Chapter 2

The Ways and Means of Psychology

1)

Which of the following is NOT a major type of scientific research?

A)

naturalistic observation

B)

experimentation

C)

correlational studies

D)

case studies

E)

observational research

Answer:

D

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 30

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-1

2)

The set of rules that govern the collection and analysis of data in observational studies or experiments is referred to as _____.

A)

hypotheses

B)

theories

C)

the scientific method

D)

an operational definition
E)

science
Answer:

C
Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 30
Skill:

Definition
Objective:

2-1

3)

Which of the following is an example of naturalistic observation?
A)

a researcher formally measuring two variables to see if they are related
B)

a researcher varying the levels of a drug to see if it affects a rat's behaviour
C)

a researcher reading the results of a scientific publication
D)

a researcher watching two birds building a nest in a tree
E)

a researcher investigating if rats learn a maze quicker after being reinforced
Answer:

D
Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 30
Skill:

Conceptual
Objective:

2-1

4)
Which of the following is an example of clinical observation?

A)

a researcher formally measuring two variables to see if they are related

B)

a researcher varying the levels of a drug to see if it affects a rat's behaviour

C)

a researcher reading the results of a scientific publication

D)

a researcher watching two birds building a nest in a tree

E)

a researcher observing someone in order to diagnose a psychological disorder

Answer:

E

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 30

Skill:

Conceptual

Objective:

2-1

5)

If a researcher is measuring the length of time different couples were engaged before getting married and their reported level of happiness with their marriage, in order to determine whether these two variables are related, he or she is carrying out a(n) _____ study.

A)

experimental

B)

correlational

C)

naturalistic observation

D)

case

E)

observational

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 31

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-1

6)

The first step of the scientific method specifies that a researcher

A)

design the study.

B)

collect the data for the study.

C)

read the relevant literature on related experiments.

D)

formulate a hypothetical causal relation among the variables.

E)

determine the subjects he/she would like to use in the experiment.
Answer:

D
Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 31
Skill:

Factual
Objective:

2-1

7)

Only _____ involve the manipulation of independent variables.
A)

experiments
B)

correlational studies
C)

case studies
D)

studies using naturalistic observation
E)

hypotheses
Answer:

A
Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 31
Skill:

Factual
Objective:

2-1

8)

If Doctor Peters manipulates heat in order to observe its effects on aggression he is carrying out a(n) _____.
A)

experiment

B)

correlational study

C)

case study

D)

study using naturalistic observation

E)

hypothesis

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 31

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-1

9)

Professor Hargrove was interested in the causes of road rage. As part of his research he decided to manipulate the temperature in cars and to measure whether drivers became angry. Which step of the scientific method was he carrying out?

A)

formulating a hypothesis

B)

designing an experiment

C)

evaluating the results of a study

D)

identifying the variables

E)

communicating the results

Answer:

B

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 31

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-1

10)

The determination of whether the results of a study are statistically significant occurs during which step of the scientific method?

A)

the communication of the results

B)

the evaluation of the hypothesis through examination of the data collected

C)

the design of the study

D)

the conducting of the study

E)

the stating of the hypothesized relationships between variables
Answer:

B
Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 32
Skill:

Conceptual
Objective:

2-1

11)

I suggest that the major cause of road rage is work-related stress. This statement is a
A)

theory.
B)

educated guess or hunch.
C)

hypothesis.
D)

research objective.
E)

estimation.
Answer:

C
Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 32
Skill:

Applied
Objective:

2-1

12)

A tentative statement about a cause-and-effect relation is called a(n)
A)

theory.

B)

educated guess or hunch.

C)

hypothesis.

D)

research objective.

E)

estimation.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 32

Skill:

Definition

Objective:

2-1

13)

A set of statements used to explain a set of phenomena is called a(n)

A)

theory.

B)

hypothesis.

C)

experimental agenda.

D)

research program.

E)

experimental result.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 32

Skill:

Definition

Objective:

2-1

14)

The mark of a good theory is that it

A)

generates data that support it.

B)

produces testable hypotheses.

C)

cannot be disproved.

D)

encourages scientists to think about it.

E)

it can solve real problems in the world.

Answer:

B

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 32

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-1

15)

If you are interested in learning more about a certain kind of behaviour, you might reasonably begin by

A)

forming a theory about its causes.

B)

forming a hypothesis about its causes.

C)

carefully observing it under natural conditions.

D)

conducting a correlational study.

E)

conducting an experimental study.

Answer:

C

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 33

Skill:

Conceptual

Objective:

2-1

16)

Jane Goodall's research began when she entered the habitat of wild chimpanzees and simply watched them. This type of research is termed

A)

experimentation.

B)

correlation.

C)

hypothesis testing.

D)

clinical observation

E)

naturalistic observation.

Answer:

E

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 33

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-1

17)

Clinical psychologists will sometimes write a detailed description of the behaviour of an individual they are diagnosing or treating. This is termed a(n)

A)

case study.

B)

experiment.

C)

naturalistic observation.

D)

correlational study.

E)

behavioural survey.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 33

Skill:

Definition

18)

The variable that is manipulated in an experiment is called the _____ variable.

A)

relational

B)

independent

C)

causal

D)

dependent

E)

confounding

Answer:

B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 34
Skill:

Definition
Objective:

2-2

19)

The variable that is measured in an experiment is called the _____ variable.
A)

relational
B)

independent
C)

causal
D)

dependent
E)

confounding
Answer:

D
Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 34
Skill:

Definition
Objective:

2-2

20)

In an experiment, researchers manipulate the _____ of the _____ variable.
A)

value; dependent
B)

truth or falsity; dependent
C)

value; independent

D)

truth or falsity; independent

E)

strength; dependent

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 34

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-2

21)

In the hypothetical study in the text investigating detection of SIRD stereogram images, the independent variables was

A)

manipulation of experimental and control groups.

B)

ability to detect an image.

C)

expectation of an image.

D)

presence of an image in the stereogram.

E)

the cause of accurate detection.

Answer:

C

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 34

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-2

22)

Dr. McGlynn is conducting a study on the influence of exercise on reaction time. He allows subjects to exercise strenuously for either 0, 10, or 20 minutes. Next, subjects are seated at a table containing a red push button and a yellow light. Each subject is asked to push the button as soon as he or she sees the light flash. Dr. McGlynn measures the time it takes each subject to push the button after the light is lit. How many experimental groups does this study involve?

A)

1

B)

2

C)

3

D)

4

E)

No groups are involved.

Answer:

B

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 34

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-2

23)

Dr. McGlynn is conducting a study on reaction time. He allows subjects to exercise strenuously for either 0, 10, or 20 minutes. Next, subjects are seated at a table containing a red push button and a yellow light. Each subject is asked to push the button as soon as he or she sees the light flash. Dr. McGlynn measures the time it takes each subject to push the button after the light is lit. What is the independent variable in this study?

A)

exercise

B)

the amount of time spent exercising

C)

the button

D)

the light

E)

reaction time

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 34

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

24)

Dr. McGlynn is conducting a study on reaction time. He allows subjects to exercise strenuously for either 0, 10, or 20 minutes. Next, subjects are seated at a table containing a red push button and a yellow light. Each subject is asked to push the button as soon as he or she sees the light flash. Dr. McGlynn measures the time it takes each subject to push the button after the light is lit. What is the dependent variable in this study?

A)

the amount of time spent exercising

B)

colour of the button

C)

pushing the button

D)

reaction time

E)

colour of the light

Answer:

D

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 34

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-2

25)

Dr. McGlynn is conducting a study on reaction time. He allows subjects to exercise strenuously for either 0, 10, or 20 minutes. Next, subjects are seated at a table containing a red push button and a yellow light. Each subject is asked to push the button as soon as he or she sees the light flash. Dr. McGlynn measures the time it takes each subject to push the button after the light is lit. The experimental group in this study

A)

did not exercise.

B)

exercised for 10 minutes.

C)

exercised for either 10 or 20 minutes.

D)

exercised for 0, 10, or 20 minutes.
E)

exercised for 20 minutes.
Answer:

C
Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 34
Skill:

Applied
Objective:

2-2

26)

Dr. McGlynn is conducting a study on reaction time. He allows subjects to exercise strenuously for either 0, 10, or 20 minutes. Next, subjects are seated at a table containing a red push button and a yellow light. Each subject is asked to push the button as soon as he or she sees the light flash. Dr. McGlynn measures the time it takes each subject to push the button after the light is lit. The control group in this study
A)

did not exercise.
B)

exercised for 10 minutes.
C)

exercised for either 10 or 20 minutes.
D)

exercised for 0, 10, or 20 minutes.
E)

exercised for 20 minutes.
Answer:

A
Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 34
Skill:

Applied

27)

Dr. Barber is conducting a study on the effects of touch on positive responses. She arranges for servers to touch their customers on the arm 0, 2, or 4 times. She then measured the amount of tips given by customer. The control group in this study was

A)

those who were not touched.

B)

those who were touched twice.

C)

those who were touched four times.

D)

those who were touched 0, 2, or 4 times.

E)

those who were touched either 2 or 4 times.

Answer:

A

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 34

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-2

28)

Dr. Kettle wants to know if the type of lighting (fluorescent or incandescent) under which participants read affects the number of pages of text that they can read in one hour. The dependent variable in this experiment is

A)

the type of lighting.

B)

the amount of light.

C)

fluorescent lighting.

D)

incandescent lighting.

E)

the number of pages of text read in one hour.

Answer:

E

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 34

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-2

29)

Dr. Kettle wants to know if the type of lighting (fluorescent or incandescent) under which participants read affects the number of pages of text that they can read in one hour. The independent variable in this experiment is

A)

the type of lighting.

B)

the amount of light.

C)

fluorescent lighting.

D)

incandescent lighting.

E)

the number of pages of text read in one hour.

Answer:

A

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 34

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-2

30)

The term used to describe the fallacy that is committed when we mistakenly believe that we have explained an event by naming it is the _____ fallacy.

A)

naming

B)

nominal

C)

explanatory

D)

descriptive

E)

experimental

Answer:

B

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 35

Skill:

Definition

Objective:

2-2

31)

Suppose that your roommate snaps at you. After doing so, she says, "I'm sorry, I'm just a bit grumpy today." Which of the following statements about your roommate is true?

A)

She has not committed the nominal fallacy.

B)

Her grumpiness explains her behaviour.

C)

Her snapping at you is due to her grumpiness.

D)

Her grumpiness does not explain her behaviour.

E)

Her grumpiness causes her behaviour.

Answer:

D

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 35

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-2

32)

Dr. Harzem is studying the effects of drugs on memory. He varies the amount of the drug subjects are given. Then he gives his subjects a list of 100 nonsense words and measures their memory ability by asking them to write down all the nonsense words that they can recall in two minutes. Which of the following statements is true about this study?

A)

The independent variable is the number of words that subjects can recall.

B)

Dr. Harzem's study has one control group and two experimental groups.

C)

The control group in this study is given 100 words to memorize.

D)

Dr. Harzem has operationally defined variables.

E)

The experiment is confounded by the use of nonsense words.

Answer:

D

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 35

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-3

33)

An operational definition

A)

is a technique used to measure a dependent variable.

B)

guarantees that all subjects in a study will be treated equally.

C)

describes a variable in terms of the operations that will be used to measure or manipulate it.

D)

is difficult to achieve in psychology because most psychological research involves variables that are hypothetical constructs. concerning the nature of thinking and emotion.

E)

describes the effect of the independent variable.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 35

Skill:

Definition

Objective:

2-3

34)

An operational definition that accurately represents the variable whose value is manipulated or measured

is said to be

A)

reliable.

B)

valid.

C)

objective.

D)

efficacious.

E)

scientific.

Answer:

B

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 36

Skill:

Definition

Objective:

2-3

35)

Suppose that you conduct an experiment to study the effects of love on improving children's self-concepts. To manipulate love, you allow a research assistant to hug each child after he or she has successfully completed a set of math problems. After the study is over, you ask the children if they felt loved during the study. They all say no. Apparently, your operational definition of your independent variable is

A)

unreliable.

B)

not operational.

C)

too subjective.

D)

invalid.

E)

not objective.

Answer:

D

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 36

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-3

36)

A variable that is inadvertently allowed to affect the value of the dependent variable is called a(n) _____ variable.

A)

unreliable

B)

invalid

C)

confounding

D)

nuisance

E)

nonexperimental

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 36

Skill:

Definition

Objective:

2-3

37)

The presence of a confounding variable in an experiment renders the collected data as

A)

invalid.

B)

unreliable.

C)

nonbinding.

D)

ineffective.

E)

significant.

Answer:

A

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 36

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-3

38)

A confounding variable

A)

is deliberately manipulated by the experimenter.

B)

is not deliberately manipulated by the experimenter.

C)

is beyond the experimenter's ability to control.

D)

only rarely affects subjects' performance in an experiment.

E)

has the same effect as a control group.

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 36

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-3

39)

Dr. Hartwick wants to determine if a group of participants reading under incandescent light will read more pages of text in one hour than a group of participants reading under fluorescent light. She assigns students sitting at the front of the class to be in the "incandescent light" condition and students at the back of the class to be in the "fluorescent light" condition. In this experiment seating location is

A)

the independent variable.

