys
- (D) random assignment is not used in survey research
- (E) using the appropriate sampling techniques is too costly for most survey researchers

Answer:

(D) random assignment is not used in survey research

Feedback:

46

80

Social structure and personality researchers are interested in establishing causal relationships, but they rarely use experiments

as a method of data collection. Why is this?

(A) People won't volunteer to be in an experiment when they know it focuses on gender, race/ethnicity, or social class.

(B) SSP researchers can't manipulate the independent variables they're interested in.

Answer:

(B SSP researchers can't manipulate the independent variables) they're interested in.

(C) SSP researchers aren't interested in the effects of one variable on another.

Feedback:

42-43

(D) SSP researchers are especially concerned about the consequences of deceiving their subjects.

(E) The samples used in SSP research are too large to analyze experimentally.

81

Zimbardo's Stanford prison experiment was a true experiment because subjects were randomly assigned to the role of prison or guard. The experimental design of this study enabled Zimbardo to determine with a high degree of certainty:

(A) how the location of a prisoner's cell influences his patterns of interaction within the prison

(B) how random people join together to resist authority through collective action

Answer:

(E whether it is personality or the prison environment that makes) prison guards act in a sadistic manner

(C) how prior experiences shape people's reactions to the guard role

Feedback:

38

(D) whether gender affects prison guards' behaviors

(E) whether it is personality or the prison environment that makes prison guards act in a sadistic manner

82

Moore's (1968) experiment on the effects of education on social influence, given as an example of research in the group processes and structures face of sociological social psychology, shows that:

Answer:

(E susceptibility to influence can be reduced by leading subjects to) believe that they are more well educated than their task partner

(A) education has less of an effect than race/ethnicity on women's task-related behaviors

Feedback:

42

- females are less likely than males to define themselves in terms of their level of educational attainment when completing the Contrast Sensitivity task in mixed-sex groups
- (B) how social influence is measured determines the size of the gender gap in in recorded task performance
- (D) susceptibility to influence associated with education operates differently than other status characteristics
- (E) susceptibility to influence can be reduced by leading subjects to believe that they are more well educated than their task partner

83

What makes Moore's (1968) study of the effects of education on social influence, used to illustrate research within the group processes and structures orientation, a true experiment?

- (A) Subjects' levels of education were manipulated by the researcher.
- (B) Subjects were not told the true purpose of the experiment until after the study was finished.
- (C) Subjects were randomly assigned to the different experimental conditions (groups).
- (D) The study was conducted in a laboratory.
- (E) The researcher manipulated subjects' levels of social influence.

Answer:

(C Subjects were randomly assigned to the different experimental conditions (groups).

Feedback:

41-42

84

In order to conclude that an independent and dependent variable are causally related, a researcher must know that the independent variable preceded the dependent variable in time. In which of the following situations is time order likely to be a problem in the analysis of survey data?

- (A) when the researcher is studying the relationship between gender and depression
- (B) when the researcher is studying the relationship between income and happiness
- (C) when the researcher is studying the relationship between race/ethnicity and income

Answer:

(B when the researcher is studying the relationship between income and happiness

Feedback:

44

- (D) when the researcher is studying the relationship between race/ethnicity and health
- (E) Time order is never a problem when data are collected using a survey

85

A survey researcher can eliminate potential problems with time order by using:

- (A) cross-sectional data
- (B) in-depth interviews
- (C) longitudinal data

Answer:

(C)longitudinal data

Feedback:

44

- (D) sophisticated statistical procedures
- (E) triangulation

86

In order to conclude that an independent and dependent variable are causally related, a researcher must know that the independent variable preceded the dependent variable in time. When is time order likely to be a problem in the analysis of experimental data?

- (A) when the researcher is studying the relationship between popularity and depression
- (B) when the researcher is studying the relationship between popularity and happiness
- (C) when the researcher is studying the relationship between alcohol use and emotion
- (D) when the researcher is studying the relationship between perceived status and susceptibility to social influence
- (E) Time order is never a problem when data are collected using an experiment

Answer:

(E Time order is never a problem when data are collected using an) experiment

Feedback:

45

87

A spurious variable:

- (A) causes both an independent and dependent variable and makes them appear causally related when they're not

Answer:

(A causes both an independent and dependent variable and makes) them appear causally related when they're not

Feedback:

45

- (B) explains why an independent variable causes a dependent variable
- (C) must be measured in multiple ways
- (D) reverses the direction of the relationship between independent and dependent variable
- (E) can undermine the validity of the results of an experiment

88

The observed positive relationship between the presence of a crosswalk and pedestrian fatalities in a large city is probably:

- (A) cross-sectional in nature
- (B) difficult to measure reliably
- (C) nonlinear
- (D) spurious
- (E) subject to change over time

Answer:
(D) spurious

Feedback: 45

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Why aren't spurious relationships a problem when data are collected using a laboratory experiment?

- (A) Longitudinal data eliminate any potential problems with time order.
- (B) Most experiments use measures that have been shown to be reliable and valid.
- (C) Most people who volunteer to be in an experiment are honest and give accurate information about their social characteristics and behaviors.
- (D) random assignment equally distributes spurious variables across the different experimental conditions or groups
- (E) The random selection of subjects ensures that the study sample will be representative of the target population.

Answer:
(D) random assignment equally distributes spurious variables across the different experimental conditions or groups

Feedback:

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Methodological empathy involves:

approaching the research process as
(A) an average person (vs. a social psychologist) would

recording research subjects'
(B) assessments of the researcher and the study design

the progressive shift in focus from
(C) theory to data to perception to behavior

understanding the outcomes of the
(D) research process and how study findings are likely to be used

(E) viewing the world through the eyes of the individuals being studied

Answer:

(E) viewing the world through the eyes of the individuals being studied

Feedback: