

Package Title: Test Bank

Course Title: Sanderson, Social Psychology, Canadian Edition

Chapter Number: 02

Question type: Multiple Choice

1) All of the following are steps in the research process, **except**

- a) thinking about a behaviour.
- b) searching the literature.
- c) forming a hypothesis.
- d) collecting and analyzing data.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How researchers in social psychology test their ideas.

Section Reference 1: How Do Researchers in Social Psychology Test Their Ideas?

2) Which of the following describes the correct order of steps in the research process?

- a) form a hypothesis, form a question, search literature, create an operational definition
- b) form a question, search literature, form a hypothesis, create an operational definition
- c) form a question, create an operational definition, form a hypothesis, search literature
- d) search literature, form a question, form a hypothesis, create an operational definition

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

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3) A researcher described aggressiveness as verbal or physical actions directed at another child on the playground. This is an example of

- a) operational definition.
- b) theory.
- c) research question.
- d) hypothesis.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

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4) A hypothesis meets all of the following criteria, **except**

- a) it asks a question about a behaviour.
- b) it states a cause and effect relationship.
- c) it must be testable.
- d) it makes a prediction.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How researchers in social psychology test their ideas.

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5) Children are more aggressive if they see aggression on television is an example of a(n)

- a) operational definition.
- b) theory.
- c) research question.
- d) hypothesis.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

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6) In the research process, a literature review would most likely investigate all of the following **except**

- a) journal articles.
- b) Web articles.
- c) popular press magazines.
- d) on-line databases.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

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7) A theory enhances the research findings by providing

- a) a description of the behaviours.

- b) a prediction about the behaviours.
- c) an explanation of the behaviours.
- d) a method of treating the behaviours.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How researchers in social psychology test their ideas.

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8) In the opening section of this chapter, statistics are presented about the relationship between breast implants, mortality rates, and prevalence of suicide in women. To fully understand what conclusions can be made from this data, it is important to understand

- a) the different types of breast implants.
- b) the difference between experimental and control groups.
- c) the difference between correlational and experimental findings.
- d) the difference between the demographics of research participants.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

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9) The prediction that as the number of people present increase, the probability of people helping someone in need decreases is known as a(n)

- a) operational definition.
- b) research question.
- c) theory.
- d) hypothesis.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

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10) A testable prediction about the conditions under which an event will occur is known as a(n)

- a) hypothesis.
- b) operational definition.
- c) theory.
- d) research question.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

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11) A specific procedure or measure that one uses to test a hypothesis is known as the

- a) hypothesis.
- b) operational definition.
- c) theory.
- d) research question.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

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12) If you want to determine whether people are more willing to help men or women, the variable "helping" requires a(n)

- a) theory.
- b) research question.
- c) hypothesis.
- d) operational definition.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How researchers in social psychology test their ideas.

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13) All of the following are methods of collecting data, **except**

- a) observation.
- b) survey or interview.
- c) statistical analysis.
- d) experiments.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

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Section Reference 1: How Do Researchers in Social Psychology Test Their Ideas?

14) An organized set of principles used to explain observed phenomena is known as a(n)

- a) research question.
- b) theory.
- c) operational definition.
- d) hypothesis.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

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15) All of the following are potential problems with using Web-based surveys, **except**

- a) participants may answer the survey more than one time.
- b) missing data may be more prevalent than in standard self-reports.
- c) participants may attract a much more diverse representation.
- d) all response options may not be read.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

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16) The first step in scientific method is

- a) search the literature.
- b) form a hypothesis.
- c) form a question.
- d) collect and analyze data.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How researchers in social psychology test their ideas.

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17) What is the fifth step in the scientific method?

- a) collect and analyze data

- b) form a hypothesis
- c) propose and/or revise a theory
- d) create an operational definition

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

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18) Andy searches the PsychINFO database for research studies that have been conducted on marital satisfaction and income. He is taking part in which step of the scientific method?

- a) the final step
- b) the fourth step
- c) the first step
- d) the second step

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

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19) Gene believes that the more social interactions one has over the course of a day, the happier a given individual is likely to be. This is an example of a(n)

- a) literature search.
- b) theory.
- c) hypothesis.
- d) experiment.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

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20) A(n) _____ is a specific procedure of how you will test a hypothesis.

