

Test Bank for Science of Psychology An Appreciative View 6th King

Science of Psychology An Appreciative View Edition 6 by King

CORRECT ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE 2ND HALF OF THIS DOC.

TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 1) The last step of research using the scientific method is gathering data.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 2) A hypothesis is the proof that occurs after data is gathered.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 3) In the context of the scientific method of psychology, data refers to all the information a researcher collects when carrying out a study.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 4) A meta-analysis is used to gather the data using the scientific method.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 5) Correlational research provides information about relationships between two or more factors.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 6) In the context of correlational research, when a correlation coefficient is positive, it means that one variable caused another variable to occur.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 7) If a causal link did exist between two variables, a correlation between them can tell us about the direction of that link.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 8) In a research study, the independent variable is the variable the research manipulates.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false

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- 9) In a research study, the dependent variable is the variable that changes based on the manipulation of the independent variable.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 10) A quasi-experimental design does not randomly assign participants to conditions because such assignment is either impossible or unethical.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 11) In a psychological experiment, the experimental group is exposed to the change that the independent variable represents.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 12) The internal validity of a study refers to the degree to which an experimental design actually reflects the real-world issues it is supposed to address.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 13) In a double-blind experiment, the only person who knows all the particulars is the experimenter.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 14) A placebo is the active treatment method used in experiments involving medicine.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 15) When a researcher puts together a table of activities for children and changes the order a few times to see if the children pay more attention to one area of the table over others, they are using naturalistic observation.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 16) The number that appears most often in a dataset is the mode.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false

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- 17) The standard deviation is a measure of central tendency that is the difference between the highest and lowest scores.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 18) When a psychological study uses deception, the principle of informed consent is violated.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 19) Researchers sometimes use procedures with animals that would be unethical with humans.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 20) Studies conducted by psychologists are automatically accepted by the rest of the research community.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

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- 21) What is science defined by?
- A) how a study is conducted
 - B) what a study researches
 - C) why a study is created
 - D) when a study is conducted
- 22) Which of the following is one of the five steps in the scientific method?
- A) creating a hypothesis that predicts the outcome of research
 - B) altering the hypothesis based on research results
 - C) drawing conclusions that help prove the hypothesis
 - D) selecting data that supports the hypothesis
- 23) A researcher observes student behavior during a learning task and attempts to form a _____, which is a broad idea or set of closely related ideas that attempts to explain observations and to make predictions about future observations.
- A) theory
 - B) variable
 - C) statistic
 - D) bias

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- 24) Which type of research would seek to establish a causal relationship between variables?
- A) descriptive
 - B) correlational
 - C) experimental
 - D) longitudinal
- 25) In the context of psychology's scientific method, which of the following is true of theories?
- A) Theories explain relations between variables on a conceptual level.
 - B) Theories are educated guesses that derive logically from a hypothesis.
 - C) Theories cannot explain the occurrences of phenomena.
 - D) Theories cannot be used to make predictions about future observations.
- 26) A researcher proposes that students find it difficult to return to their academic schedules after spring break. Specifically, the researcher predicts that every year there will be more student absences on the Monday following spring break than on the Friday before spring break. The first statement describes the_____, while the second is the_____.
- A) design of the study; research method
 - B) theory; hypothesis
 - C) hypothesis; operational definition
 - D) prediction; procedure
- 27) Which of the following goals of science does the empirical method best fulfill?
- A) subjectivity
 - B) expectations
 - C) objectivity
 - D) political correctness
- 28) A teacher has developed a theory concerning test grades of high school students. The teacher believes that there is a strong causal relationship between students' levels of happiness and their grades in school. In this scenario, the expectation that happier students get better grades is a_____ derived from the teacher's theory.
- A) variable
 - B) bias
 - C) fact
 - D) hypothesis

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- 29) A researcher wonders how adults learn new technology in comparison to young children. After looking into the topic, the researcher presents an educated guess that there will be a difference, with younger children learning much quicker. What is this guess called?
- A) a theory
 - B) a hypothesis
 - C) a variable
 - D) an operational definition
- 30) In surveys conducted by a researcher, many adolescents report that they started smoking cigarettes because of peer pressure. While observing adolescent groups, however, the researcher rarely sees adolescents offering each other cigarettes or putting pressure on others to smoke. The researcher predicts that further studies on this topic will prove that peer pressure is not the primary reason that adolescents start smoking cigarettes. In the context of psychology's scientific method, the researcher is basing their further studies on
- A) a demand characteristic.
 - B) a hypothesis.
 - C) confounds.
 - D) third variable problems.
- 31) After careful observation, a researcher hypothesizes that spending money on other people leads to greater happiness than spending money on oneself. In accordance with the scientific method, which of the following steps is the researcher most likely to take next?
- A) They will choose a confederate who will determine the operational definition.
 - B) They will examine the prediction through empirical research.
 - C) They will use a longitudinal design to increase research participant bias.
 - D) They will conduct correlational research.
- 32) Which part of a research study involves analyzing numbers?
- A) operational definition
 - B) data
 - C) variable
 - D) replication

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- 33) A researcher conducts a study on honesty and publishes the results. A second researcher tries to conduct the same study after reading the article and has similar results. What is the process called when the second researcher conducts their study?
- A) operational definition
 - B) replication
 - C) reliability
 - D) meta-analysis
- 34) A researcher has developed a theory concerning test grades of high school students. The researcher believes that there is a strong causal relationship between students' frequency of study and their grades in school. In the context of psychology's scientific method, to test the theory, the researcher would first have to state a
- A) conclusion.
 - B) bias.
 - C) fact.
 - D) hypothesis.
- 35) Professor Diaz wants to study the level of personal happiness among her students. She devises a self-report questionnaire that measures how high a student scores in their life's achievements. Professor Diaz believes that these scores are a good measure of personal happiness. In the context of empirical research, the scores on the questionnaire are representative of the
- A) independent variable.
 - B) hypothesis.
 - C) operational definition.
 - D) theory.
- 36) In which of the following cases is a researcher establishing an operational definition?
- A) The subjects' manual dexterity can be assessed by the number of assigned manual tasks they are able to complete.
 - B) The study determines the efficiency of the newest jets in the U.S. Air Force.
 - C) The students must recall their earliest childhood memories and use these to understand more about themselves.
 - D) The subjects are instructed to go online to look up examples of "jealousy."

