

Student: _____

1. Which of the following statements does NOT provide a reason for understanding the methods behind relationship science?
 - A. Much of popular relationship advice is simply made up.
 - B. Personal experiences are more important for understanding relationships than are statistics.
 - C. There are too many charlatans and hucksters in the relationship advice field.
 - D. Sound relationship research has important influence on behavior in the real world.
2. Most relationship science
 - A. was first conducted in the Enlightenment.
 - B. was conducted in the mid-1850s.
 - C. was conducted in the early 1930s.
 - D. has been conducted in the past 45 years.
3. In the 1960s and 1970s, when studying relationship science, a new emphasis was put on
 - A. laboratory experiments.
 - B. poetry and philosophy.
 - C. chemistry.
 - D. studying other topics.
4. Donn Byrne was one of the first to study _____ in a laboratory.
 - A. liking.
 - B. marriage.
 - C. divorce.
 - D. psychology.
5. Today relationship science.
 - A. uses diverse samples of people.
 - B. studies relationships over long periods of time.
 - C. examines various types of relationships.
 - D. All of these.
6. Byrne's work on attitude similarity and liking from the 1960s is important in the history of the science because it demonstrated that
 - A. relationships can be studied rigorously in the laboratory.
 - B. all relationships are the same.
 - C. common sense is as important as research methods.
 - D. relationships can be studied with electrodes.
7. Which research questions seek to delineate the nature of relationships as fully and accurately as possible?
 - A. causal
 - B. descriptive
 - C. explicit
 - D. implicit
8. Which of the following was NOT cited in the textbook as a source of research questions?
 - A. personal experience
 - B. social problems
 - C. previous research
 - D. popular literature

9. A researcher who decides to study domestic violence because of what seems to be an increasing social acceptance for abuse is obtaining a research question from
- personal experience
 - a social problem
 - previous research
 - theories of relationships
10. The two broad types of questions relationship researchers ask are
- those that describe an event and those that seek to establish causal connections
 - those that address social problems and those that seek to build theories
 - those that seek to describe the status quo and those whose purpose is to affect change in a situation
 - those involving romantic partnerships and those addressing all other types of relationships.
11. Which type of sample is selected to reflect the demographic characteristics of the population of interest?
- convenience samples
 - representative samples
 - random samples
 - cumulative samples
12. The demographic characteristics of her married subjects are not important for Mary's research question. Which sample is most appropriate for her research on intimate relationships?
- representative sample
 - random sample
 - convenience sample
 - cumulative sample
13. For a project in her statistics class, Jody goes to the mall to ask those who are there some questions about their relationships. Jody is using a(n)
- convenience sample
 - representative sample
 - unethical research procedure
 - longitudinal procedure
14. If you posted an advertisement for your study on marriage on the internet and the couples who responded were more likely to be happy than the general public, this would be an example of
- experimenter bias.
 - volunteer bias.
 - research bias.
 - social desirability.
15. As suggested in the textbook, convenience samples are
- never helpful in answering research questions
 - ok when we are asking about the fundamental ways individuals interact with one another
 - unethical as participants are often not informed they are part of a research study
 - harder to obtain than representative samples
16. The idea that individuals willing to participate in a research study may be different from those who do not is the problem of
- volunteer bias
 - convenience bias
 - correlational bias
 - research bias
17. Which of the following is the strongest correlation: $-.67$, $.09$, $.43$?
- $.43$
 - $-.67$
 - $.09$
 - There is not enough information in this question to judge.