- a) meta-analysis
- b) correlation
- c) theory
- d) operational definition

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

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21) In his research, Darnell says that happiness will be measured by how many times his participant smiles in the course of a half-hour period. This is Darnell's _____ of happiness.

- a) operational definition
- b) archival research
- c) theory
- d) hypothesis

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

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22) Which of the following is **not** a limitation of using the Internet to conduct research?

- a) Participants in web-based studies may skip items.
- b) Web-based studies are likely to include repeat participants.
- c) Web-based studies allow for a more diverse pool of participants.
- d) Participants in web-based studies may not read items carefully.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How researchers in social psychology test their ideas.

Section Reference 1: How Do Researchers in Social Psychology Test Their Ideas?

23) How does a theory differ from a hypothesis?

- a) Hypotheses provide explanations while theories do not.
- b) Hypotheses do not make predictions about the association between two events while theories do.
- c) Theories provide explanations while hypotheses do not.
- d) None of these is correct.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How researchers in social psychology test their ideas.

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24) The murder of Kitty Genovese in New York City inspired research on helping behaviour and bystander apathy. This example illustrates that studies in social psychology are often based on

- a) hypotheses.
- b) personal experiences.
- c) common sense.
- d) real-world events.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How researchers in social psychology test their ideas.

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Question type: Text Entry

25) A _____ discovers what other researchers have found out about a particular topic.

Answer: literature search

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How researchers in social psychology test their ideas.

Section Reference 1: How Do Researchers in Social Psychology Test Their Ideas?

26) A testable prediction about the conditions under which an event will occur is known as a(n) _____.

Answer: hypothesis

Difficulty: Easy

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27) A specific procedure or measure that one uses to test a hypothesis is known as a(n) _____.

Answer: operational definition

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How researchers in social psychology test their ideas.

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28) An organized set of principles used to explain observed phenomena is called a(n) _____.

Answer: theory

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How researchers in social psychology test their ideas.

Section Reference 1: How Do Researchers in Social Psychology Test Their Ideas?

Question type: Multiple Choice

29) Researchers who count the number of times a child pushes, hits, or kicks other children on a playground is most likely using which specific research method?

- a) experimental
- b) naturalistic observation
- c) archival
- d) survey

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

30) "Reality" television programs like *Big Brother* or *The Bachelorette*, where people are filmed interacting with each other, are similar to which _____ research method?

- a) correlational
- b) observational
- c) archival
- d) cross-cultural

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

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31) A researcher interested in the differences between individualistic and collectivist cultures, examines the newspaper reports of Olympic medal winners. This research approach is

- a) survey.
- b) experimental.

- c) archival.
- d) case study.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

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32) Two students in Professor Smith's social psychology class conduct separate research for a term paper on relationships. Jody sits in the park and counts the number of couples holding hands, while Lucy looks up census information about marriages and common-law relationships in Canada. Jody is conducting _____ research while Lucy is doing _____ research.

- a) observational; experimental
- b) observational; archival
- c) correlational; archival
- d) archival; correlational

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

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33) Jim wanted to collect research studies on one topic and prepare a conclusion based on those studies through a

- a) survey.
- b) experiment.
- c) correlation.
- d) literature review.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

34) After collecting research studies through a literature review, Kyla analyzes the data in a research approach known as

- a) survey.
- b) meta-analysis.
- c) experiment.

d) correlation.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

35) All of the following are advantages of the naturalistic or observational methods, **except**

- a) they are based on real-world situations.
- b) no extensive equipment is needed.
- c) participants will 'see' the researcher.
- d) it is relatively easy to conduct.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

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36) All of the following are limitations of observational research, **except**

- a) extensive equipment is not needed for measurement of behaviours.
- b) observer's presence may influence behaviours.
- c) observer bias may influence interpretation of behaviours.
- d) does not demonstrate cause and effect.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

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37) Students were asked in a class to reveal the time they spent on the web. The data showed that the more time spent on the web, the lower the student's class grade. This relationship represents a

- a) positive correlation.
- b) negative correlation.
- c) no correlation.
- d) multi linear correlation.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard

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38) There is a correlation between height and IQ. This is an example of

- a) negative correlation.
- b) cause and effect from a correlation.
- c) multilinear correlation.
- d) probable third variable – age.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

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39) Students who attended more lecture classes received higher grades. This relationship represents a

