

Name \_\_\_\_\_

[/test-bank-research-methods-for-the-behavioral-sciences-6e-gravetter](#)

Class \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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## **Chapter 02**

1. While driving, you notice that you seem to encounter more impatient and rude people on the road than you do in person, and you wonder why that would be the case. This is an example of getting research ideas from \_\_\_\_.

- a. theory
- b. casual observation
- c. systematic observation
- d. second-hand information

**ANSWER:**

b

2. While watching your kids play in the backyard, you get some ideas about what factors may be causing them to compete or collaborate. This is an example of getting research ideas from \_\_\_\_.

- a. theory
- b. casual observation
- c. systematic observation
- d. second-hand information

**ANSWER:**

b

3. Combat veterans may be diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). You wonder about the best way to treat PTSD. This is an example of getting research ideas from \_\_\_\_.

- a. theory
- b. random thoughts
- c. practical problems
- d. systematic observation

**ANSWER:**

c

4. A researcher is intrigued by an explanation of children's problem-solving strategies found in a journal article and develops a research study to determine whether the article's ideas are correct. This study can be classified as \_\_\_\_ research.

- a. basic
- b. applied
- c. systematic
- d. necessary

**ANSWER:**

a

5. A researcher initiates a study to determine whether playing organized sports helps children with anxiety feel less anxious. This study can best be classified as \_\_\_\_ research.

- a. basic
- b. applied
- c. systematic
- d. necessary

**ANSWER:**

b

6. Finding out why clients diagnosed with schizophrenia do not consistently take their medication would be an example of \_\_\_\_.

- a. basic research

**Chapter 02**

- b. applied research
- c. pseudoresearch
- d. common sense research

ANSWER: b

7. A study that aims to modify existing psychological theory related to personality traits would be considered \_\_\_\_\_ research.

- a. basic
- b. applied
- c. systematic
- d. statistically significant

ANSWER: a

8. Research studies that are intended to answer practical problems would be classified as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. basic
- b. applied
- c. systematic
- d. statistically significant

ANSWER: b

9. A \_\_\_\_\_ source contains original research reports.

- a. primary
- b. secondary
- c. premier
- d. germinal

ANSWER: a

10. An empirical journal article is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ source.

- a. primary
- b. secondary
- c. premier
- d. germinal

ANSWER: a

11. Which type of source summarizes information from sources of original research reports?

- a. primary
- b. secondary
- c. premier
- d. germinal

ANSWER: b

12. A potential drawback of secondary sources is that they \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. typically do not contain detailed information about any specific study

## **Chapter 02**

- b. often cover a decade or more of research in a given area
- c. provide detailed information about research methods but little about results
- d. offer no statistical analysis in support of their conclusions

**ANSWER:**

a

13. You can safely assume that \_\_\_\_.

- a. any publication in a journal is a primary source
- b. secondary sources do not contain any statistical analyses
- c. any publication with a section describing methodology is a primary source
- d. primary sources contain descriptions of research by those who conducted it

**ANSWER:**

d

14. A newspaper article discussing someone's research is an example of a \_\_\_\_ source.

- a. primary
- b. secondary
- c. premier
- d. germinal

**ANSWER:**

b

15. The review of the literature in the introduction section of a research report is an example of a \_\_\_\_ source.

- a. primary
- b. secondary
- c. premier
- d. germinal

**ANSWER:**

b

16. Suppose you are looking for reliable psychological information about a specific keyword. What tool will be most effective?

- a. Yahoo
- b. Wikipedia
- c. PsycINFO
- d. About.com

**ANSWER:**

c

17. Your PsycINFO search has yielded several hundred articles. The most efficient next step is to \_\_\_\_.

- a. read the abstracts to determine if you want to read the articles
- b. cross-check the references with the lists obtained with other, related subject words
- c. print off the articles so that you can read them at your convenient
- d. scan through the titles to see which ones seem most suited to your interests

**ANSWER:**

d

18. When using PsycINFO for a literature search, it is most common to enter a(n) \_\_\_\_ into the database.

- a. subject word

**Chapter 02**

- b. description of the article
- c. journal name
- d. article title

**ANSWER:**

a

19. After you have scanned through a list of titles to determine which articles might be relevant to your research question, you should then read the \_\_\_\_\_ of each article to determine whether to keep it in your literature review.