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- 37) Which of the following is the purpose of using an operational definition?
- A) Internal validity becomes unnecessary when a study has an established operational definition.
 - B) Establishing an operational definition ensures that everyone agrees on what a variable means.
 - C) Experimenter bias is eliminated with the use of an operational definition.
 - D) Research participant bias increases when a study uses an operational definition.
- 38) A researcher conducts an experiment on an individual who displays symptoms of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. The researcher postulates that hyperactivity will be measured by the number of times the participant moves about while in the middle of a conversation. In this scenario, the researcher's postulation is the
- A) confederate.
 - B) independent variable.
 - C) operational definition.
 - D) placebo.
- 39) Most often, participants in research studies tend to answer questions in a way that will make them look good rather than in a way that communicates what they truly think or feel. This is a potential problem with
- A) quasi-experimental research.
 - B) double-blind experiments.
 - C) surveys.
 - D) case studies.
- 40) A correlation coefficient is a statistic that tells the
- A) extent to which experimenter bias has influenced the results of the study.
 - B) extent to which demand characteristics have biased the results of the study.
 - C) direction of the causal relationship between two variables.
 - D) strength and direction of the association between two variables.
- 41) If a study is replicated by different researchers and the same findings occur, it is considered_____ research.
- A) valid
 - B) operational
 - C) reliable
 - D) concrete

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- 42) _____ is a statistical procedure that summarizes a large body of evidence from the research literature on a particular topic, allowing the researcher to assess the strength of the relationship between the variables.
- A) Meta-analysis
 - B) Replication
 - C) Substantiation
 - D) Verification
- 43) A researcher hypothesizes that increased job satisfaction leads to greater organizational commitment among employees. The researcher collates the existing data from all the studies that can be found on the topic. By looking at the data, the researcher establishes that the hypothesis has been consistently proven correct across the studies. In this scenario, the method of study used by the researcher is
- A) direct replication.
 - B) correlational research.
 - C) meta-analysis.
 - D) experimental design.
- 44) Meta-analytic results in psychological research are more powerful than the results of a single study because the meta-analytic results
- A) combine many findings in the literature.
 - B) encourage experimenter bias.
 - C) refrain from obtaining informed consent.
 - D) use confounders to determine the independent variable.
- 45) In the context of ethics guidelines in psychological research, identify a true statement about deception.
- A) Participants in studies involving deception are likely to be harmed during the study.
 - B) Researchers who employ deception in their studies must be able to justify lying to participants.
 - C) Participants in studies involving deception are unable to withdraw their consent.
 - D) Researchers who employ deception in their studies avoid debriefing the participants even after the study's completion.

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- 46) Which of the following types of research would be the quickest way to get information from a large number of participants?
- A) case study
 - B) experiment
 - C) survey
 - D) correlational research
- 47) In the context of psychological research methods, which of the following scenarios is an example of the survey method?
- A) Dr. Adele observes children as they learn to read.
 - B) Dr. Gomes studies patients while they undergo psychological counseling.
 - C) Dr. Trooper collects children's school grades and test scores.
 - D) Dr. Frank asks people how many hours of television they watch per week.
- 48) A school principal wants to know student opinions about the food served in the school's cafeteria. To obtain these opinions, the principal devises a set of questions for all students to answer. In this case, the principal is using a _____ to obtain the opinions of students.
- A) longitudinal experiment
 - B) double-blind experiment
 - C) survey
 - D) case study
- 49) Which of the following statements is true of surveys?
- A) They are ineffective when used in correlational research.
 - B) They are effective when used to study variables that are unconscious, such as a psychodynamic drive.
 - C) They are useful when information from many people is required.
 - D) They are not useful when what people think about themselves needs to be measured.
- 50) Which of the following would be an in-depth look at the unique aspects of each single person interviewed?
- A) survey
 - B) experiment
 - C) case study
 - D) correlational study

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- 51) In the context of descriptive research methods in psychology, _____ are performed mainly by clinical psychologists when, for either practical or ethical reasons, the unique aspects of an individual's life cannot be duplicated and tested with other individuals.
- A) case studies
 - B) surveys
 - C) correlational studies
 - D) experiments
- 52) Which of the following statements is true about using a case study as a method of descriptive research in psychology?
- A) A single case study's results are generalizable to the entire population.
 - B) A case study's subject is unique, with a personal history that no one else shares.
 - C) A case study is most valuable as the last step of the scientific method.
 - D) A case study cannot include thorough explorations of particular families or social groups.
- 53) A researcher is interested in studying the effect of neurological trauma on short-term memory. Detailed information is collected from an individual who has experienced brain damage. Then, using information from that individual's medical records, interviews, and observations, the researcher attempts to create an in-depth portrait of the individual. What type of research method was used in this study?
- A) case study
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) experimental method
 - D) surveys
- 54) A researcher would like to learn more about how some people born into a household with alcoholism go on to abuse alcohol, while others raised in the same household do not. The researcher interviews just a few people individually and asks them questions that provide in-depth information from each person. Which type of research is this?
- A) case study
 - B) experiment
 - C) meta-analysis
 - D) survey

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- 55) A professor wants to examine the connection between brain damage and intelligence levels in adults in order to determine whether brain damage has any connection with levels of intelligence and, if so, what the extent of this connection is likely to be. Which of the following psychological research methods is likely to be most suitable to the professor's needs?
- A) case study
 - B) survey
 - C) correlational research
 - D) experimental research
- 56) A researcher wants to study the association between sleep deprivation and the number of hours spent on a computer every day. The researcher does not want to establish causation but would like to determine whether and how the increase or decrease in one variable is associated with the increase or decrease in the other variable. Which of the following research methods is likely to be most effective for this study?
- A) survey
 - B) correlational research
 - C) experimental research
 - D) case study
- 57) Which of the following types of research would be used to determine whether there is a relationship between two or more variables—whether and how variables change together?
- A) experiment
 - B) correlational research
 - C) survey
 - D) observation
- 58) When psychological researchers use the correlational method to study variables, the degree of relation between two variables is expressed as a numerical value known as
- A) correlative conjunction.
 - B) error variance.
 - C) correlational coefficient.
 - D) correlative code.

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- 59) A researcher studies the link between listening to music and happiness. The study indicates that people who listen to music report that they are happier than people who do not listen to music. Which of the following is most likely to be the correlation coefficient between happiness and listening to music?
- A) 0.00
 - B) 0.27
 - C) 1.00
 - D) 0.75
- 60) A researcher conducts a study on weight gain and fast-food restaurants. The researcher found that as more fast-food restaurants were opened in a community, people who lived in the community gained weight. Based on correlational research, what would this indicate?
- A) reliability
 - B) validity
 - C) a negative correlation
 - D) a positive correlation
- 61) A researcher observes that the longer a classroom lecture, the lower the attentiveness of students in the class. In the context of correlational research, the length of the lecture and the level of attentiveness are said to have a _____.
- A) positive correlation.
 - B) negative correlation.
 - C) lack of correlation.
 - D) cause-and-effect relation.
- 62) A research study established that the number of hours of study before a test is directly proportional to the performance in the test. In the context of correlational research, it can be said that _____ exists between the two variables.
- A) a positive correlation
 - B) a negative correlation
 - C) no correlation
 - D) a cause-and-effect relation

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- 63) Malia investigates the relationship between caffeine intake and performance on a class test for high school students. Before the sample group of students takes an exam, Malia notes the number of cups of coffee they consumed within two hours before the test. Malia obtains the students' scores after the test is over. She then calculates the correlation coefficient between the two variables and finds it to be +0.82. Which of the following conclusions should be drawn from this value?
- A) Higher caffeine consumption is related to higher exam scores.
 - B) Eighty-two percent of the students consumed caffeine prior to the exam.
 - C) Caffeine consumption causes higher scores.
 - D) Caffeine consumption has no association with performance on a test.
- 64) What does the magnitude of a correlation coefficient indicate about the variables in a correlational study?
- A) size of the variables
 - B) strength of the relationship between the variables
 - C) number of data points
 - D) direction of the relationship between the variables
- 65) What does a negative correlation mean in terms of the relationship between two variables?
- A) There is no relationship between variables.
 - B) There is a causal relationship between variables.
 - C) As one variable increases, the other decreases.
 - D) The variables change in the same direction.
- 66) Which of the following correlation coefficients is indicative of the strongest relationship between two variables?
- A) +0.65
 - B) 0.00
 - C) -0.87
 - D) -0.24
- 67) A researcher can predict participants' scores on a particular math test with perfect accuracy by knowing their scores on a specific aptitude test. Higher scores on the math test are closely associated with higher scores on the aptitude test. Which of the following correlation coefficients most likely expresses an accurate relationship between the two tests?
- A) -0.99
 - B) +0.20
 - C) -0.78
 - D) +1.00