- a) positive correlation.
- b) negative correlation.
- c) no correlation.
- d) inverse correlation.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

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40) While at the mall, Casie was stopped by a man with a clipboard. The man asked her opinions about the stores at the mall. Casie remarked that the man was conducting a(n)

- a) experiment.
- b) observational study.
- c) case history.
- d) survey.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

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41) All of the following are advantages of the survey method, **except**

- a) can easily collect data from large numbers of participants.
- b) relatively inexpensive to administer.
- c) can demonstrate cause and effect.
- d) can gather data on things that can not be directly observed.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

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42) When asked, people were more likely to agree to add a constitutional amendment than to change the constitution. This demonstrates the problems encountered in

- a) attitude clarification.
- b) leading questions.
- c) event-recording.
- d) behavioural measures.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

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43) Researchers using a survey may discover conflicting responses due to

- a) behavioural clarification.
- b) wording of the questions.
- c) recording of the events.
- d) attitude clarification.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

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44) A researcher asks adolescents to record their mood whenever the researcher signals them via their cell phone. This is an example of the use of

- a) dependent variables.
- b) open-ended questions.
- c) event-recording measures.

d) survey observations.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

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45) All of the following are limitations to the survey method and may influence responses, **except**

- a) wording of the questions.
- b) response options.
- c) number of questions.
- d) order of the questions.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

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46) One limitation of survey use is

- a) response options that are very limited.
- b) large numbers of participants can complete surveys.
- c) participants can report attitudes.
- d) low cost of implementation.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

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47) All of the following are limitations of the survey method, **except**

- a) inaccurate responses.
- b) bias from wording of questions.
- c) large numbers of respondents.
- d) problems with response options.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

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48) To avoid inaccuracy associated with socially desirable responding, research may rely on

- a) overt measures.
- b) covert measures.
- c) social measures.
- d) cognitive measures.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

49) The Implicit Association Test (IAT) is used to measure racial prejudice through the use of a

- a) cognitive measure.
- b) social measure.
- c) covert measure.
- d) overt measure.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

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Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

50) The relationship between time spent watching violent television and aggression is an example of

- a) inter-rater reliability.
- b) a theory.
- c) correlation.
- d) meta-analysis.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

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Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

51) Literature reviews and archival research are both forms of

- a) the observational approach.

- b) surveys.
- c) self-report.
- d) None of these is correct.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

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Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

52) Use of already-recorded behaviour is referred to as

- a) a survey.
- b) a literature review.
- c) archival research.
- d) a meta-analysis.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

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Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

53) How do a meta-analysis and literature review differ from one another?

- a) They are exactly the same thing.
- b) Both look at a number of studies, but a meta-analysis analyzes the data that comes from those studies while a literature review simply forms a conclusion based on the studies.
- c) Both look at a number of studies, but a literature review analyzes the data that comes from those studies while a meta-analysis simply forms a conclusion based on the studies.
- d) They are completely dissimilar and have no overlap.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

54) What has been found regarding heat and aggression?

- a) Violent crimes occur more frequently in hotter regions of countries.
- b) Violent crimes occur more frequently in the summer than the winter.
- c) Hotter summers are associated with more violent crimes.
- d) All of these have been found.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

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55) Dr. Murrow is conducting a study. She has her research assistants, Scott and Tina, separately watch the same videos of children getting a vaccination and rate the child's pain response based on facial expressions. Why did Dr. Murrow most likely have both Scott and Tina look at the same videos?

- a) Dr. Murrow simply made a mistake.
- b) Dr. Murrow wants to be able to calculate inter-rater reliability.
- c) Dr. Murrow wants to be able to analyze their data separately and write up two different research reports.
- d) Dr. Murrow wants to get both a male and female perspective on pain.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

56) Which of the following is likely to be a *negative* correlation?

- a) the number of people in a small space and the likelihood of a fight breaking out
- b) the hours spent studying for an exam and grades on that exam
- c) the amount of time spent petting a dog and stress level
- d) the amount of violent TV viewed and likelihood of aggression

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

57) In a _____ correlation, when one variable increases, the other variable also increases.