18. Jamilla is doing a research project. She wants to answer the question of whether the number of college prep classes one takes in high school is related to the number of dates one had in high school. What type of design is she most likely to use?
- A. correlational design
 - B. experimental design
 - C. developmental design
 - D. variable design
19. A negative correlation between scores of love and marital satisfaction in a particular study would show
- A. love scores increase as satisfaction scores increase.
 - B. love scores decrease as satisfaction scores decrease.
 - C. love scores decrease as satisfaction scores increase.
 - D. love scores increase as satisfaction scores remain unchanged
20. You find a positive correlation between sexual behavior and scores of affection; all of the following situations are possible EXCEPT which one?
- A. Frequent sexual behavior leads to increased feelings of affection.
 - B. Increased feelings of affection lead to more frequent sexual behavior.
 - C. Feelings of love cause both sexual behavior and feelings of affection to increase.
 - D. The correlation is illusory; the two are unrelated.
21. You find a correlation between parenting attitudes and compatibility. This study can tell us all the following points EXCEPT which one?
- A. whether parenting attitudes cause a couple to be compatible.
 - B. whether the relationship between attitudes and compatibility is positive or negative
 - C. the strength of the relationship between attitudes and compatibility
 - D. whether there is a relationship between attitudes and compatibility.
22. Which designs provided the most clear and definitive tests of causal connections?
- A. correlational designs
 - B. experimental designs
 - C. variable designs
 - D. cross-sectional designs
23. Which of the following questions can be answered only by using an experimental design?
- A. Do scores on sexual problems decrease as scores of marital satisfaction rise?
 - B. Do bad moods, induced by such things as the music the researcher is playing, increase the tendency for married partners to argue with each other?
 - C. Does the presence of children in the home increase marital satisfaction of parents?
 - D. Does age decrease as the frequency of arguments increases between married partners?
24. The major drawback in using experimental designs in research on intimate relationships is that
- A. many important aspects of relationships (factors) cannot be manipulated.
 - B. they do not tell us about causal connections between variables.
 - C. appropriate samples are never possible to obtain.
 - D. they are unethical because they require the manipulation of intimate aspects of relationships.
25. In making conclusions about behavior changes over time one of the biggest drawback of cross-sectional designs is
- A. attrition
 - B. that conclusions are strongly affected by idiosyncratic historical experiences
 - C. that they involve comparing people who grew up in different eras and therefore have different backgrounds
 - D. they take a long time

26. Dr. Roberts is exploring the connection between relationship length and marital conflict. Thus, she gives the same questionnaire on conflict to groups of couples who differ in the length of their marriages: 1 year, 3 years, 5 years, 7 years, and 9 years. Dr. Roberts is using a(n) _____ design?
- A. experimental
 - B. cross-sectional
 - C. longitudinal
 - D. retrospective
27. Which is one of the problems of longitudinal designs?
- A. lack of control
 - B. accuracy of results
 - C. participant attrition
 - D. participant enthusiasm
28. Which of the following is NOT a developmental research design?
- A. role-play designs
 - B. cross-sectional designs
 - C. longitudinal designs
 - D. retrospective designs
29. In an investigation of the development of romantic relationships, which research design are you using if you ask participants about their first kiss?
- A. experimental
 - B. cross-sectional
 - C. longitudinal
 - D. retrospective
30. Which of the following designs is best to test whether childhood attachment develops into adult attachment styles?
- A. cross-sectional
 - B. longitudinal
 - C. retrospective
 - D. all of these
31. What would be the greatest methodological limitation of a longitudinal design?
- A. experimenter bias
 - B. attrition
 - C. volunteer bias
 - D. social desirability
32. For a research study Maurice and Anna are asked to interact as if they had just had a huge argument. It is likely these researchers are using
- A. role play
 - B. a correlational design
 - C. a retrospective design
 - D. naturalistic observation
33. A disadvantage of self-report data is
- A. it does not allow researchers to get an inside look at an experience from the person's point of view
 - B. it is expensive and difficult to obtain
 - C. people may misinterpret the questions
 - D. the data must later be coded into a form that is usable
34. Which setting is best for capturing couples' most authentic interactions?
- A. structured laboratory
 - B. unstructured laboratory
 - C. structured naturalistic
 - D. unstructured naturalistic