B)

the dependent variable.

C)

a confounding variable.

D)

a valid variable.

E)

an operational definition.

Answer:

C

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 36

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-3

40)

The text suggests that in the hypothetical SIRD stereogram study, the image could be placed in only one quadrant of the stereogram and subjects could be asked to indicate that quadrant when they reported detection. The purpose of this procedure would be to

A)

allow counterbalancing.

B)

prevent confounding of variables.

C)

improve subjects' response times.

D)

increase the validity of the independent variable.

E)

increase the validity of the dependent variable.

Answer:

E

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 36

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-3

41)

Dr. Clinton's experiment finds that his 20-year-old subjects, tested under cool temperatures, show little anger, whereas his 15-year-old subjects, tested under hot conditions, show significantly greater anger. In this experiment the two variables of age and temperature are

A)

matched.

B)

nonlinear.

C)

randomized.

D)

reliable.

E)

confounded.

Answer:

E

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 36

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-3

42)

In any experiment, the researcher must make sure that only the _____ variable is manipulated

A)

confounding

B)

independent

C)

dependent

D)

operationally defined

E)

control

Answer:

B

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 36

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-3

43)

Counterbalancing is used in experimental research to

A)

make the number of subjects in the experimental and control groups equal.

B)

prevent order effects from influencing the dependent variable.

C)

control for differences among subject variables.

D)

make statistical analysis of the data simpler.

E)

ensure that subjects learn during the experiment.

Answer:

B

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 37

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-3

44)

To prevent the order in which stimuli are presented to subjects during an experiment from biasing the results, an experimenter should make sure that he or she uses a _____ procedure.

A)

counterbalancing

B)

matching

C)

randomization

D)

scatterplot

E)

correlational

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 37

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-3

45)

A major problem with the "flawed predator" experiment described in the text involved

A)

failure to assign subjects to groups in a random order.

B)

failure to provide an operational definition for the dependent variable.

C)

the original hypothesis as framed by the experimenter.

D)

the order in which stimuli were presented to subjects.

E)

the location of the experiment.

Answer:

D

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 37

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-3

46)

Dr. Hopkins is about to conduct a study in which he will present several different lists of words to subjects to memorize Some lists are long and some are short. Dr. Hopkins plans to present all the short lists before presenting the long lists. Worried that the order in which the lists are presented to subjects may affect the outcome of the study, you advise Dr. Hopkins to

A)

assign subjects randomly to groups.

B)

counterbalance the presentation of the lists.

C)

use a pretest to make sure all subjects have about the same memory abilities.

D)

make sure that all the words in the lists are unfamiliar to subjects to reduce the possibility of bias.

E)

make sure all of the lists are the same length.

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 37
Skill:

Applied
Objective:

2-3

47)

If an experimental procedure produces consistent results under consistent conditions, then the procedure is said to be

A)

reliable.

B)

valid.

C)

operationally defined.

D)

counterbalanced.

E)

stable.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 37

Skill:

Definition

Objective:

2-4

48)

A reliable operational definition is

A)

never valid.

B)

not always valid.

C)

always valid.

D)

valid as long as the procedure used in the study is valid.

E)

valid only when the hypothesis is valid.

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 38

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-4

49)

Dr. Gynther is interested in the positive or negative quality of parent-child interactions. He observes the number of times that the child smiles and frowns in response to parental instructions . One problem encountered by Dr. Gynther in this type of research is

A)

the difficulty in counterbalancing the order of stimulus presentation.

B)

ensuring that subjects are randomly assigned to groups.

C)

performing a statistical analysis of the results.

D)

the subjectivity that may be present in measuring the dependent variable.

E)

determining how to form a control group.

Answer:

D

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 38

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-4

50)

Three experimenters are independently observing the interactions of two college students who are participating in a study of moral issues. Later, the observations of the experimenters are compared for their consistency. This procedure (comparing the observations) is attempting to assess the

A)

effectiveness of counterbalancing.

B)

interrater reliability.

C)

effectiveness of randomly assigning subjects to groups.

D)

degree to which the experimenters are introducing confounding variables into their study.

E)

interrater validity.

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 38

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-4

51)

The degree to which two or more independent observers agree in their ratings of a subject's behaviour is called interrater

A)

validity.

B)

agreement.

C)

reliability.

D)

consistency.

E)

control.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 38

Skill:

Definition

Objective:

2-4

52)

Any time an experimenter thinks that his or her study will involve some degree of subjectivity in measuring the dependent variable, he or she takes steps to

A)

counterbalance measurement effects.

B)

randomly assign subjects to groups.

C)

control for possible confounding of subject variables.

D)

produce high interrater reliability.

E)

utilize a valid control group.
Answer:

D
Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 38
Skill:

Factual
Objective:

2-4

53)

Professor Lee wants to examine the effects of two different teaching methods. She uses the first method of teaching in her first year introductory course and the second method in her 2nd year advanced course. She find that student performances are better in the advanced class than in the introductory class. She concludes that the second teaching method is superior. What is the problem with her conclusion?
A)

The variables have invalid operational definitions.
B)

There is no control group for comparison.
C)

Stimuli presented to students were not counterbalanced.
D)

Interrater reliability in measuring student performance was low.
E)

Personal characteristics of subjects are confounded with teaching methods.
Answer:

E
Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 38
Skill:

Applied
Objective:

2-4

54)
Dr. Lewis has recruited 100 subjects to be in his study on personality traits. He knows that many of them

differ with respect to education, socioeconomic status and religion. To equally distribute these differences across the four groups he will use in this study, Dr. Lewis should

A)

assign subjects to groups using a counterbalancing procedure.

B)

randomly assign subjects to the groups.

C)

provide operational definitions for education, socioeconomic status, and religion.

D)

design the study so the effects of these variables on personality can also be measured.

E)

provide a valid operational definition of the dependent variable.

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 38

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-4

55)

In essence, random assignment means that

A)

each subject in the study has an equal chance of being assigned to either the control group or the experimental group.

B)

subjects with particular characteristics are eliminated from the study.

C)

subjects with particular characteristics are assigned to particular groups.

D)

neither the subject nor the experimenter is aware of to which groups the subjects have been assigned, and thus do not know which group will be exposed to the independent variable.

E)

subjects are randomly selected to participate in the experiment.

Answer:

A

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 38

Skill:

Conceptual

Objective:

2-4

56)

In the text example of an experiment examining the effect of anger on concentration, some of the subjects who were angered simply left the experiment. This example illustrated which of the following problems with experimentation?

A)

The Hawthorne effect due to subjects knowledge that they're being observed

B)

Confounded variables due to unequal groups of subjects.

C)

Order effects due to failure to use counterbalancing.

D)

Subject expectancy effects due to their attempts to guess the experimental hypothesis.

E)

The placebo effect in which subjects respond as if they had received a treatment when they haven't.

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 39

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-4

57)

Factory workers who knew they were being monitored as part of an experiment to improve productivity showed increased performance whatever the manipulation of their work environment. This is known as

A)

a single-blind study.

B)

a double-blind study.

C)

the factory-worker effect.

D)

the Hawthorne effect.

E)

the placebo effect.

Answer:

D

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 39

Skill:

Definition

Objective:

2-4

58)

Deception in research can be used to

A)

avoid confounding of variables.

B)

overcome the Hawthorne effect.

C)

increase reliability.

D)

avoid the double-blind.

E)

as an alternative to counterbalancing.

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 40

Skill:

Conceptual

Objective:

2-4

59)

Because knowing the true nature of a study may bias a subject's behaviour and invalidate the findings from the study, researchers sometimes

A)

postpone informed consent until the subject's participation in the study is over.

B)

skip debriefing altogether.

C)

use deception.

D)

do not promise subjects to keep their participation in the study confidential.

E)

counterbalance the administration of the independent variable.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 40

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-4

60)

A study in which the experimenter but not the subject knows the value of the independent variable is called a _____ study.

A)

counterbalanced

B)

single-blind

C)

deceptive

D)

double-blind

E)

confounded
Answer:

B
Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 40
Skill:

Definition
Objective:

2-4

61)

A study in which neither the experimenter nor the subject knows the value of the independent variable is called a _____ study.
A)

counterbalanced
B)

single-blind
C)

deceptive
D)

double-blind
E)

confounded
Answer:

D
Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 40
Skill:

Definition
Objective:

2-4

62)

In a single-blind study,
A)

the experimenter does not know the value of the independent variable.

B)

the subject does not know the value of the independent variable.

C)

both the subject and the experimenter do not know the value of the independent variable.

D)

both the subject and the experimenter do not know the value of the dependent variable.

E)

a single rather than a double control group is used.

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 40

Skill:

Definition

Objective:

2-4

63)

Dr. Green is studying the effects of alcohol on manual dexterity. Group A is given 250 milliliters of an alcoholic beverage to drink, Group B is given 500 milliliters of the same beverage to drink, Group C is given 750 milliliters of the same beverage to drink, and Group D is given 500 milliliters of a nonalcoholic drink that looks, tastes, and smells like the alcoholic beverage. Which group was given the placebo?

A)

Group A

B)

Group B

C)

Group C

D)

Group D

E)

None of the groups were given a placebo.

Answer:

D

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 40

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-4

64)

Dr. Green is studying the effects of alcohol on manual dexterity. Group A is given 250 milliliters of an alcoholic beverage to drink, Group B is given 500 milliliters of the same beverage to drink, Group C is given 750 of this beverage to drink, and Group D is given a placebo to drink. Which group is the control group?

A)

Group A

B)

Group B

C)

Group C

D)

Group D

E)

There is no control group in this experiment.

Answer:

D

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 40

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-4

65)

In a double-blind study,

A)

only the experimenter knows which subjects are assigned to which group; neither her research assistants nor the subjects know about the group assignments.

B)

neither the experimenter nor the subjects know about group assignments.

C)

neither the experimenter's research assistants nor the subjects know what the dependent variables are.

D)

the main goal is to prevent subjects' expectations from influencing their behaviour.

E)

the experimenter is not aware of assignment to the control group OR the experimental groups.

Answer:

B

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 40

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-5

66)

Correlational studies are useful in determining

A)

cause and effect relationships.

B)

whether two variables are related.

C)

if the double-blind procedure is effective.

D)

the reliability and validity of research results.

E)

if confounding variables are present.

Answer:

B

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 41

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-5

67)

If we wanted to learn about the relationship between people's personalities and how much money they make, we would most likely conduct a(n)

A)

experiment.

B)

correlational study.

C)

single-subject study.

D)

case study.

E)

observational study.

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 41

Skill:

Conceptual

Objective:

2-5

68)

You have received a grant to carry out research into the relationship between personality and marital success. Which kind of research are you most likely to conduct?

A)

an experiment

B)

a correlational study

C)

a single-subject study

D)

a case study

E)

an observational study

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 41

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-5

69)

Which of the following is NOT a participant variable?

A)

personality

B)

health
C)

social class
D)

behaviour
E)

religion
Answer:

D
Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 41
Skill:

Conceptual
Objective:

2-5

70)

Of the variables listed below, which of them is the MOST easily manipulated in an experiment?
A)

intelligence
B)

genetic history
C)

income
D)

temperature
E)

social class
Answer:

D
Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 41
Skill:

Conceptual

Objective:

2-5

71)

To investigate the effects of _____ on behaviour we would most likely use a correlational study.

A)

personality

B)

alcohol

C)

room colour

D)

learning

E)

reward

Answer:

A

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 41

Skill:

Conceptual

Objective:

2-5

72)

Comparing the percentage income growth of Canadian university graduates over a thirty-year period, Allen found the greatest percentage increase among _____ graduates.

A)

agriculture

B)

biological science

C)

commerce

D)

engineering

E)

social science

E

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 42

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-5

73)

The systematic selection of subjects in research studies to ensure that the mean values of important subject variables are similar across groups is called

A)

counterbalancing.

B)

randomization.

C)

matching.

D)

blocking.

E)

sampling.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 42

Skill:

Definition

Objective:

2-5

74)

Dr. Jones is conducting a study to learn more about the relationship between IQ and success in college. In carrying out this study, Dr. Jones pairs up his subjects according to their performance on a personality test, the income of their parents, and their year in college. The name for the procedure that Dr. Jones is using to control differences among his subjects on these variables is called

A)

randomization.

B)

matching.

C)

single-blind.

D)

double-blind.

E)

counterbalancing.

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 42

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-5

75)

If a researcher uses a careful matching procedure in correlational research, why can we still not draw conclusions about cause-and-effect relations between variables?

A)

The measures may be unreliable.

B)

A third variable influencing the relationship may have been missed.

C)

The sample may not be a representative one.

D)

Subject expectations may interfere with their behaviour

E)

The Hawthorne effect is in effect.

Answer:

B

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 42

Skill:

Conceptual

Objective:

2-5

76)

_____ is one of the greatest strengths of the scientific method because it enables researchers to rule out the possibility that the results of a study are a fluke or due to design errors.