- a) positive
- b) negative
- c) non-existent
- d) social cognitive

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

58) Event-recording is one type of

- a) self-report.
- b) observational method.
- c) archival data.
- d) meta-analysis.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

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59) In a survey, the question “How many times have you cheated on your partner?” is likely to lead to biased findings because

- a) it has limited response options.
- b) it is a leading question.
- c) it is socially desirable.
- d) it is none of the researcher’s business.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

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Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

60) If a researcher wants to avoid dishonesty in their research participants, what might the researcher use?

- a) a survey
- b) covert measures
- c) a meta-analysis
- d) event-recording

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

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61) Research by Masuda et al. (2008) measuring eye gaze found

- a) Japanese participants prefer to look at photographs rather than cartoons.
- b) Western participants prefer to look at cartoons rather than photographs.
- c) Japanese participants paid more attention to contextual factors than Western participants.
- d) Western participants paid more attention to contextual factors than Japanese participants.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

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Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

62) The research technique that examines the extent to which two or more variables are associated with one another is known as

- a) observational research.
- b) correlational research.
- c) experimental research.
- d) archival research.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

63) If you are interested in counting the number of people who smile as you pass them smiling, then you are conducting

- a) archival research.
- b) observational research.
- c) a meta-analysis.
- d) an experiment.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

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Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

64) Corrine was interested in examining a relationship between the phase of the moon and criminal activity. Examining lunar calendars and crime records, Corrine is involved in

- a) archival research.

- b) observational research.
- c) experimental research.
- d) meta-analysis.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

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Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

65) In an effort to examine changing gender roles in the United States, Achmed analyzed data from studies that were conducted over a 25 year period. Achmed is involved in

- a) archival research.
- b) observational research.
- c) experimental research.
- d) meta-analysis.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

66) In observational research, the extent to which two or more coders agree on ratings of a particular measure is referred to as

- a) inter-rater reliability.
- b) inter-rater validity.
- c) observer-measure reliability.
- d) observer-measure validity.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

67) Why do researchers want to have a high degree of inter-rater reliability?

- a) High inter-rater reliability means that researchers can make causal statements.
- b) High inter-rater reliability means that the variables had good operational definitions.
- c) High inter-rater reliability means that observer bias is less likely.
- d) High inter-rater reliability means that there is positive correlation between variables.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

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68) Researchers who looked at the number of days that people did not see their significant other and satisfaction with the relationship and found a moderate negative correlation. From this information, we could conclude that

- a) more days apart causes people to be more satisfied with their relationship.
- b) people are not satisfied with their relationship because they don't see each other.
- c) as the number of days apart increase, the satisfaction with the relationship decreases.
- d) more days apart causes people to be less satisfied with their relationship.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

69) What is the underlying assumption of the Implicit Association Test (IAT)?

- a) Everyone is prejudiced.
- b) People will respond slower to pairs of words that are strongly associated.
- c) People will respond faster to pairs of words that are strongly associated.
- d) Prejudice can be measured through duration of eye gaze.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

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Question type: True/False

70) If you have a negative correlation between two variables, you can conclude that an increase in one causes a decrease in the other.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

71) The placement of questions on a survey do **not** influence responses.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

72) When responding to a survey, respondents tend to select the highest frequency options.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

73) The affiliation of the interviewer has been shown to influence survey responses.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Hard

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74) People tend to agree more with positive worded survey items than negatively worded items.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

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Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

Question type: Text Entry

75) A technique that examines the extent to which two or more variables are associated with one another is known as a(n) _____.

Answer: correlation

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

76) The collection of research studies on one particular topic in an effort to reach a conclusion based on these studies is known as a(n) _____.

Answer: literature review

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

77) The type of research used to describe and measure peoples' behaviour in everyday situations is known as naturalistic or _____ method.

Answer: observational

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

78) Research that uses already recorded behaviour is known as _____ research.

Answer: archival

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

79) A literature review that also analyzes data from many different studies is known as a(n) _____.

Answer: meta-analysis

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

80) In order to minimize observer bias, two people independently do the ratings and see how often they agree to obtain _____.

Answer: inter-rater reliability

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

81) _____ measures are a particular type of self-reports, where participants report various experiences they have at regular time intervals.

Answer: Event-recording (or experience sampling)

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

82) To avoid inaccurate survey responses, researchers use measures that are not directly under the respondent's control. These are known as _____ measures.

Answer: covert

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The different types of correlational research methods.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Different Types of Correlational Research Methods?