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- 68) A professor believes that sleep deprivation is related to conflicts between roommates. The professor collects data on the number of hours of sleep and the number of conflicts for a group of college students over the course of a month and obtains a correlation coefficient of -0.75 . In the context of correlational research, which of the following is the most likely conclusion from the results of this study?
- A) Seventy-five percent of the conflicts investigated are not related to sleep deprivation.
 - B) Sleep deprivation causes fewer conflicts.
 - C) Sleeping too little is associated with more conflicts.
 - D) Sleep and conflict are not related.
- 69) An analyst carried out research to determine if people ate more salty foods during the summer months than during the rest of the year. Results indicated that people consumed the same quantity of salty foods all year round. What is the correlation coefficient of this research?
- A) $+1.00$
 - B) 0
 - C) -0.87
 - D) -0.99
- 70) A researcher designs a study to investigate the relationship between two variables: the size of a person's head and their IQ level. The study measures each variable without manipulating either of the variables and finds that IQs are higher for subjects with bigger heads. In the context of correlational research, which of the following is the most likely conclusion from the results of this study?
- A) A large head size causes a high IQ.
 - B) Head size and IQ are negatively correlated.
 - C) A high IQ causes a large head size.
 - D) IQ and head size are positively correlated.
- 71) A professor proposes to their students that a strong relationship exists between the number of hours students spend studying and their grades on the final exam. The professor would like the students to improve their test scores by increasing the time they spend studying. The professor is describing a
- A) mean score.
 - B) negative correlation.
 - C) positive correlation.
 - D) standard deviation.

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- 72) A researcher proposes that when people drink coffee in the evenings, it interferes with their ability to fall asleep. The more coffee people drink before sleeping, the less sleep they get. In the context of correlational research, the researcher is describing a _____ between caffeine intake and sleep.
- A) negative correlation
 - B) positive correlation
 - C) causal relationship
 - D) lack of relationship
- 73) A social psychologist studied the relationship between the severity of injuries in automobile accidents and the use of seat belts and obtained a correlation coefficient of -0.72 . In the context of correlational research, which of the following conclusions will the social psychologist most likely arrive at?
- A) Wearing seat belts causes injuries in 72 percent of all accidents.
 - B) People who wear seat belts sustain less serious injuries in an accident.
 - C) People who wear seat belts sustain more injuries in an accident.
 - D) Wearing a seat belt is not predictive of the type of injury one sustains in an accident.
- 74) In correlational research, the "third variable problem" refers to a circumstance in which
- A) scatter plots for positive, negative, and zero correlations are the same.
 - B) the correlation between variables equals causation.
 - C) a variable that has not been measured accounts for the relationship between two other variables.
 - D) experimenter bias increases the effects of research participant bias.
- 75) Which of the following does an experimenter change to see what the effects are?
- A) dependent variable
 - B) independent variable
 - C) confederate
 - D) control group
- 76) Which of the following is a potential problem of using correlational studies in psychological research?
- A) They do not enable researchers to establish a causal connection between variables.
 - B) They do not allow researchers to use just one variable to predict the movement of the other variable.
 - C) They cannot be used in situations where the issue of ethics is important.
 - D) They can be used to study the relationship between only two variables.

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- 77) Which of the following is a harmless substance used in a drug study to ensure that the effect of a treatment is due to the treatment itself rather than participant expectations?
- A) placebo
 - B) confound
 - C) demand characteristic
 - D) confederate
- 78) Which of the following statements is true of the event-contingent responding method?
- A) It asks participants to complete a report each time they engage in a particular behavior.
 - B) It is designed to predict the impact of natural calamities.
 - C) It is a method used to track brain wave abnormalities.
 - D) It is a common method used in descriptive research.
- 79) Longitudinal research involves
- A) the random selection of participants within a particular population.
 - B) observing and measuring the same variables periodically over time.
 - C) randomly assigning participants to the control and experimental groups.
 - D) uncovering unconscious motives and conflicts.
- 80) Longitudinal designs differ from cross-sectional designs in that cross-sectional designs
- A) measure the variables in multiple waves over time.
 - B) measure the variables only once.
 - C) are primarily used in experimental research.
 - D) are used to study brain wave abnormalities.
- 81) Which form of research measures the variables of interest over a long period of time by taking measures periodically?
- A) correlational
 - B) experimental
 - C) cross sectional
 - D) longitudinal

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- 82) A researcher measured the intelligence and temperament of a group of preschoolers. The researcher plans to follow the same group of participants over time and collect similar data when the children are in the third grade, sixth grade, and ninth grade. Which type of research design does this scenario exemplify?
- A) a sampling design
 - B) an experimental design
 - C) a longitudinal design
 - D) a double-blind experiment
- 83) A researcher wants to determine whether people can detect the difference between caffeinated and decaffeinated tea by having them try different samples of each. Which type of research is this?
- A) longitudinal
 - B) descriptive
 - C) experimental
 - D) cross-sectional
- 84) Demand characteristics provide information on
- A) how the experimenter wants participants to behave.
 - B) the cause of the research topic.
 - C) the strength of the relationship.
 - D) the direction of the relationship.
- 85) When conducting an experiment on time management, a researcher assigns everyone who arrives before noon to the experimental group and everyone who arrives after noon to the control group. In the context of experimental research methods, what is wrong with this experiment?
- A) The experiment is not ethical.
 - B) The researcher has not used true random assignment.
 - C) The researcher has introduced a confederate into the experiment.
 - D) The experiment is deceptive.
- 86) A researcher conducts an experiment on childhood aggression. There are two groups in the experiment. Participants are placed into each group by flipping a coin. Heads places them in group A; tails places them in group B. This experiment has satisfied the requirement of
- A) experimental control.
 - B) placebo control.
 - C) blind experimentation.
 - D) random assignment.

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- 87) Which of the following best exemplifies a random sample?
- A) a sample that consists of all boys whose names begin with an "A"
 - B) a sample that consists of all girls who have been selected arbitrarily
 - C) a sample that consists of all women who are 40 years old
 - D) a sample that consists of all men who are specialized in accounting
- 88) In the context of experimental research, random assignment of participants is important in order to ensure that
- A) independent variables are not restricted.
 - B) groups have equal and balanced composition.
 - C) gender and age are viewed independently.
 - D) all participants that have specific characteristics are viewed in a single group.
- 89) Which of the following refers to selecting research study participants so that the selection is representative of the population?
- A) random assignment
 - B) random sample
 - C) variable
 - D) reliability
- 90) One way to improve the effectiveness of random assignment is to
- A) start with groups that have known preexisting differences.
 - B) start with a relatively large pool of people.
 - C) ensure that all participants of an experiment are similar in all respects.
 - D) ensure that it is used primarily for descriptive research.
- 91) If a professor wants to be able to draw cause-and-effect conclusions from research, which of the following is the most crucial aspect of the experimental design?
- A) naturalistic observation
 - B) random assignment
 - C) correlational research
 - D) cross-sectional design
- 92) In an experimental study, a(n)_____ is a manipulated experimental factor that the experimenter changes to see what its effects are.
- A) third variable
 - B) correlation coefficient
 - C) dependent variable
 - D) independent variable