A)

Sampling

B)

Randomization

C)

Replication

D)

Counterbalancing

E)

Single-blind study
Answer:

C
Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 43
Skill:

Factual

77)

When a researcher first carries out a replication of another researcher's study, the major purpose is
A)

to improve on the methodology of the first researcher.
B)

to check whether the same results occur.
C)

avoid sampling errors
D)

to enable generalization to a wider population
E)

to prevent subjects guessing the hypothesis of the experiment.
Answer:

B
Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 43
Skill:

Conceptual

78)

A representative group of subjects from a larger group of people is called an
A)

sample.
B)

population.
C)

parameter.

D)

target group.

E)

experimental condition.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 43

Skill:

Definition

Objective:

2-5

79)

You wanted to know what the students in your university felt about raising student fees. So you took a representative group from each faculty and gave them a questionnaire. These groups would be called a(n)

A)

population.

B)

parameter.

C)

target group.

D)

experimental condition.

E)

sample.

Answer:

E

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 43

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-5

80)

Suppose you wish to determine the average height of the students at your school. Which one of the following describes the sample whose results would be LEAST likely to generalize to the school population?

A)

Measure the height of a large number of students who have been randomly selected from introductory psychology classes at your school.

B)

Measure the height of the basketball team(s) at your school.

C)

Measure the height of a large number of students whose names have been randomly selected from the school's telephone directory.

D)

Measure the height of a large number of students randomly selected from a larger group whose college grade point average is 2.0 or above.

E)

Measure the height of subjects who sign up to participate in the experiment in return for money.

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 43

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-5

81)

In psychological research, the term generalization refers to

A)

adding the results from one study to those from other studies.

B)

obtaining a broad understanding of how different variables are related to each other.

C)

how significant the results of the statistical analysis are.

D)

concluding that the results obtained from a sample can also be applied to the larger population .

E)

the ability to generalize the results from an experimental group to a control group.

Answer:

D

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 43

Skill:

Definition

Objective:

2-5

82)

Replication with different samples of subjects can help increase the _____ of results.

A)

validity

B)

generalizability

C)

interrater reliability

D)

cause-effect relations

E)

randomization

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 43

Skill:

Conceptual

Objective:

2-5

83)

Why did the pretesting of negative advertisements against Jean Chretien during the 1993 election fail to generalize to the actual public reaction according to your text?

A)

The sample may not have been representative of the general public.

B)

The researchers used correlation in opinion polling instead of experimentation.

C)

A confounding variable was inadvertently introduced because they showed Mr. Chretien's facial paralysis.

D)

The double-blind procedure should have been used.

E)

A single-blind procedure should have been used.

Answer:

A

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 43

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-5

84)

In Canadian universities where research is carried out with human subjects, the Interagency Policy specifies that _____ should be used

A)

no deception

B)

caution in informing subject about research

C)

well designed experiments

D)

no experimental methods

E)

review by research ethics boards

Answer:

E

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 44

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-6

85)

One group that has devised ethical standards for conducting research with human subjects is the

A)

American Investigative Association.

B)

American Association of Psychologists.

C)

Canadian Psychological Association.

D)

Canadian Research Corporation.

E)

American Ethical Society.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 44

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-5

86)

An agreement to participate as a subject in a study after first being instructed about the nature of the research and its possible negative effects is called

A)

debriefing.

B)

briefing.

C)

informed consent.

D)

the experimenter-subject agreement.

E)

the subject-experimenter agreement.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 45

Skill:

Definition

Objective:

2-6

87)

Informed consent involves

A)

a statement of the requirements of the subject's participation.

B)

a description of any kind of deception that will be used in the research.

C)

disclosing information about the nature of the research.

D)

reading and signing a written document regarding the rules for informing subjects of research results.

E)

determining which subjects will be assigned to the control group.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 45

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-6

88)

Which of the following is NOT one of the ethical research values?

A)

minimize harm to subjects

B)

guarantee anonymity

C)

provide informed consent

D)

avoid confounding of variables

E)

maximize benefits to participants

Answer:

D

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 45

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-6

89)

Debriefing occurs

A)

during the informed consent portion of the research.

B)

anytime before the independent variable is manipulated.

C)

at any point during the course of the research.

D)

after the subject's participation in the study has ended.

E)

after the independent variable has been manipulated.

Answer:

D

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 45

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-6

90)

Minor deception may be permitted in research providing there is _____ and _____.

A)

monetary remuneration; prior informed consent

B)

confidentiality ; an important purpose to the research

C)

no forseeable harm; there is a full debriefing

D)

no confounding; information is confidential

E)

prior informed consent; no forseeable harm

Answer:

C

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 45

Skill:

Factual

91)

In the 1930s Wendell Johnson carried out a study on speech deficits using children from an orphanage. He attempted to create fluency problems in one group of children. This study violated which of the principles in the code of ethics?

A)

We should minimize harm to participants.

B)

We should not intrude on the private lives of subjects.

C)

We should guarantee subjects that the information they provide will be confidential.

D)

Research should have positive goals for the good of the public.

E)

We should always provide remuneration for subjects.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 46

Skill:

Applied

92)

The use of animals in research

A)

should be avoided in most situations.

B)

is limited to the use of mammals.

C)

must be humane and worthwhile.

D)

has little application to human beings and should be severely restricted.

E)

is always required.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 46

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-6

93)

Humane treatment of animals used for research is

A)

relatively easy to achieve.

B)

a matter of good experimental procedure.

C)

limited to cats, dogs, and primates.

D)

required only in cases where surgery is involved.

E)

unregulated in Canada.

Answer:

B

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 46

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-6

94)

Although the use of animals in research is sometimes controversial, it is clear that

A)

animal researchers are largely self-regulating.

B)

no ethical issues arise in such research.

C)

the ends of animal research justify the means.

D)

pets are more often abused than are animals used in research.

E)

animal use in research is always justified when results have a positive impact for humans.

Answer:

D

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 47

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-6

95)

Research with animal subjects

A)

is on the decline because computer simulations of animal nervous systems are so accurate, compelling, and useful.

B)

has been largely replaced by the use of tissue cultures.

C)

has been shown to have only limited value to understanding human problems.

D)

has yielded valuable discoveries that have benefited our species.

E)

is increasing because of the ease of availability to experimental animals.

Answer:

D

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 47

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-6

96)

The major purpose of descriptive statistics is to

A)

summarize and organize data.

B)

measure the statistical significance of findings.

C)

indicate the variance in data.

D)

find the standard deviation.

E)

compare two sets of observations.

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 48

Skill:

Definition

Objective:

2-8

97)

Descriptive statistics permit researchers to summarize a set of numbers in terms of

A)

central tendency only.