Question type: Multiple Choice

83) Research that determines the cause and effect of two or more variables is known as a(n)

- a) correlation.
- b) observation.
- c) survey.
- d) experiment.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

84) Women who want to impress a desirable man will eat less than women who are with a less desirable man. In this experiment, the independent variable is

- a) the women.
- b) the desirability of the man.
- c) the food eaten.
- d) the effort to impress.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

85) Women who were presented with a desirable man ate less M&Ms during a conversation than women presented with a less desirable man. In this experiment, the dependent variable is

- a) the women.
- b) the desirable/undesirable man.
- c) the number of M&Ms eaten.
- d) the type of impression.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

86) To help eliminate the possibility of a third variable effect, researchers will utilize

- a) internal validity.
- b) independent variables.
- c) dependent variables.
- d) random assignment.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

87) Using random assignment, participants are assigned to either the experimental or non-experimental group in any of the following ways, **except**

- a) alternate assignment based on time of arrival.
- b) flip a coin to assign participants to groups.
- c) draw a paper with the assignment from a bowl with slips of paper indicating both groups.
- d) use a table of random numbers.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

88) When there are a variety of alternative explanations for experimental research findings other than the effect of the independent variable, the experiment is said to have

- a) weak internal validity.
- b) strong internal validity.
- c) valid dependent variables.
- d) valid independent variables.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

89) A professor conducts an experiment using lectures in the first half of the semester and active learning in the second half of the semester. Because he prefers active learning, a threat to his experiment would be

- a) random assignment.
- b) high quality control.
- c) deception about the hypothesis.
- d) experimenter expectancy effects.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

90) Participants in a research study on prejudice may be initially told that the purpose of the study is to examine problem solving. This deception is to help diminish

- a) demand characteristics.
- b) independent variables.
- c) dependent variables.
- d) internal validity.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

91) In an effort to increase internal validity and reduce demand characteristics, researchers may use all of the following **except**

- a) minimize experimenter expectancy.
- b) use initial deception regarding the hypothesis.
- c) ensure high control of conditions.
- d) use multiple dependent variables.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

92) Participants who utilize demand characteristics in an experiment to guide their behaviours are contributing to

- a) an increase in internal validity.
- b) a decrease in internal validity.
- c) random assignment.
- d) valid dependent measures.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

93) Dr. Arthur does not know which participants are assigned to the control condition and which are assigned to the experimental condition. In this study, Dr. Arthur is said to be

- a) "confused"
- b) "externally valid"
- c) "randomly assigned"
- d) "blind"

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

94) One strategy for increasing mundane realism is to

- a) increase the independent variable.
- b) conduct field experiments.
- c) minimize experimenter expectancy.
- d) use multiple measures of the dependent variable.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

95) All of the following are strategies to increase external validity, **except**

- a) ensure experiment has mundane realism.
- b) use a random or representative sample.
- c) reduce demand characteristics.
- d) make participation convenient.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

96) April conducted her experiment using university students enrolled in upper level history courses. April's sample is a

- a) convenience sample.
- b) representative sample.
- c) random sample.
- d) stratified sample.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

97) The sample that reflects the characteristics of the population is known as a

- a) convenience sample.
- b) representative sample.
- c) mirror sample.
- d) integrated sample.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

98) The features introduced into a research setting that make people aware they are participating in a study are referred to as

- a) expectancy effects.
- b) participant expectations.
- c) participant characteristics.
- d) demand characteristics.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

99) Dr. Francis has study participants wear either a white or a black t-shirt and play football. He is interested in whether color of shirt affects how aggressive people act. What is the independent variable in this study?

- a) aggressiveness
- b) length of time football is played
- c) color of the shirt
- d) decision to play football

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

100) There are three conditions in Makeba's research study. As people enter the lab, Makeba draws a number between 1 and 3 out of a hat and gives them a research packet that matches that number. What is Makeba doing by drawing the number from the hat?

- a) She is performing random assignment.
- b) She is introducing a dependent variable.
- c) She is using a covert measure.
- d) She is collecting observational data.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

101) Random assignment avoids the problem of a(n) _____ variable influencing the results.

- a) independent
- b) third
- c) experimental
- d) dependent

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

102) How does control differ between non-experimental and experimental research?