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- 93) Participants in an experimental research study listen to a lecture either in a lecture hall filled with natural light or in a lecture hall with artificial light and no windows. Before leaving the lecture halls, the participants fill out a mood survey. What is the independent variable in this study?
- A) the participants' responses to the survey questions
 - B) the number of participants in the experiment
 - C) the type of light in the rooms
 - D) the mood survey
- 94) The marketing manager of a large cosmetic company observes that when the company decreases the price of its premium deodorant brand, there is an increase in the level of sales of the brand. If the company increases the price of its premium deodorant brand, there is a decrease in the level of sales of the brand. In the context of experimental research studies, the changes in price represent the
- A) independent variable.
 - B) dependent variable.
 - C) placebo.
 - D) confederate.
- 95) A researcher is examining the effects of color on individuals' anxiety levels. Participants are randomly assigned to either a room painted white or a room painted black. The researcher then records the participants' blood pressure. In this case, the independent variable is the
- A) blood pressure.
 - B) anxiety level.
 - C) room color.
 - D) building type.
- 96) A student researcher varies the amount of food given to rats in an experiment to measure the effect on their learning behaviors. In this study, the amount of food given is the
- A) dependent variable.
 - B) experimental variable.
 - C) independent variable.
 - D) third variable problem.

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- 97) In an experimental study, a properly designed hypothesis will test a theory by predicting the
- A) random assignment of the experimental and control groups.
 - B) changes in the dependent variable in response to the changes in the independent variable.
 - C) amount of social context that will be manipulated by the confederate.
 - D) participant error and its effect upon the results of the experiment.
- 98) A psychologist is examining how a student's reading speed is differently affected by two variables: being tutored by a teacher's assistant and being tutored by a computer-based reading program. In this experiment, which of the following is the dependent variable?
- A) the student's reading speed
 - B) the teacher's assistant
 - C) the computer-based reading program
 - D) the grade that the student belongs to
- 99) A history class of 50 students has agreed to be the subject of a research study. Half the class has been asked to study for the next history test while listening to classical music. The remaining half has been asked to study in a completely silent environment. The test scores of the two groups will be compared at the end of the experiment. In this experiment, which of the following is the dependent variable?
- A) the classical music for the first half of the class
 - B) the silent environment for the second half of the class
 - C) the reading speed of both groups during the experiment
 - D) the test scores of both groups at the end of the experiment
- 100) A researcher predicted that talking to plants enhances their growth. The researcher gave 24 plants the same amount of water and sunlight, talked to 12 of the 24 plants daily for 6 weeks, and then measured their growth. In this experiment, which of the following is the dependent variable?
- A) water
 - B) sunlight
 - C) talking to the plants
 - D) the growth of the plants

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- 101) Dr. Griffith, a researcher, tells a group of experiment subjects that they are going to receive "painful" electrical shocks as part of the experiment. She then tells another group that they will receive "mild" electric shocks. She asks participants in both groups whether they prefer to wait alone or with others while she sets up the machinery that will deliver the shocks. In this experiment, which of the following is the dependent variable?
- A) the use of the term "painful"
 - B) the use of the term "mild"
 - C) the participants' choice to wait alone or with others
 - D) the machinery that delivers the shocks to the participants
- 102) A researcher is conducting an experiment to test the memory of a group of participants; in the experiment, the participants recall a list of previously shown household items. The researcher tells an assistant to act as a participant and say aloud the names of a few pre-decided nonexistent items during the experiment. The assistant is a(n)_____ in this experiment.
- A) confederate
 - B) experimenter
 - C) placebo
 - D) confounder
- 103) A researcher conducts an experiment on motivation. The experimental group is administered the independent variable, but the control group is not administered the independent variable. The researcher asks an assistant to act as a research subject who has little motivation, despite the encouragement provided to them during the experiment. The researcher wants to see how the assistant's behavior affects the motivation of the actual research subjects in the experimental group. In this experiment, the assistant is serving as
- A) the dependent variable.
 - B) a confederate.
 - C) an observer.
 - D) the independent variable.
- 104) A researcher predicts that interviewers who smile at their interviewees are more effective at eliciting honest responses than interviewers who do not. To study this, the researcher asks an assistant to smile at the experimental group of interviewees and not smile at the control group of interviewees. In this study, the assistant is the
- A) confounder.
 - B) variable.
 - C) experimenter.
 - D) confederate.

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- 105) In an experimental research study, which of the following groups is an experimental group?
- A) the group that is subjected to the change that the independent variable represents
 - B) the group that is not randomly assigned
 - C) the group that is not subjected to the manipulated independent variable
 - D) the group that is expected to have no response to the independent variable
- 106) In an experimental research study, the control group is the
- A) group that is exposed to the change that the independent variable represents.
 - B) group that has the most significant response to the independent variable.
 - C) group that is not subjected to the manipulated independent variable.
 - D) group that has the least significant response to the dependent variable.
- 107) A psychologist conducts a study to determine the association between beer sales and the number of road accidents. The researcher finds that an increase in beer sales results in an increase in the number of road accidents. However, the researcher realizes that the time of year could also significantly affect the obtained results because there could be an increase in the number of road trips during certain months. Which of the following is most likely exemplified in this scenario?
- A) the third variable problem
 - B) replication
 - C) the principle of natural selection
 - D) deception
- 108) A professor is interested in determining the association between sleep and cognitive performance. Students were asked the number of hours they slept the night before an exam; the professor then correlated these scores with their test grades. Results indicated a $+ .81$ correlation between these two variables. What does this result mean?
- A) There is a high negative correlation between hours of sleep and exam performance.
 - B) There is a low negative correlation between hours of sleep and exam performance.
 - C) There is a high positive correlation between hours of sleep and exam performance.
 - D) There is a low positive correlation between hours of sleep and exam performance.

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- 109) A psychologist conducts a study to establish whether caffeine increases the ability to run. The psychologist has two groups of participants run on a treadmill for 15 minutes. One group drinks regular coffee before running, while the other group drinks decaffeinated coffee before running. The group that drinks decaffeinated coffee is the
- A) confederate group.
 - B) control group.
 - C) experimental group.
 - D) confound group.
- 110) An experimenter studies the relationship between caffeine and reaction time. The experiment is designed with four groups. Each participant in group 1 receives 100 mg of caffeine, each participant in group 2 receives 200 mg of caffeine, each participant in group 3 receives 300 mg of caffeine, and participants in group 4 receive no caffeine. Twenty minutes later, participants from all the groups are given a reaction time test. In this experiment, which group is the control group?
- A) group 4
 - B) group 3
 - C) group 2
 - D) group 1
- 111) In a study to determine whether viewing pictures of children living in poverty increases the tendency for people to donate money to charity, the experimental group sees pictures of children living in poverty before being asked to donate to charity. The control group sees pictures of random landscapes. In this study, the operational definition of the dependent variable is the
- A) choice of landscape pictures.
 - B) amount that the experimental group chooses to donate.
 - C) gender of the children in the pictures shown.
 - D) gender ratio in the experimental and control groups.
- 112) A researcher hypothesizes that teenagers who read magazines develop low self-esteem because of the unrealistic expectations set by the actors and models in the magazines. To study this, the researcher designs a questionnaire to assess confidence levels. Two groups take this questionnaire: one group that reads a magazine before taking the questionnaire and one group that does not. The group that reads the magazine is the
- A) confederate group.
 - B) control group.
 - C) experimental group.
 - D) confound group.