B)

variability only.

C)

both central tendency and variability.

D)

central tendency, variability, and statistical significance.

E)

both central tendency and statistical significance.

Answer:

C

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 48

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-8

98)

A measure of central tendency is used to

A)

characterize or represent a set of many observations.

B)

compare the differences in two sets of observations.

C)

identify each observation in a set of observations.

D)

calculate the amount of variability around the mean of a set of observations.

E)

determine the highest and lowest scores in a set of observations.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 48

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-8

99)

The most commonly used measure of central tendency is the

A)

mean.

B)

median.

C)

correlation.

D)

range.

E)

variance.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 48

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-8

100)

If we wanted to summarize a set of numbers in terms of a measure of central tendency we should use the

A)

range.

B)

standard deviation.

C)

median.

D)

variance.

E)

scattergram.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 48

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-8

101)

Which of the following is a measure of central tendency that is most representative of the numbers in the following data set? (7, 16, 23, 30, 89)

A)

the mean

B)

the median

C)

the correlation

D)

the range

E)

the variance

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 48

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-8

102)

Given the set of numbers below, which measure of central tendency is the most representative? (10, 20, 30, 40, 50)

A)

the mean

B)

the median

C)

the mean and median are equally representative

D)

neither the mean nor the median are especially representative

E)

the standard deviation

Answer:

C

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 48

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-8

103)

What is the median of the following set of numbers? (13, 19, 27, 12, 29, 18, 55)

A)

12

B)

19

C)

24.7

D)

29

E)

44

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 48

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-8

104)

The most representative measure of central tendency when there are some extreme scores in a set of data is the

A)

mean.

B)

median.

C)

correlation.

D)

range.

E)

standard deviation.

B

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 48

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-8

105)

Mean is to _____ as standard deviation is to _____.

A)

descriptive statistics; inferential statistics

B)

inferential statistics; descriptive statistics

C)

variability; relations

D)

correlation; inferential

E)

central tendency; variability

Answer:

E

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 48

Skill:

Conceptual

Objective:

2-8

106)

Two sets of numbers can have the same mean and median and still differ with respect to

A)

their average.

B)

the number that best represents the middle score in each set of numbers.

C)

their variability.

D)

central tendency.

E)

descriptive tendency.

Answer:

C

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 48

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-8

107)

The difference between the highest and lowest numbers in a set of numbers is called the

A)

range.

B)

variance.

C)

standard deviation.

D)

difference score.

E)

average difference.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 48

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-8

108)

If you wanted to calculate how much the numbers in a set of numbers differed from each other you would calculate the

A)

mean.

B)

average.

C)

median.

D)

standard deviation.

E)

range.

D

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 49

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-8

109)

The more that numbers in a set of numbers differ from each other, the larger the

A)

mean.

B)

variance.

C)

correlation.

D)

median.

E)

central tendency.

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 49

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-8

110)

The square root of the variance is called the

A)

range.

B)

median.

C)

standard deviation.

D)

simple variance.

E)

natural variance.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 49

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-8

111)

The average of the squared deviations from the mean is

A)

the median.

B)

the correlation coefficient.

C)

the variance.

D)

standard deviation.

E)

the range.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 49

Skill:

Factual

112)

Which of the following is a measure of variability?

A)

mean

B)

scatter plot

C)

median

D)

correlation

E)

standard deviation

Answer:

E

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 49
Skill:

Factual
Objective:

2-8

113)

The variance of a set of scores is
A)

the square root of the standard deviation.
B)

the mean of the squared differences of each number from the mean in a set of numbers.
C)

always a number equal to the square root of the range.
D)

always a number greater than 1.
E)

measured in the same metric as the original scores.
Answer:

B
Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 49
Skill:

Definition
Objective:

2-8

114)

The first step in calculating the standard deviation for a set of scores is to calculate the _____ of those scores.
A)

mean
B)

median

C)

range

D)

variance

E)

mode

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 49

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-8

115)

In a set of numbers with a mean of 10 and a variance of 9 the standard deviation is

A)

1.

B)

81.

C)

10.

D)

19.

E)

3.

Answer:

E

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 49

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-8

116)

The final step in calculating the standard deviation for a set of scores is to calculate the square root of the

A)

mean.

B)

median.

C)

range.

D)

variance.

E)

sum of the scores.

Answer:

D

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 49

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-8

117)

Which of the following measurements will tell us how closely related two sets of numbers are?

A)

central tendency

B)

variability

C)

mean

D)

correlation coefficient

E)

standard deviation

Answer:

D

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 49

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-8

118)

A graph that contains data points for two variables and is constructed for the purpose of assessing the degree of relationship between the variables is called a

A)

bar graph.

B)

frequency distribution.

C)

scatterplot.

D)

regression analysis.

E)

frequency plot.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 49

Skill:

Definition

Objective:

2-8

119)

A correlation coefficient can vary from

A)

-1 to +1.

B)

0 to 1.5.

C)

0 to -10.

D)

0 to +10.

E)

negative infinity to positive infinity.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 49

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-8

120)

Kremsa has just finished completing a class project in which she investigated the relationship between hours spent studying for an examination and performance on the exam. She simply asked students how many hours they studied for their last psychology exam and what scores they earned. She calculated a correlation coefficient and found that the fewer hours students studied for their exams, the lower their scores. Which of the correlation coefficients below best represents Kremsa's findings?

A)

-.7

B)

-.3

C)

+.2

D)

+.5

E)

0

Answer:

D

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 50

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-8

121)

If two variables are positively correlated, then in a scatterplot we should notice that high values of one variable are associated with _____ values of the other variable.

A)

low

B)

high

C)

intermediate

D)

random

E)

extreme

Answer:

B

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 50

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-8

122)

In Dr. Darch's classes, scores on the midterm examination are highly positively correlated with scores on

the final examination. If Kevin earned a 91 on Dr. Darch's midterm, then we would predict that on the final examination Kevin is most likely to earn a score

A)

below 50.

B)

in the high 60s or low 70s.

C)

in the high 70s or low 80s.

D)

in the high 80s or low 90s.

E)

higher than 95.

Answer:

D

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 50

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-8

123)

A correlation coefficient value of +1.0 indicates

A)

a stronger degree of correlation than -1.0.

B)

that the two variables are causally related.

C)

that a perfect relationship between the two variables exists.

D)

that high values of one variable are predictive of low values on the other variable.

E)

that the highest value on one variable will be associated with the lowest value on the other variable.

Answer:

C

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 50

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-8

124)

If two scores are highly negatively correlated, then we would expect that large values of one variable would predict _____ values of the other variable.

A)

small

B)

intermediate

C)

large

D)

both small and large

E)

extreme

A

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 50

Skill:

Conceptual

Objective:

2-8

125)

If the points in a scatterplot fall along a straight line, the relation between the two variables is said to be

A) linear.

B) orthogonal.

C) nonlinear.

D) positive.

E) curvilinear.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 50

Skill:

Definition

Objective:

2-8

126)

Brandon has discovered that on days that he either doesn't exercise or overdoes his exercising he feels extremely tired in the evening. On days that he does a moderate amount of exercise he feels quite refreshed in the evenings. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Brandon's exercising and how tired he feels?

A)

highly positively correlated

B)

moderately negatively correlated

C)

linear

D)

nonlinear

E)

moderately positively correlated

Answer:

D

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 50

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-8

127)

Which of the following correlation coefficients represents the strongest correlation?

A)

+.58

B)

+.62

C)

-.66

D)

-.71

E)

+.38

Answer:

D

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 50

Skill:

Conceptual

Objective:

2-8

128)

Which of the following correlation coefficients represents the weakest correlation?

A)

+.58

B)

+.62

C)

-.66

D)

-.71

E)

+.38

Answer:

E

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 50

Skill:

Conceptual

Objective:

2-8

129)

Dr. Johanssen's research finds that the productivity of accountants is greatest when they are middle-aged and tends to be lower in both younger and older age groups. The relationship between productivity and age in Dr Johanssen's research is

A)

a positive correlation.

B)

a negative correlation.

C)

non-significant.

D)

inferential.

E)

nonlinear.

Answer:

E

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 50

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-8

130)

Descriptive statistics are to _____ as inferential statistics are to _____.

A)

population; sample

B)

the median; the standard deviation

C)

determining cause and effect; assessing the degree of relation

D)

summarizing data; determining statistical significance

E)

summarizing data; predicting data

Answer:

D

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 50

Skill:

Conceptual

Objective:

2-9

131)

Inferential statistics are used to

A)

determine the central tendencies of a set of data.

B)

determine how large a difference there is between group means.

C)

determine whether the results of a study are due to chance.

D)

identify the presence of confounding variables within a study.

E)

compare the central tendencies of different conditions.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 50

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-9

132)

The primary reason why researchers calculate an inferential statistic on the data that they collect is because they

A)

wish to determine the statistical significance of their results.

B)

wish to prove beyond a doubt that their hypothesis is correct.

C)

desire to establish the reliability and validity of their methodology.

D)

need to in order to get their research published in a professional journal.

E)

want to organize their data and examine central tendencies.

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 51

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-9

133)

If, after calculating an inferential statistic, we find that the results of our study are NOT statistically significant, we can reasonably conclude that

A)

our study contained a major flaw.

B)

our results may have been due simply to chance.

C)

we did not ask a research question worth conducting a study on.

D)

our efforts in conducting the research were not justified by the results we obtained.

E)

our hypothesis must be incorrect.

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 51

Skill:

Conceptual

Objective:

2-9

134)

Lev has just finished collecting data for his master's thesis. He now wishes to calculate a statistic to determine statistical significance. What is the first thing Lev should to do?

A)

operationally define his variables

B)

calculate the mean scores for subjects in each of his groups

C)

determine which of his subjects responded the way they did due to chance factors

D)

calculate the range, variance, and standard deviation for scores from each of his groups

E)

state his hypothesis about the nature of the relationships between variables

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 51

Skill:

Applied

Objective:

2-9

135)

We should assume that, in any experiment, the scores obtained from different groups of subjects

A)

will reflect all possible differences between the groups.

B)

will be due only to the manipulation of the independent variable.

C)

should be statistically significant.

D)

will be different simply due to chance.

E)

will only be different if the groups have been subjected to different conditions.

Answer:

D

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 51

Skill:

Conceptual

Objective:

2-9

136)

Inferential statistics are useful in telling researchers whether the results of their experiments are

A)

important.

B)

relevant to understanding some aspect of everyday life.

C)

correlated with the results from other research.

D)

due to chance.

E)

affected by confounding variables .

Answer:

D

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 51

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-9

137)

Most psychologists consider a _____ percent probability of their finding being due to chance to be statistically significant.

A)

5

B)

7

C)

10

D)

12

E)

50

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 53

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-9

138)

The special table that researchers consult after calculating the statistics for their study is based on the

A)

special properties of the mean and standard deviation.

B)

results of other research in related areas.

C)

results of other research on the same topic.

D)

likelihood of obtaining a significant difference by mistake.

E)

sum of results from research on the same topic.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 53

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-9

139)

One way to increase the likelihood of finding a statistically significant difference between the groups in any study is to

A)

conduct the study several different times.

B)

manipulate confounding variables as well as independent variables.

C)

use a very large number of subjects in each of the groups.

D)

increase the validity of the methodology used.

E)

ensure that reliable sampling of the subject population has been achieved.

Answer:

C

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 53

Skill:

Factual

Objective:

2-9

140)

Harry has carried out an experiment and inferential statistics show a significant difference between the experimental and the control group. Why couldn't Harry conclude that his findings were important ones?

A)

He may have used an unrepresentative sample.

B)

because the difference between groups may have been very small though significant.

C)

A mistake may have been made in order of presentation of stimuli.

D)

This positive correlation between groups does not imply causality.

E)

This negative correlation between groups does not imply causality.
Answer:

B
Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 53
Skill:

Applied
Objective:

2-9

141)

In the opening vignette, Justine introduced new chairs in her parent's company and measured productivity. Results looked promising at first but productivity gains were lost eventually. Having studied problems in research it was concluded that Justine's project suffered from a _____ bias.
A)

random assignment
B)

reliability
C)

Hawthorne effect
D)

validity
E)

placebo effect
Answer:

C
Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 54
Skill:

Conceptual

142)

The observation and measurement of the relation between two or more variables, usually involving the relation of physical and social characteristics to behaviour, is called naturalistic observation.
Answer:

FALSE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 30

Objective:

2-1

143)

Part of the scientific method involves communicating the results of research to professionals by means of journal articles and conference presentations.

Answer:

TRUE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 32

Objective:

2-1

144)

A hypothesis is a series of related statements designed to explain a set of phenomena.

Answer:

FALSE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 32

Objective:

2-1

145)

One aspect of a good theory is that it generates hypotheses that can be confirmed or disconfirmed by scientific research.

Answer:

TRUE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 32

Objective:

2-1

146)

A variable can be anything capable of assuming several values.

Answer:

TRUE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 34

Objective:

2-2

147)

In any experiment, the variable that is manipulated is called the dependent variable.

Answer:

FALSE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 34

Objective:

2-2

148)

A key element in measuring the value of a dependent variable is to define the operations involved in the measurement of that variable.

Answer:

TRUE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 35

Objective:

2-2

149)

The validity of an operational definition refers to how consistent the measurement of a variable is from one time to the next.

Answer:

FALSE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 36

Objective:

2-3

150)

If a researcher inadvertently introduces an extra variable that varies synchronously with the independent variable, he or she will not be able to distinguish the two variables' effects on the dependent variables.

Answer:

TRUE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 36

Objective:

2-3

151)

The order in which a subject in an experiment is exposed to different values of the independent variable can make a difference in that subject's responses to that variable.

Answer:

TRUE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 37

Objective:

2-3

152)

The reliability of a researcher's measurements can be affected by variability in the instructions a subject receives regarding his or her participation in the study.

Answer:

TRUE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 38

Objective:

2-4

153)

It is when measurement of a dependent variable is objective that researchers need to ensure that there is high inter-rater reliability.

Answer:

FALSE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 38

Objective:

2-4

154)

One means that researchers use in their attempt to make the groups in a study as similar as possible is to assign subjects randomly to those groups.

Answer:

TRUE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 38

Objective:

2-4

155)

Psychologists assume that the subjects in their study are passive participants whose behaviour will be affected wholly by the experimenter's manipulation of the independent variable.

Answer:

FALSE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 39

Objective:

2-4

156)

A study in which the experimenter, but not the subject, is aware of the value of the independent variable is called a single-blind study.

Answer:

TRUE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 40

Objective:

2-5

157)

If two variables are correlated, then changes in one variable will cause changes in the other variable.
Answer:

FALSE
Type: TF

Page Ref: 41
Objective:

2-5

158)

Matching subjects on an important variable in a study is a form of random assignment.
Answer:

FALSE
Type: TF

Page Ref: 42
Objective:

2-5

159)

One way to obtain generalizable results regarding the average height of the students at your school is to measure the height of individual members of your school's basketball team and then calculate the mean of those measurements.
Answer:

FALSE
Type: TF

Page Ref: 43
Objective:

2-5

160)

Informed consent is an ethical principle in animal research.
Answer:

FALSE
Type: TF

Page Ref: 45
Objective:

2-6

161)

Debriefing in psychological research involves informing subjects of the true nature and purpose of the research in which they participated once the study is completed.

Answer:

TRUE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 45

Objective:

2-6

162)

The case of Wendell Johnson's 1930s research on speech problems, indicates that if a researcher has a valid scientific theory and sincere intentions to do good, this is usually sufficient to avoid ethical issues.

Answer:

FALSE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 46

163)

Tissue samples and computer simulations are turning out to be useful substitutes for carrying out research with live animals.

Answer:

FALSE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 47

Objective:

2-6

164)

Descriptive statistics are used to discover whether findings occurred by chance.

Answer:

FALSE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 48

Objective:

2-8

165)

The median is considered to be a measure of central tendency.
Answer:

TRUE
Type: TF

Page Ref: 48
Objective:

2-8

166)

As a measure of variability, the range is considered to be superior to the standard deviation.
Answer:

FALSE
Type: TF

Page Ref: 49
Objective:

2-8

167)

A scatterplot shows the correlation between two variables in graphic form.
Answer:

TRUE
Type: TF

Page Ref: 49

168)

A high negative correlation, for example, -.85, indicates that low values on one measure are associated with high values on another measure.
Answer:

TRUE
Type: TF

Page Ref: 50
Objective:

2-8

169)

Before the groups in an experiment are exposed to the independent variable or placebo, they are likely to at least differ slightly by chance.

TRUE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 51

Objective:

2-9

170)

A statistically significant finding means that the finding is an important one.

Answer:

FALSE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 53

Objective:

2-9

171)

A person's height is related to the last letter of his or her first name.

Answer:

TRUE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 53

Objective:

2-9

172)

Outline the five components of the scientific method

Answer:

The answer to this question should first identify and then describe each of the five steps of the scientific method.

Type: ES

Page Ref: 31-32

Objective:

2-1

173)

Explain the importance of hypotheses and theories to scientific research.

Answer:

The answer should first define each of these terms and distinguish them from each other. It should then go on to mention the importance of testable hypotheses. The way in which good theories or hypotheses can stimulate research and fuel the creation of new hypotheses.

Type: ES

Page Ref: 32-33

Objective:

2-2

174)

Explain the importance of operational definitions in scientific research.

Answer:

The answer to this question should begin by defining the term operational definition. Next, the answer should discuss the value of precisely defining how a variable is either manipulated or measured. Finally, a good answer will provide an example of a variable that has been operationally defined.

Type: ES

Page Ref: 33

Objective:

2-3

175)

Distinguish between a single-blind experiment and a double-blind experiment.

Answer:

The answer to this question should first define each of these types of experiments. Next, the answer should explain the kinds of research arrangements in which each type of experiment is most useful. Finally, a good answer will provide an example of each type of experiment.

Type: ES

Page Ref: 40
Objective:

2-4

176)

Explain the concept of correlation and discuss the difference between it and causation.
Answer:

The answer to this question should first define the term correlation and then describe the kinds of research studies in which it has proven to be a useful concept. Next, the answer should discuss the notion that correlation does not necessarily imply causation. This part of the answer should address the role that manipulation of the independent variables plays in identifying causal relationships between variables.
Type: ES

Page Ref: 41
Objective:

2-5

177)

Why are replication and generalization important to scientific research?
Answer:

The answer should include a definition of each term and an explanation of their importance to scientific research, mentioning that each increases confidence in research results. A good answer will point out that successful replications of a study with different samples and in different contexts increases our confidence in the generalizability of the research.
Type: ES

Page Ref: 43

178)

Explain the purpose of informed consent, confidentiality, and debriefing in research using human subjects.

Answer:

The student's response should include a definition of each of these three terms and explain why each serves as a safeguard against possible unethical treatment of human subjects in psychological research.

Type: ES

Page Ref: 45

Objective:

2-6

179)

Distinguish between descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.

Answer:

The student's response should include definitions for each of these terms and perhaps an example of a descriptive statistics. The response should also contrast the functions of each of these types of statistics.

Type: ES

Page Ref: 48-50

Objective:

2-8

180)

Explain the rationale behind the use of inferential statistics for determining the significance of research results.

Answer:

The student's response should describe the role of chance in influencing research results and explain the guidelines used to determine when a difference between the performance of two groups is large enough to be considered significant.

Type: ES

Page Ref: 50-51

*O*bjectiv
e:

2-*9*