- a) The researcher lacks control in both types of research.
- b) The researcher controls the independent variable in non-experimental research but not in experimental research.
- c) The researcher controls the independent variable in experimental research but not in non-experimental research.
- d) The researcher has the same amount of control in both types of research.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

103) In what way has research on abstinence-only sex education been performed poorly?

- a) Actual sexual behaviour has not been evaluated.
- b) Some research participants have been excluded.
- c) Random assignment has not been used.
- d) All of these.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

104) _____ refer(s) to whether conclusions regarding the effects of the independent variable on the dependent variable have been accurately drawn.

- a) Covert measures
- b) Internal validity
- c) Demand characteristics
- d) Experimenter expectancy effects

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

105) Research participants are brought into a lab and told that they are going to see a video of a woman shopping. They are told to remember as many features of the video as they can because this is a study of memory. In fact, though, the researcher is studying racial bias by observing their facial expressions while watching the video. What is the researcher trying to avoid by giving the cover story about memory?

- a) experimenter expectancy effects
- b) internal validity
- c) mundane realism
- d) demand characteristics

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

106) In a study of how watching a violent movie affects hostility, one group of people watches a violent movie and fills out a hostility questionnaire. Another group does not watch anything but just fills out the questionnaire. Is this an example of a high quality control?

- a) Absolutely
- b) No. The participants in the second group should have been shown a video of some type before filling out the questionnaire.
- c) It is a high quality control. But representative sampling is an issue in this study.
- d) No. The participants in the first group should not have watched a video, either.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.
Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

107) _____ occur(s) when the experimenter thinks something will happen, which affects the participants' behaviour and the results.

- a) Mundane realism
- b) Debriefing
- c) Experimenter expectancy effects
- d) Internal validity

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.
Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

108) A study that showed that research assistants rated “maze smart” mice as making fewer mistakes than “maze dumb” mice best demonstrates the importance of

- a) external validity
- b) experimental realism
- c) demand characteristics
- d) experimenter expectancy effects

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.
Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

109) All of the following are ways of reducing demand characteristics **except**

- a) design studies high in experimental realism.
- b) provide a good cover story.
- c) design studies high in mundane realism.
- d) minimize experimenter expectancy effects.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.
Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

110) _____ validity is how confident we are that the same results would be found in different situations using different participants.

- a) External
- b) Internal
- c) Mundane
- d) Experimental

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

111) The author provides Hazan & Shaver's (1987) study in which newspaper readers were asked to fill out a "love quiz" and send it in as an example of poor

- a) external validity.
- b) internal validity.
- c) experimental realism.
- d) deception.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

112) Stanley Milgram's research in which participants thought they were giving shocks to other participants is provided by the author as an example of strong

- a) experimental realism.
- b) mundane realism.
- c) ethics.
- d) experimenter expectancy effects.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

113) _____ realism refers to making a study engaging for a participant so that they act naturally.

- a) Random
- b) Experimental
- c) Mundane
- d) External

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

114) Field experiments are a good way to increase

- a) mundane realism.
- b) experimenter expectancy effects.
- c) experimental realism.
- d) internal validity.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

115) Sasha wants to study whether portion size is related to body image. She observes people eating in the dining hall between the hours of 7pm and 8pm and draws her conclusions. Unfortunately, her research was flawed because the only people who eat so late at the dining hall are athletes. What did Sasha fail to use?

- a) mundane realism
- b) a representative sample
- c) covert measures
- d) deception

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

116) Which of the following is **not** a way to increase external validity?

- a) Conduct replications
- b) Provide a good cover story
- c) Design studies high in mundane realism

d) Use a representative sample

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

117) In order for the researcher to be able to make cause and effect statements, experiments *must* have _____ and _____.

- a) a good cover story; mundane realism
- b) random assignment; control of extraneous variables
- c) inter-rater reliability; control of extraneous variables
- d) a representative sample; random assignment

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

Question type: Text Entry

118) In a laboratory or research experiment, the artificial setting itself can influence participants' attitudes and behaviours. In such a case, the setting would be a _____ variable.

Answer: confounding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

119) _____ is a research approach that involves the manipulation of one or more independent variables and the measurement of one or more dependent variables.

Answer: Experimental Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

120) The variable in an experiment that is manipulated is known as the _____ variable.

Answer: independent

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

121) In an experiment, the factor measured to see if it is affected by another variable/condition is known as _____ variable.