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- 113) Which of the following statements is true of quasi-experimental designs?
- A) They are primarily used in correlational research.
 - B) They allow for strong causal conclusions.
 - C) They do not randomly assign participants to conditions.
 - D) They are either impossible to conduct or unethical.
- 114) Which of the following is true about reliability and validity in experimental research?
- A) Results of an experiment can be reliable but not valid.
 - B) Both reliability and validity require meta-analysis.
 - C) Reliability looks at the soundness of conclusions, and validity looks at the ability to replicate the experiment.
 - D) Reliability means the experiment measures what it sets out to measure, while validity makes sure the results are accurate.
- 115) In an experimental study, external validity refers to the
- A) extent to which the results of the study can improve human life.
 - B) fact that the study was subjected to some form of experimenter bias.
 - C) fact that the finding of the study is replicated each time the experiment is conducted.
 - D) extent to which the experimental design reflects the real-world issues it explores.
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- 116) In the context of experimental research, internal validity refers to the
- A) extent to which the experimental design reflects the real-world issues it explores.
 - B) extent to which changes in the dependent variable are genuinely due to the manipulation of the independent variable.
 - C) degree to which the results of the experiment are generalizable to the larger population.
 - D) methodology used to randomly assign samples.
- 117) A psychologist conducted research to test the theory that people with beautiful, legible handwriting are friendly and popular, whereas people with unreadable handwriting are unfriendly and unpopular. The premise was subtly communicated to the participants of the research study. As a result, all of the participants produced samples of beautiful, legible handwriting. The research most likely suffered from
- A) experimenter bias.
 - B) controlling factors.
 - C) participant influence.
 - D) second variable problem.

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- 118) A researcher conducts a study to determine the effects of the color blue on mood. During the study, the researcher is friendlier toward the first group of participants than the second group of participants, which makes the first group feel more relaxed during the study. The researcher concludes that the color blue is more likely to have a relaxing effect on the first group than it would on the second group. This study is vulnerable to
- A) confederate bias.
 - B) double-blind bias.
 - C) experimenter bias.
 - D) research participant bias.
- 119) Which of the following is true of experimenter bias?
- A) It occurs when variables are not clearly defined in an experiment.
 - B) Experimenter bias is often knowingly communicated to participants.
 - C) It can be difficult to avoid the influence of experimenter bias.
 - D) It occurs when participants are not randomly assigned.
- 120) A researcher nods their head and smiles in agreement whenever the study participants answer questions as expected. The researcher does not smile or nod when the participants' answers do not match the hypothesis. In this scenario, the smiles and nods are the _____ of this experiment.
- A) motivational factors
 - B) demand characteristics
 - C) peak experiences
 - D) behavioral features
- 121) A professor conducts a study that requires participants to fill out a questionnaire with two options: "ethical" or "unethical." This leads most of the subjects to choose the ethical option. The professor's requirement for choosing either of the two options is the study's
- A) confederate.
 - B) third variable.
 - C) demand characteristic.
 - D) placebo effect.

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- 122) A researcher wants to study how children behave in their parents' absence. While observing the children in a playground, the researcher claps and encourages the children who perform tasks such as standing up after a fall, sharing toys, and tying their own shoelaces. This is an example of
- A) *p*-hacking behavior
 - B) experimenter bias.
 - C) a supply characteristic.
 - D) a double-blind experiment.
- 123) The placebo effect in an experimental study refers to the
- A) difference between experimental and control groups.
 - B) experimenter's expectation that the experimental group will perform better.
 - C) participants' expectations of producing an outcome.
 - D) effect of the third variable on the independent variable.
- 124) _____ occurs when the behavior of participants in an experiment is influenced by how they think they are supposed to behave or by their expectations about what is happening to them.
- A) Research participant bias
 - B) Double-blind bias
 - C) Experimenter bias
 - D) Placebo effect bias
- 125) In a drug study, the control group may be given a_____, which is a harmless substance used to ensure the control and experimental groups are treated the same except for the agent in the drug they receive.
- A) placebo
 - B) dependent variable
 - C) confound
 - D) demand characteristic
- 126) In a drug study, giving individuals in the control group a placebo allows researchers to determine whether
- A) research participant bias is more significant socially than experimenter bias.
 - B) confederates are effective at changing the social context of the experiment.
 - C) the operational definition of the dependent variable is the same as the operational definition of the independent variable.
 - D) changes in the experimental group are due to the active drug agent.

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- 127) As a part of a medical research study, a researcher exposes two groups of participants to either an actual painkiller or a sugar pill. The participants feel their pain being eliminated even with the sugar pill. In this case, the sugar pill is known as the
- A) confederate.
 - B) random sample.
 - C) placebo.
 - D) independent variable.
- 128) A patient is being treated by their psychiatrist for an anxiety disorder. The psychiatrist knows the extent of the patient's faith in medication and gives pills that contain no active ingredients. Despite this, the patient's anxiety decreases. The patient's recovery is due to the belief that the pill has taken away the anxiety. This is an example of
- A) informed consent.
 - B) a nondisclosure agreement.
 - C) a confederate variable.
 - D) the placebo effect.
- 129) Experimental data states that the painkiller Tafta takes at least 30 minutes to start having an effect on pain symptoms. However, most study subjects report that their headaches begin to fade within just 10 minutes of taking Tafta. Which of the following is the best explanation for this finding?
- A) Subjects are giving false reports.
 - B) Correlational data are inaccurate.
 - C) Subjects are experiencing placebo effects.
 - D) Subjects are experiencing the effect of demand characteristics.
- 130) In a _____, neither the experimenter nor the participants administering the treatment are aware of which participants belong to the experimental group and which are part of the control group.
- A) double-blind experiment
 - B) controlled experiment
 - C) correlational study
 - D) case study

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- 131) Which of the following is an advantage of using a double-blind experiment?
- A) It does not require the use of confederates.
 - B) It does not require the use of an independent variable.
 - C) It ensures that neither the experimenter's expectations nor the participant's expectations affect the outcome of the experiment.
 - D) It ensures that the behavior of research participants during the experiment is influenced by how they think they are supposed to behave.
- 132) A(n)_____ allows researchers to distinguish the specific effects of the independent variable from the possible effects of the experimenter's and participants' expectations of it.
- A) double-blind experiment
 - B) measure of central tendency
 - C) meta-analytical study
 - D) interview
- 133) In drug studies, using a double-blind experiment design ensures that
- A) the experimenter cannot make subtle gestures signaling who is receiving a drug and who is not.
 - B) the confederate always gets the placebo.
 - C) participants of the experiment are influenced by how they think they are supposed to behave or by their expectations about what is happening to them.
 - D) confounds are more apparent than demand characteristics or experimenter bias.
- 134) CureAll, a pharmaceutical company, develops a new drug to treat restless legs syndrome. An experiment to test the drug's efficacy is designed in such a way that neither the experimenter administering the drug nor the participants are aware of which participants are in the experimental group and which are in the control group until the results are calculated. CureAll is using_____ to test the drug's efficacy.
- A) a double-blind experiment
 - B) a quasi-experimental research design
 - C) a correlational study
 - D) the naturalistic observation method

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- 135) A researcher is asked to design a set of research studies that will test the effectiveness of the drugs that are being manufactured by a given company. To ensure that experimenter bias and research participant bias do not influence the results, the researcher should design a set of
- A) case studies.
 - B) correlational studies.
 - C) double-blind experiments.
 - D) naturalistic observations.
- 136) What is the purpose of a double-blind experiment?
- A) to use deception
 - B) to encourage participants to choose a certain option
 - C) to ensure the researcher does not convey hints to the purpose of the experiment
 - D) to create confounds to help the experiment
- 137) Which of the following statements is true of research samples?
- A) They must be chosen by the control group of the experiment.
 - B) They must be adaptive to the needs of the confederates used in research.
 - C) They must include the entire group about which the investigator wants to draw conclusions.
 - D) They must be representative of the population to which the investigator wants to generalize his or her results.
- 138) A researcher is conducting an experiment on conformity. The research subjects include all of the students who are taking an introductory sociology course. In the context of the research, this entire group of students is referred to as the
- A) control group.
 - B) sample.
 - C) experimental group.
 - D) population.
- 139) A researcher wants to study the behavior of employees in the call center industry throughout a country. For this study, the researcher designs a questionnaire and distributes it among 500 call center employees across the country. These 500 employees are the
- A) population.
 - B) sample.
 - C) estimates.
 - D) confederates.

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- 140) Which of the following types of research seeks to gather data on a subject by just watching without interfering in any way?
- A) experiment
 - B) correlation
 - C) longitudinal study
 - D) naturalistic observation
- 141) A researcher wants to know if children sit with the same people each day in the cafeteria by looking at where everyone sits each day for a month. The researcher will not do anything other than watch. Which form of research will this be?
- A) random sample
 - B) survey
 - C) experiment
 - D) naturalistic observation
- 142) Which of the following is an advantage of conducting psychological research in a laboratory?
- A) It is easy to conduct laboratory research without subjects knowing that they are being observed.
 - B) A laboratory setting is close to the real world and therefore causes subjects to behave naturally.
 - C) A laboratory is a controlled setting with many of the potential confounding factors of the real world removed.
 - D) It is possible to study all aspects of the mind and behavior in a laboratory.
- 143) A researcher poses as a student to conduct research on foreign students who are adjusting to college life in the United States. The researcher lives in the dorm with the students and attends classes with them. The students do not know this person is a researcher. Which of the following research methods is in use?
- A) formal experimentation
 - B) survey method
 - C) clinical method
 - D) naturalistic observation

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- 144) Which of the following is true of the mean of a set of data?
- A) Most of the quantitative techniques in psychological science do not begin with the mean.
 - B) The mean is not a good indicator of the central tendency for a group of scores.
 - C) The mean is the score that falls exactly in the middle of a distribution of scores arranged from highest to lowest.
 - D) The mean is not very helpful when a small set of scores contains a few extreme scores.
- 145) The head of accounting at Delores Inc. is computing a value that represents the company's financial performance in the previous year. The company made approximately \$90,000 in 11 out of the 12 months. In the last month of the fiscal year, the company made \$530,000. In this scenario, which measure of central tendency will be the least effective as an accurate representation of financial performance?
- A) mean
 - B) median
 - C) range
 - D) mode
- 146) A teacher grading papers has the following scores: 92, 90, 88, 86, 84, and 82. What is the range of the scores?
- A) 10
 - B) 2
 - C) 92
 - D) 82
- 147) Which measure gives you the score that falls exactly in the middle of the data?
- A) mean
 - B) median
 - C) mode
 - D) range
- 148) In the context of measures of central tendency, the mode of a distribution of scores refers to the
- A) most common score in the sample.
 - B) degree to which the scores are spread out in the sample.
 - C) average score of the sample.
 - D) difference between the lowest and highest scores in the sample.

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- 149) Five students had the following scores on a geography test: 22, 22, 35, 45, and 50. The mode of these five scores is
- A) 22.
 - B) 35.
 - C) 45.
 - D) 50.
- 150) Research data found the following scores on an assessment item: 16, 16, 15, 13, 17, 12, 14. What is the mode in this data?
- A) 16
 - B) 5
 - C) 15
 - D) 14
- 151) A psychology teacher designs a questionnaire to determine the most preferred social media among students in their classroom. Which measure of central tendency should they use to get an accurate idea?
- A) range
 - B) mode
 - C) median
 - D) mean
- 152) Which of the following statements is true of the usage of the median in statistics?
- A) It is calculated by adding all the scores in a set of scores and then dividing by the number of scores.
 - B) It is the score that falls exactly in the middle of the distribution of scores after they have been arranged from highest to lowest.
 - C) It can be particularly useful in cases in which information about preference is desired.
 - D) It is the most used measure of central tendency.
- 153) Which of the following measures the distance between the highest and lowest scores in a set?
- A) mean
 - B) standard deviation
 - C) range
 - D) mode

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- 154) The _____ is a measure of dispersion that indicates how much the scores in a sample vary around the mean of the sample.
- A) correlation coefficient
 - B) median
 - C) range
 - D) standard deviation
- 155) In a class test, three students score 6, 4, and 8. The mean of these scores is 6. Therefore, the standard deviation of their scores is
- A) 5.00.
 - B) 3.92.
 - C) 2.00.
 - D) 10.50.
- 156) Which of the following helps identify whether a difference observed between groups in a study is large enough to conclude that the study finding is significant?
- A) standard deviation
 - B) descriptive statistics
 - C) measures of central tendency
 - D) inferential statistics
- 157) When using inferential statistics in psychological research studies, the researcher learns
- A) how to conduct a correlational study.
 - B) how to test predictions about a sample.
 - C) the degree of bias in the data.
 - D) only the significant outcomes.
- 158) In inferential statistics, _____ means that the differences observed between two groups are so large that it is highly unlikely that those differences are merely due to chance.
- A) statistical significance
 - B) double-blind
 - C) random assignment
 - D) an operational definition

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- 159) In terms of statistical significance, what is considered to be the minimum level of probability that scientists will accept for concluding that observed differences are real and not due to chance?
- A) .001
 - B) .05
 - C) .95
 - D) .99
- 160) In the context of inferential statistics, a confidence level of .05 means that
- A) if the odds are .05 or less that the differences are due to chance, the results are considered statistically significant.
 - B) the researchers are confident about the methodology of their research to an extent of 5 percent.
 - C) the confidence level of participants in a research study is calculated to be .05.
 - D) if the study is conducted five times using the same variables and conditions, the result would be the same.
- 161) Which of the following statements is true of statistical significance?
- A) The measure of the confederate value is determined by the difference between the range and the mode. TBEXAM.COM
 - B) The higher the number of cases, the easier it is to get statistical significance.
 - C) With a very large sample, small differences in data are insignificant.
 - D) Real-world significance is the same as statistical significance.
- 162) A researcher has submitted a proposal to the institutional review board (IRB) of a university. At this university, the researcher intends to conduct research on the patterns of socialization of students from foreign countries. In the context of ethics guidelines, the IRB at the university will decide
- A) how many students can be included in the study.
 - B) where the researcher can publish the results of the study after it is completed.
 - C) the dependent and independent variables that can be used during the study.
 - D) whether the study meets ethical guidelines before it is initiated.