35. The most common measures of intimate relationships are
- self-reports.
 - behavioral observations.
 - emotional observations.
 - couple's reports.
36. A research participant's distortion of their real desires or actions in an attempt to make a good impression is known as
- social desirability bias
 - self-serving bias
 - sampling bias
 - volunteer bias
37. A couple who volunteered for a study wants to appear satisfied to the researcher; this situation is an example of
- researcher bias.
 - self-serving bias.
 - social desirability.
 - hindsight bias.
38. A study of a couple's division of labor finds that each partner overestimates his/her own contribution; this situation is an example of
- actor-observer bias.
 - researcher bias.
 - self-serving bias.
 - social desirability.
39. Anita is asked by researchers to carry a small recording device in her pocket for a week. Every so often the device turns on and records what is happening. It is most likely these researchers are using
- self-report data
 - experience-sampling
 - a retrospective research design
 - immersive virtual environments
40. Recent research has utilized cell phones to contact individuals. If you text participants every six hours to study how much they are thinking about their partner, it is an example of
- representative sampling.
 - random sampling.
 - experience-sampling.
 - sequential sampling.
41. You want to videotape the interactions between two partners. Your study is likely to be most limited by which of the following factors?
- experimenter bias
 - reactivity
 - social desirability
 - bystander effect
42. Which type of study is most vulnerable to *reactivity*?
- archival
 - questionnaire
 - meta-analysis
 - observational
43. For his research study Will looks at U.S. Census data from 1920, 1940, 1960 and 1980. He is using
- archival information
 - correlational data
 - experience sampling
 - laboratory data

44. One way that researchers ensure the ethical treatment of participants in close relationships studies is to
- A. avoid having them discuss intimate processes.
 - B. avoid deception.
 - C. provide information about known risks and allow for voluntary consent.
 - D. pay them or adequately compensate them for their participation.
 - E. provide couples counseling when it is appropriate.
45. Participants in studies of close relationships often report that they
- A. enjoy participating in the studies.
 - B. feel less competent as partners after participating in studies.
 - C. often feel exploited after the study concludes.
 - D. often feel inadequately compensated for their participation.
46. Which of the following is the BEST description of what we mean when we say something is statistically significant?
- A. the finding is important
 - B. it is unlikely the results were due simply to chance
 - C. the results will be significant for society
 - D. the findings are likely to have a large impact on the research participants
47. In a meta-analysis researchers
- A. statistically combine the results from several prior studies
 - B. obtain information from a very large group of people
 - C. do a large number of analyses to try to figure out what is happening
 - D. use both developmental and experimental research designs
48. Relationship studies involve all of the following research challenges EXCEPT
- A. obtaining data that is not independent—one member of a couple's response may influence the other member's response
 - B. choosing which level to address—focusing on the individual or the couple
 - C. dealing with a combination of influences—each individual and the unique effects of the pairing
 - D. lack of usefulness—research only applies to the couples studied and only in rare cases can it be generalized to others
49. Couples researchers face all of the following challenges EXCEPT which one?
- A. levels of analysis
 - B. violation of the statistical assumption of independence of data
 - C. the unique effects of how partners combine as a pair
 - D. external validity
50. To understand relationship trends from numerous studies over time, one would use
- A. archival research.
 - B. meta-analysis.
 - C. structural equation modeling.
 - D. traditional research reviews.

ch02 Key

1. (p. 40) B
2. (p. 41) D
3. (p. 41) A
4. (p. 41) A
5. (p. 42) D
6. (p. 41) A
7. (p. 45) B
8. (p. 44-45) D
9. (p. 45) B
10. (p. 45) A
11. (p. 45) A
12. (p. 45) C
13. (p. 45) A
14. (p. 47 Box) B
15. (p. 46) B
16. (p. 47 Box) A
17. (p. 49) B
18. (p. 49) A
19. (p. 50) C
20. (p. 50) D
21. (p. 50) A
22. (p. 51) B
23. (p. 51) B
24. (p. 51) A
25. (p. 52) C
26. (p. 52) B
27. (p. 53) C
28. (p. 53-54) A
29. (p. 53) D
30. (p. 53054) B
31. (p. 53) B
32. (p. 54) A
33. (p. 56) C
34. (p. 54) D
35. (p. 55) A
36. (p. 58) A

- 37. (p. 58) C
- 38. (p. 57) C
- 39. (p. 59) B
- 40. (p. 59) C
- 41. (p. 60) B
- 42. (p. 60) D
- 43. (p. 62) A
- 44. (p. 63-64) C
- 45. (p. 63) A
- 46. (p. 64) B
- 47. (p. 65) A
- 48. (p. 64-65) D
- 49. (p. 65) D
- 50. (p. 65) B

ch02 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Miller - Chapter 02	50