Answer: dependent

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

122) The process used by the experimenter to ensure that every person has an equal chance of being in either condition is known as _____.

Answer: random assignment

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

123) The degree to which one can validly draw conclusions about the effects of the independent variable on the dependent variable is known as _____.

Answer: internal validity

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

124) Cues in a research setting that may guide participants' behaviours are known as _____.

Answer: demand characteristics

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

125) The extent to which participants are engaged in a particular experiment and therefore work in a more spontaneous way is known as _____.

Answer: experimental (or psychological) realism

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

126) _____ indicates that an experiment predicts with reasonable confidence, the same results for other people in other situations.

Answer: External validity

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

127) The extent to which the conditions of an experiment resembles events that exist in the real world is known as _____.

Answer: mundane realism

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How experimental research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Experimental Research?

Question type: Multiple Choice

128) Which of the following researchers is using a qualitative approach?

- a) Angela who interviews new mothers about their birthing experiences.
- b) Diego who is analyzing data about how frequently older people experience abuse.
- c) Lucas who is looking at the correlation between educational level and prejudice.
- d) Julie who observes children in a classroom and counts how often girls answer math questions.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How qualitative research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Qualitative Research?

129) Qualitative research looks at the _____ of the data while quantitative research

examines the _____ of the data variables.

- a) amount; meaning
- b) internal validity; external validity
- c) observation; correlation
- d) meaning; amount

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How qualitative research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Qualitative Research?

130) Which of the following is **not** a form of qualitative analysis?

- a) Discourse analysis
- b) Thematic analysis
- c) Statistical analysis
- d) Descriptive analysis

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How qualitative research is conducted.

Section Reference 1: How Do You Conduct Qualitative Research?

Question type: Multiple Choice

131) To ensure ethical treatment of participants in research, one should

- a) receive Research Ethics Board approval.
- b) only replicate previous studies.
- c) write all reports in APA style.
- d) use minimal deception in the study.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

132) In order to demonstrate their voluntary decision to participate in the research study, participants must complete

- a) a survey for internal validity.
- b) random sampling.
- c) an informed consent form.
- d) an application for review by the REB.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

133) All of the following are ethical considerations **except**

- a) participant confidentiality.
- b) debriefing.
- c) informed consent.
- d) representative samples.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

134) After an experiment is completed, a disclosure is made to the participants that does all of the following, **except**

- a) obtain informed consent.
- b) resolve any negative feelings.
- c) answer any questions about the study.
- d) explain the purpose of the study.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

135) In the 1970's, who conducted the classic "prison study" that was ethically questionable?

- a) Freud
- b) Skinner
- c) Lewin
- d) Zimbardo

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

136) Why is Zimbardo's prison study considered to be ethically questionable?

- a) because participants experienced psychological harm
- b) because Zimbardo refused to end the study early
- c) because participants experienced physical harm
- d) both a and c.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

137) All proposed studies must go in front of a(n) _____ before data collection begins.

- a) Local Oversight Board
- b) Research Ethics Board
- c) Industrial Revision Bureau
- d) Parliamentary Commission

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

138) Brian has chosen to participate in a psychology study. When he enters the lab, he is given a piece of paper to sign that explains the study and confirms that Brian is willingly taking part in the study. In signing this paper, Brian is providing what is called

- a) deception permission.
- b) informed consent.
- c) debriefing.
- d) voluntary agreement.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

139) Which of the following studies would likely **not** be allowed by an ethics review board?

- a) John's study where participants think that they are playing a game but the study is actually measuring prejudice
- b) Ali's study which asks participants to recall a romantic relationship which ended
- c) Briana's study where participants are not told that they will receive electric shocks
- d) All of these

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

140) Research participants are told that they are participating in a study of prosocial behaviour. In fact, though, they have been primed with words related to elderly people or to children and their speed of movement is being measured. These participants are experiencing

- a) deception.
- b) demand characteristics.
- c) a field experiment.
- d) informed consent.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

141) When researchers must provide alcohol to their participants for study purposes, what must they do to legally and ethically conduct this study?