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- 163) A team of psychology students would like to expose their classmates to an embarrassing experience in order to gather data for their term project. Their instructor has asked them to read the ethical guidelines published by the American Psychological Association (APA). Their instructor most likely wants them to understand that, as researchers, they
- A) cannot choose to influence independent variables.
 - B) cannot conduct a study in which people will feel embarrassed.
 - C) must obtain the consent of the participants after informing them of the procedures.
 - D) must use confederates in any research they conduct.
- 164) Inmates at a correctional facility take part in an experiment on social development. Once the experiment is over, the correctional officer goes home and tells their roommates about the results of the study and about the inmates who did not perform well. In this scenario, which ethical guideline of psychological research has been violated by the correctional officer?
- A) limited deception
 - B) informed consent
 - C) freedom from coercion
 - D) confidentiality
- 165) After a study has concluded, the researcher should engage in which of the following with participants?
- A) debriefing
 - B) informed consent
 - C) deception
 - D) institutional review
- 166) An individual with an anxiety disorder volunteers to participate in a psychological study so they can earn \$100. The individual knows that the study will require reflection on their childhood but does not know that this experiment is unsuitable for individuals with anxiety. The individual's symptoms act up during the experiment and they must restart their therapy. In this case, the American Psychological Association's (APA) ethics guideline that has most likely been violated is
- A) choice.
 - B) informed consent.
 - C) debriefing.
 - D) confidentiality.

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- 167) A researcher wants to study people's reaction to violent images. The researcher tells all the participants of the experiment that they will be subjected to violent images and asks if they are willing to participate. In this scenario, the researcher is
- A) ensuring that the study data will remain confidential.
 - B) letting his participants know that they will be experiencing the placebo effect.
 - C) obtaining informed consent from the participants.
 - D) employing confederates to reduce experimenter bias.
- 168) Before agreeing to participate in a psychological research study, all participants must know what their participation will involve and what risks might develop. According to the American Psychological Association's (APA) guidelines, which of the following addresses this issue?
- A) debriefing
 - B) informed consent
 - C) nondisclosure agreement
 - D) meta-analysis
- 169) An individual reads in a magazine that people who drink five cups of coffee a day are smarter and more productive than people who do not drink coffee. The individual does not drink coffee but is now considering drinking coffee every day. Which of the following pieces of information do they need to consider before making the decision to start drinking coffee?
- A) The quality of research and findings is uniform among all media, from psychology journals to magazines.
 - B) The media tends to avoid drawing causal conclusions from correlational studies.
 - C) The media's reports on subjects often leave out details about the nature of the sample used in a given study.
 - D) Just as we can generalize conclusions from a small group to all people, we also can apply conclusions from a small group to an individual.
- 170) Elias has had a troubled past and has been emotionally affected by his parents' divorce. His therapist suggests that he write a book about his life because it will be therapeutic and might help him get closure on his past. Which of the following guidelines should Elias follow while attempting to write this book?
- A) He should explore various topics through writing.
 - B) He should focus on punctuation, grammar, and spelling while writing.
 - C) He should dedicate a few minutes each day to writing.
 - D) He should write about negative thoughts and emotions, even if this makes him uncomfortable.

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SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

171) What is an operational definition? Explain its importance in the field of psychology.

172) Briefly describe the process of replication in the final step of psychology's scientific method.

173) Discuss two limitations of using surveys in research.

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174) A researcher conducted a study on the relationship between playground aggression observed in 5-year-old children and their time spent playing with toy guns. The data obtained indicated a correlation coefficient of +0.64. Explain what this coefficient means with reference to a graph, indicate the approximate appearance of the line, and discuss the strength and direction of the relationship.

175) Explain the third variable problem of correlational research with an example.

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- 176) Explain the difference between a dependent variable and an independent variable in experimental research.
- 177) A psychologist believes that herbal medicines significantly reduce the number of depressive symptoms in people. The psychologist wants to use experimental methods to test the hypothesis. What components of a well-designed experiment should be included in this study?
- 178) Explain the concepts of experimental groups and control groups with examples.
- 179) Describe the placebo effect. Provide an example to explain how this effect works.
- 180) Explain the concepts of random assignment and random sample. State the difference between the two.

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- 181) List four drawbacks of doing research in a laboratory.
- 182) Define the term *external validity* and determine the research technique that provides the highest degree of external validity.
- 183) Given the following dataset, calculate the mean and discuss why the mean in this case is, or is not, the best measure of central tendency: 12, 16, 11, 2, 44, 15.
- 184) Contestants of reality television (TV) shows are often asked to engage in unpleasant behaviors, such as eating bugs or living in isolation for days. While viewers think they are learning about human nature, these experiments are not real psychological studies that employ the scientific method and ethical guidelines as put forth by the American Psychological Association. Describe why these TV shows do not meet the ethical guidelines that psychological research must follow.
- 185) Briefly describe the research of James Pennebaker with regard to expressive writing and health and present the guidelines an individual should follow in order to benefit from the healing power of writing.

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Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 02

- 1) FALSE
- 2) FALSE
- 3) TRUE
- 4) FALSE
- 5) TRUE
- 6) FALSE
- 7) FALSE
- 8) TRUE
- 9) TRUE
- 10) TRUE
- 11) TRUE
- 12) FALSE
- 13) FALSE
- 14) FALSE
- 15) FALSE
- 16) TRUE
- 17) FALSE
- 18) TRUE
- 19) TRUE
- 20) FALSE
- 21) A
- 22) A
- 23) A
- 24) C
- 25) A
- 26) B
- 27) C
- 28) D
- 29) B
- 30) B
- 31) B
- 32) B
- 33) B
- 34) D
- 35) C
- 36) A

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- 37) B
- 38) C
- 39) C
- 40) D
- 41) C
- 42) A
- 43) C
- 44) A
- 45) B
- 46) C
- 47) D
- 48) C
- 49) C
- 50) C
- 51) A
- 52) B
- 53) A
- 54) A
- 55) C
- 56) B
- 57) B
- 58) C
- 59) D
- 60) D
- 61) B
- 62) A
- 63) A
- 64) B
- 65) C
- 66) C
- 67) D
- 68) C
- 69) B
- 70) D
- 71) C
- 72) A
- 73) B
- 74) C
- 75) B
- 76) A

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77) A
78) A
79) B
80) B
81) D
82) C
83) C
84) A
85) B
86) D
87) B
88) B
89) B
90) B
91) B
92) D
93) C
94) A
95) C
96) C
97) B
98) A
99) D
100) D
101) C
102) A
103) B
104) D
105) A
106) C
107) A
108) C
109) B
110) A
111) B
112) C
113) C
114) A
115) D
116) B

- 77) A
78) A
79) B
80) B
81) D
82) C
83) C
84) A
85) B
86) D
87) B
88) B
89) B
90) B
91) B
92) D
93) C
94) A
95) C
96) C
97) B
98) A
99) D
100) D
101) C
102) A
103) B
104) D
105) A
106) C
107) A
108) C
109) B
110) A
111) B
112) C
113) C
114) A
115) D
116) B

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- 117) A
- 118) C
- 119) C
- 120) B
- 121) C
- 122) B
- 123) C
- 124) A
- 125) A
- 126) D
- 127) C
- 128) D
- 129) C
- 130) A
- 131) C
- 132) A
- 133) A
- 134) A
- 135) C
- 136) C
- 137) D
- 138) B
- 139) B
- 140) D
- 141) D
- 142) C
- 143) D
- 144) D
- 145) A
- 146) A
- 147) B
- 148) A
- 149) A
- 150) A
- 151) B
- 152) B
- 153) C
- 154) D
- 155) C
- 156) D

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- 157) B
- 158) A
- 159) B
- 160) A
- 161) B
- 162) D
- 163) C
- 164) D
- 165) A
- 166) B
- 167) C
- 168) B
- 169) C
- 170) C
- 171) Short Answer

An operational definition is an objective description of a variable being measured in a given study. The purpose of an operational definition is to eliminate the fuzziness in defining psychological phenomena and provide a common language to facilitate communication among researchers.

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- 172) Short Answer

Scientific conclusions rely on showing that the results remain the same, regardless of the specific scientist who conducts the study or the specific group of people who were studied. Direct replication means doing the study precisely as it was conducted in its original form. Conceptual replication means doing the study with different methods or different types of samples. For instance, a researcher might want to know if a particular strategy to enhance social skills works not only for college students but also for older adults or for individuals with autism. If a research finding is shown again and again—that is, if it is replicated—across different researchers and different specific methods, it is considered reliable. It is a result on which researchers can depend.

- 173) Short Answer

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Although surveys can be a straightforward way to measure psychological variables, constructing them requires care. For example, surveys can measure only what people think about themselves. Thus, if researchers are interested in studying a variable that they believe is unconscious, such as a psychodynamic drive, they cannot use a survey.

Furthermore, people do not always know the truth about themselves. If a person was answering a survey that asked, "Are you a generous person?" how might the person's answer compare to that of a friend who is asked to make that same rating about the person? One particular problem with surveys and interviews is the tendency of participants to answer questions in a way that will make them look good rather than in a way that communicates what they truly think or feel.

174) Short Answer

The correlation coefficient represents a positive correlation between the two variables in the study. Because the correlation coefficient is a positive number, the slope of the line on a graph must move in the positive direction with one variable on each axis. A positive correlation means that as variable A increases, so does variable B.

(Note: The answer should clearly spell out that the correlation observed does not indicate that there is a cause-and-effect relationship between the variables. An answer that does not address cause and effect at all should not receive full credit.)

175) Short Answer

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Students' answers will vary. A circumstance in which a variable that has not been measured accounts for the relationship between two other variables is known as the third variable problem. For example, a researcher measures two variables: the number of ice cream cones sold in a town and the number of violent crimes that occur in that town throughout the year. The researcher finds that ice cream cone sales and violent crimes are positively correlated, to the magnitude of $+.50$. This high positive correlation would indicate that as ice cream sales increase, so does violent crime. It would not be reasonable for the local paper to run the headline "Ice Cream Consumption Leads to Violence." A third variable that can possibly explain this correlation is "heat." Indeed, when it is hot outside, people are more likely both to purchase ice cream and to act aggressively.

176) Short Answer

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An independent variable is the one believed to influence the other variable. The variable hypothesized to be influenced is called the dependent variable. The independent variable is the variable that the experimenter changes to see what its effects are; it is a potential cause.

A dependent variable in an experiment is the variable that may change as a result of manipulations of the independent variable. It represents the outcome (effect) in an experiment. As researchers manipulate the independent variable, they measure the dependent variable to test for any effect of the manipulated variable.

Independent and dependent variables are two of the most important concepts in psychological research.

Despite their similar names, they are very different. Remember that the independent variable is the cause, and the dependent variable is the effect. The independent variable is the one that is manipulated, and the dependent variable is the outcome.

177) Short Answer

To test the hypothesis experimentally, the psychologist should randomly assign participants to receive either no medicine (control group) or some amount of medicine (experimental groups). This means that participants are equally likely to be in either the control group or the experimental groups and that all the other ways in which participants differ from each other will be distributed across the groups. Participants in the control group receive no medicine, whereas those in the experimental groups receive some dose of the medicine (e.g., 1 pill, 2 pills, and so on). The importance of having a control group is that the psychologist will be able to say that any changes in the experimental participants' number of symptoms are due to the medicine and not due to normal fluctuations in depressive symptoms.

178) Short Answer

Students' answers will vary. An experimental group consists of participants in an experiment who receive the drug or other treatment under study—that is, those who are exposed to the change that the independent variable represents. On the other hand, a control group consists of participants in an experiment who are as much like the experimental group as possible and who are treated in every way like the experimental group except for a manipulated factor, the independent variable. For example, a researcher notices that people who listen to classical music seem to be of above average intelligence. The researcher creates two groups: one that listens to classical music and one that does not. To test for differences in intelligence, the researcher then measures intelligence in the two groups. Here, the experimental group is the group that listened to classical music; the no-music group is the control group.

179) Short Answer

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Students' answers will vary. The placebo effect occurs when participants' expectations, rather than the experimental treatment, produce a particular outcome. Participants in a drug study might be assigned to an experimental group that receives a pill containing an actual painkiller or to a control group that receives a placebo pill. A placebo is a harmless substance that has no physiological effect. This placebo is given to participants in a control group so that they are treated identically to the experimental group except for the active agent—in this case, the painkiller. Giving individuals in the control group a placebo pill allows researchers to determine whether changes in the experimental group are due to the active drug agent and not simply to participants' expectations.

180) Short Answer

Random assignment refers to the assignment of research participants to groups by chance, to reduce the likelihood that an experiment's results will be due to preexisting differences between groups. A random sample refers to a sample that gives every member of the population an equal chance of being selected.

A random sample is not the same thing as random assignment. Random assignment is about making sure experimental and control groups are equivalent, and a random sample is about selecting participants from a population so that the sample is representative of that population.

181) Short Answer

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Although laboratory research provides a great deal of control, doing research in the laboratory has drawbacks.

First, it is almost impossible to conduct research in a lab without the participants knowing they are being studied. Second, the laboratory setting is not the real world and therefore can cause the participants to behave unnaturally. A third drawback of laboratory research is that individuals who are willing to go to a university laboratory may not be representative of groups from diverse cultural backgrounds. Those who are unfamiliar with university settings and with the idea of "helping science" may be intimidated by the setting. Fourth, some aspects of the mind and behavior are difficult, if not impossible, to examine in the laboratory.

182) Short Answer

External validity is the degree to which the findings from a research design actually reflect what is going on in the "real world." Naturalistic observation provides the highest degree of external validity because the data is collected in "real-world" settings.

183) Short Answer

The mean is 16.7 for the given dataset. The mean is not a very effective choice because of the two extreme scores 2 and 44.

184) Short Answer

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These TV shows do not meet the ethical guidelines because the contestants have most often not given their informed consent. Moreover, the TV shows use deception, unreasonable levels of risk, and exorbitant award money to lure contestants and viewers. There is also a lack of ecological validity. In other words, one cannot really learn much from the contestants of reality TV shows.

185) Short Answer

Pennebaker's research explored the connections between traumatic life events, expressive writing, health, and work performance. He found that writing about traumatic life events had healing effects in that the individuals had improved psychological well-being in comparison to those who experienced similar events but did not write about them. The following guidelines are suggested for those who wish to benefit from the healing power of writing: find a quiet place to write, limit writing to one topic, write for a few minutes each day, do not worry about the conventions of writing, and write about the positives in life.

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