- a. introduction
- b. abstract
- c. discussion section
- d. results section

**ANSWER:**

b

20. The database that contains brief summaries of psychology articles and information on where to find the original publication is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Social Citation Index
- b. MedLine
- c. PsycINFO
- d. ERIC

**ANSWER:**

c

21. The disadvantage of full-text databases is that they contain \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. predominantly nonrefereed publications
- b. too many publications to be useful
- c. secondary sources only
- d. only a fraction of the publications in an area

**ANSWER:**

d

22. The advantage of full-text databases is that they contain \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. only a fraction of the publications in an area
- b. too many publications to be useful
- c. word-for-word copies of each publication
- d. secondary sources only

**ANSWER:**

c

23. Which of the following words or phrases makes the best subject word(s) for a database search?

- a. extroverts
- b. party animals
- c. people who like socializing
- d. people with outgoing personalities

**ANSWER:**

a

24. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a brief summary of a psychology article.

**Chapter 02**

- a. abstract
- b. running head
- c. key word summary
- d. introduction

**ANSWER:**

a

25. The introduction section of a research article typically \_\_\_\_.
- a. provides interpretation of the findings
  - b. describes the overall purpose and rationale of the research
  - c. includes the results of statistical analyses
  - d. provides the details of the methodology used in the study

**ANSWER:**

b

26. The method section of a research article typically \_\_\_\_.
- a. provides interpretation of the findings
  - b. describes the overall purpose and rationale of the research
  - c. includes the results of statistical analyses
  - d. provides the details of how the research was conducted

**ANSWER:**

d

27. The results section of a research article typically \_\_\_\_.
- a. provides interpretation of the findings
  - b. describes the overall purpose and rationale of the research
  - c. includes the outcome of statistical analyses
  - d. provides the details of the methodology used in the study

**ANSWER:**

c

28. The discussion section of a research article typically \_\_\_\_.
- a. provides interpretation of the findings
  - b. describes the overall purpose and rationale of the research
  - c. includes the results of statistical analyses
  - d. provides the details of the methodology used in the study

**ANSWER:**

a

29. Which section of a research article is most likely to provide suggestions for additional research?
- a. introduction
  - b. method
  - c. results
  - d. discussion

**ANSWER:**

d

30. Which section of a research article is most likely to provide a complete list of all the publications cited in the article?
- a. bibliography

**Chapter 02**

- b. citation list
- c. reference
- d. discussion

**ANSWER:**

c

31. What is the most relevant question you should ask when reading a method section?

- a. Were the appropriate statistics used?
- b. Are the effects large enough to be meaningful?
- c. Are the conclusions justified by the results?
- d. Would different participants produce different results?

**ANSWER:**

d

32. What is the most relevant question you should ask when reading an introduction?

- a. Is the literature review up to date?
- b. Does the statistical analysis seem adequate?
- c. Is the participant selection reasonable?
- d. Are the conclusions supported by the results?

**ANSWER:**

a

33. What is the most relevant question you should ask when reading a results section?

- a. Do the results have real-world applications?
- b. Do the conclusions follow logically from the results?
- c. Are appropriate statistics used?
- d. Do the predicted outcomes follow from the hypothesis?

**ANSWER:**

c

34. When you identify a gap in the literature, you \_\_\_\_.

- a. have found a poorly conceived study
- b. have found a potential research idea
- c. are dealing with a topic that cannot be studied
- d. are wise to switch topics

**ANSWER:**

b

35. Why should a hypothesis contain a positive statement?

- a. Scientists tend to be pessimistic, which decreases productivity and analytical skills.
- b. The scientific method assumes something does not exist unless it is proven to exist.
- c. Researchers should not assume that a relationship exists between two entities or actions.
- d. Researchers should not assume that a relationship exists between two entities or actions.

**ANSWER:**

b

36. Which section of a research article can help you to develop ideas for studies by changing the characteristics of the participants or modifying the procedures for your own study?

- a. introduction

**Chapter 02**

- b. method
- c. results
- d. abstract

**ANSWER:**

b

37. Which statement is the best example of a hypothesis?

- a. There is no relationship between fatigue and reaction time.
- b. Sugar consumption is not related to level of activity.
- c. Smaller class size is related to better academic performance.
- d. Self-esteem does not affect persistence on a difficult task.

**ANSWER:**

c

38. Which hypothesis is problematic because it cannot be tested?

- a. People worry too much about stress.
- b. Children can learn to decrease their stress levels faster than adults.
- c. There would be less stress today if 9/11 had never occurred.
- d. People use stress as an excuse to be rude.

**ANSWER:**

c

39. A refutable hypothesis must \_\_\_\_.

- a. refer to variables that can be observed or measured
- b. make a positive statement about the existence of an effect or a relationship
- c. allow for the possibility that the observations will not support the hypothesis
- d. state at least one conclusion that has already been proven

**ANSWER:**

c

40. A good hypothesis must \_\_\_\_.

- a. involve a hypothetical situation
- b. leave some variables unobserved
- c. allow for all variables to be measured
- d. only allow for data that supports it

**ANSWER:**

c

41. Ideas for research can come from reading a magazine.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:**

True

42. Ideas for research can come from casual observation of the people around you.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:**

True

**Chapter 02**

43. Applied research is intended to answer theoretical questions.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

44. Basic research is intended to answer practical problems.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

45. It is a good idea to start with a specific idea and then make that idea more general as you conduct your literature review.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

46. Magazine articles that describe previous research are primary sources.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

47. A textbook is a primary source.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

48. All journal articles are primary sources.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

49. Secondary sources are a great place to start a literature search, but you should include primary sources to get the whole story.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

50. Secondary sources must contain complete reports of research.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

51. A problem with primary sources is that they may provide an incomplete or misinterpreted description of a research study or a research result.

**Chapter 02**

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

52. Before searching in PsycINFO, it is wise to identify the correct subject terms for the topics you have identified.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

53. The most complete coverage of existing journals is provided by full-text databases.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

54. PsycINFO provides broader coverage of journals than PsycARTICLES.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

55. The review of the literature in an introduction of a research article should form the foundation for the study.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

56. A literature search is successfully ended when you stop uncovering new leads.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

57. The discussion section of an APA-style research report often contains a description of the limitations of the research.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

58. A good way to come up with a research idea is to look in the discussion section of a research article, and find the discussion of ideas for future research.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

59. After reading a discussion section of a research article, asking if there are alternative explanations for the results is a good way to come up with an idea for a future study.

- a. True
- b. False

## **Chapter 02**

**ANSWER:**

True

60. A good hypothesis should make a positive statement about the existence of a relationship, a difference, or a treatment effect.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:**

True

61. Describe why the best strategy for finding a research idea is to begin with a general topic area.

**ANSWER:** The best strategy for finding a research idea is to begin with a general topic area. The existing knowledge in any topic area is filled with unanswered questions and suggestions for future research. If you begin with a specific research idea you may find that your specific question has already been answered, you may have trouble finding information that is relevant to your preconceived notion, or you may find that you don't have the necessary equipment, time, or participants to test your idea. It is best to be flexible and keep an open mind and to let the previous research guide you to the next research question.

62. Compare and contrast applied and basic research and describe how the two types of research can often overlap.

**ANSWER:** Applied research aims to solve a practical problem whereas basic research aims to solve theoretical issues. While these two types of research have different goals, they are both legitimate sources of research ideas can easily overlap. For example, a researcher conducting applied research to identify strategies to help people with phobias function more easily in their daily lives may also develop implications for theory related to phobias. Similarly, a researcher exploring theory related to phobias may discover practical applications in her results.

63. What is the difference between a primary and a secondary source?

**ANSWER:** A primary source is a first-hand report in which the authors describe their own research study, including why the research was done, how the study was conducted, what results were found, and how those results were interpreted. To obtain complete and accurate information regarding a study, it is important to consult the primary source. In contrast, a secondary source is a second-hand report in which the authors discuss someone else's study. Secondary sources provide concise summaries of past research. However, they are always incomplete and can be biased or simply inaccurate.

64. Describe how developing a research idea is largely a weeding out process.

**ANSWER:** Developing a single, specific research idea is largely a weeding-out process. After reading for a while you're likely to have a number of research ideas, but because you can only answer one in a study, you will discard most of your initial ideas. You need to continually discard irrelevant ideas and readings, and focus on one question at a time.

65. Describe the steps involved in conducting a literature search.

**ANSWER:** The best plan for a literature search is to begin with a general topic area and find a secondary source, such as a textbook, in that area. The secondary source should help you home in on a more specific area and provide you with a list of subject words and author names that can be used for a database search. Next, you identify the appropriate database and use to subject words and author names to locate recent publications in the area. Use titles that interest you to find potential articles and use the abstracts to further weed out items that are not directly related to your interests. You should end up with a handful of relevant articles that you can read critically to search for ideas for your own study that will expand on the current research.

66. Describe the four elements that are essential for a good hypothesis.

Name

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Class

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Date

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## **Chapter 02**

**ANSWER:** A strong hypothesis must be logical, testable, refutable, and positive. A logical hypothesis is founded in established theories or based on previous research. If a hypothesis is testable, it means that it is possible to observe and measure all of the variables involved. If a hypothesis is refutable, it means that research results can be obtained that prove the hypothesis wrong. A good hypothesis must also make a positive statement about the existence of something, such as the existence of a relationship, difference, or treatment effect.

67. Describe what you can expect to see in each of the five sections of a research article.

**ANSWER:** The introduction contains a statement of the problem under investigation in the study, a review of the past research leading up to the current study, and what was expected to occur in the study. The method section details how the study was conducted. In the results section, you are told what was found in the study. In the discussion section, you are told how to interpret the results. The reference section includes a complete list of all the publications cited in the article.