- a) Participants should be kept after the study until their blood alcohol levels decrease to legal limits for driving.
- b) Only male participants should be included in the research.
- c) Participants whose blood alcohol level is above the legal limit for driving should be provided a ride home.
- d) All of these.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

142) As Sara leaves a lab where she has just participated in a study, she is handed a sheet of paper that explains the study in detail and provides information on who to contact if she has any concerns or negative feelings after the study. Sara is being provided with

- a) informed consent.
- b) debriefing.
- c) deception.
- d) a Research Ethics Board hearing.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

143) Which is the best way to maintain participant confidentiality?

- a) Make sure that participant gives informed consent.
- b) Researcher must do a thorough debriefing.
- c) The study must use deception.
- d) Only group-level information is presented in reports.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

Question type: True/False

144) Research Ethics Boards do **not** allow any deception to participants in research experiments.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

145) It is only necessary to obtain informed consent when your participants are under age 18)

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

Question type: Text Entry

146) Guidelines for ethical research can be found in the document entitled _____.

Answer: The Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

147) Mariam tells potential participants that, as part of the study, they will have to consume various quantities of hot sauce. If they agree, participants are giving _____.

Answer: informed consent

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

148) The disclosure to participants, made at the conclusion of an experiment, that explains the purpose of the study, answers any questions, and resolves any potential negative impact is known as _____.

Answer: debriefing

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: The ethical issues in conducting research.

Section Reference 1: What Are the Ethical Issues Involved in Conducting Research in Social Psychology?

Question type: Multiple Choice

149) When completing research in more than one culture, it is important to consider all of the following, **except**

- a) potential impact of question order.
- b) potential impact of language.
- c) potential impact of length of study.

d) potential impact of wording of questions.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How culture influences research findings.

Section Reference 1: How Does Culture Influence Research Findings?

150) When replicating survey research in another culture, one needs to consider all of the following **except**

- a) different social norms for behaviours.
- b) lack of meaning for questions used in another culture.
- c) number of questions included in a survey.
- d) different interpretations of questions.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How culture influences research findings.

Section Reference 1: How Does Culture Influence Research Findings?

151) In an example of the influence of question order, students in Germany and China were asked about their satisfaction with their studies and with their life as a whole. The question order was varied in both cultures and it was found that

- a) The correlation was higher for German students when they were first asked about their studies.
- b) The correlation was higher for Chinese students when they were first asked about their studies.
- c) The correlation was higher for German students when they were first asked about their life as a whole.
- d) The correlation was higher for Chinese students when they were first asked about their life as a whole.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How culture influences research findings.

Section Reference 1: How Does Culture Influence Research Findings?

152) When questions are **not** culturally meaningful, such as when dating is asked about in a culture where arranged marriages are the norm, what type of response is common?

- a) An extremely positive response
- b) A neutral response
- c) An extremely negative response

d) Culture does not affect response to questions

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How culture influences research findings.

Section Reference 1: How Does Culture Influence Research Findings?

153) What can be concluded about culture and question order?

a) Culture does not impact the effect of question order.

b) Question order may matter in some cultures and not in others, depending upon the question asked.

c) Question order has an effect in every culture.

d) This question cannot be answered because researchers have not yet studied the relationship between culture and question order.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How culture influences research findings.

Section Reference 1: How Does Culture Influence Research Findings?

154) How do question wording and culture interact?

a) There is no relationship between question wording and culture.

b) Question wording can impact responses in different ways for people of different cultures, especially when comparisons with reference groups are included in the question.

c) Questions are always interpreted differently by people of different cultures depending on the wording of that question.

d) None of these is correct.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How culture influences research findings.

Section Reference 1: How Does Culture Influence Research Findings?

155) The textbook discusses a study where bilingual Chinese participants organized objects in a more relational way when they were tested in Chinese than when they were tested in English. The author suggests that

a) there is no relationship between language and thought processes.

b) chinese words were interpreted differently than English words.

c) language used during testing may influence findings.

d) none of these is correct.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How culture influences research findings.

Section Reference 1: How Does Culture Influence Research Findings?

Question type: Essay

156) Researchers are now turning to the World Wide Web to conduct studies. Identify and explain two advantages and two disadvantages of using the WWW to collect data.

Answer:

157) Propose a question that could be examined using observational research and describe the type of observation you would use. How could this same question be studied using survey/self-report?

Answer:

158) Rachel was interested in determining whether customers at the coffee shop tipped more when the shop was crowded or when there were only a few customers. What research method can she use to answer this question?

Answer: