Psychology From Inquiry to Understanding (Canadian) 3rd edition Lilienfeld Test Bank

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Chapter 2: RESEARCH METHODS
Critical Thinking Questions

1) Describe how the use of research designs protects us from heuristics and cognitive biases.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following information for full credit.

--Student should mention that research requires that we make our predictions beforehand so that the hindsight bias does not lead us to exaggerate our abilities to correctly understand a complex world.

--The research studies use techniques that focus on recording or gathering information so that our intuitions are not allowed to bias the results (such as avoiding availability and representativeness heuristics).

--Designs themselves have limitations so that further research is needed to establish the reliability and validity of our findings.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.5-1
Diff: 2
Type: ES
Page Ref: 45–46
Topic: How We Can Be Fooled: Two Modes of Thinking
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

2) Use your knowledge of the case study and naturalistic observation to show why they are better devices for identifying important topics for further study rather than being designs that allow for theory building and testing.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following for full credit.

--Both are examples of descriptive research designs (identifying and organizing information about general patterns of behaviours) rather than examples of either predictive (i.e., correlational) or causal (i.e., experimental) designs.

--Both lack important elements of more complex designs that allow theory testing (lack of controls, inability in most cases to separate elements to allow greater understanding of what is necessary and what is not for a behaviour to occur, studying a few people that may not be representative of larger population).

--Direct interaction by researcher with people may strongly influence the data they provide to us (which is often minimized by other methods).

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.5-2

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Diff: 3
Type: ES
Page Ref: 47–49
Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In the Wild" & Case Study Designs: Getting to Know You
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

3) Discuss why researchers need to be familiar with both descriptive and inferential statistics.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following ideas for full credit.

--Student needs to mention that each gives a different kind of information because each has differing goals (organization and summarization for descriptive and generalization for inferential).

--Techniques in each can be misused in different ways to make effects appear that really are not accurate or appropriate.

--Often both are used in conjunction by the researcher rather than being two types that are chosen between (e.g., using the means of the groups to help see the statistically significant group differences).

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.5-3
Diff: 3
Type: ES
Page Ref: 70–72
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What? & Inferential Statistics: Testing Hypotheses
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

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Chapter 2: RESEARCH METHODS
Essay Questions

1) Why is it necessary for psychologists to have so many different research designs to study human behaviour?

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following points for full credit.

--Each research design has its own important limitations. Student should identify at least two examples from two different designs to earn full credit.

--The goals of research differ (some focus on description, others on predictions, and others on establishing causation).

--If different methods produce similar results, this increases our confidence in our understanding of a particular phenomenon (idea of convergence).

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.4-1
Diff: 3
Type: ES
Page Ref: 47–66
Topic: The Scientific Method: Toolbox of Skills
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

2) Distinguish between the different types of reliability and validity, and what are the main differences between them.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following points for full credit.

--Reliability: consistency of measurement (subtypes test–retest reliability: scores over a period of time; interrater: scores/coding done by raters on the same data)

--Validity: measuring what you are claiming to measure (related to internal and external validity)

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.4-8
Diff: 2
Type: ES
Page Ref: 51–52
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Factual

3) Compare and contrast the differences between a correlational and experimental design.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following points for full credit.

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--Correlation: measures two variables that often can't be manipulated; examines relationships (positive or negative) between variables and the strength of those associations; cannot make causal conclusions but can test preliminary ideas

--Experiment: uses dependent (measured) and independent (manipulated) variables; examines cause-and-effect relationships; permits causal conclusions; requires random assignment and manipulation of IV

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.4-7
Diff: 2
Type: ES
Page Ref: 53–60
Topic: Correlational Designs & Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

4) Illustrate why being an informed consumer about research, research designs, and statistics will be helpful in identifying incorrect statements about research in the media and on the Internet.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain *at least four* of the following, including the first idea, for full credit.

--Student should mention that understanding research designs will aid in identifying when statements of cause and effect are appropriate and when they are not. (Need to give supportive evidence for this and all statements to see that they truly demonstrate an understanding of each idea.)

--One will recognize misleading or inaccurate statistical statements.

--One will recognize when headlines are inaccurate summaries of the research results.

--One will recognize when reporters or writers have used sharpening or leveling.

--One will consider the source and whether the story coverage is balanced or whether it muddies the discussion.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.4-3
Diff: 3
Type: ES
Page Ref: 53–58, 75
Topic: Correlational Designs & Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

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5) Discuss how the concept of the illusory correlation would explain a friend's complaint that his fraternity/her sorority (or other student group) is always being displayed in a negative light by the campus newspaper while other groups are not treated the same.
Answer: Answers will vary but should include the following to earn full credit.

--Student should define or describe what the illusory correlation is in his or her answer (either directly or demonstrate an understanding indirectly).

--Student should discuss the general ideas associated with the Great Fourfold Table of Life from page 56. More specifically, he or she should focus on the fact that the student—in the question—is focusing on instances where negative portrayal of the fraternity/sorority are occurring but is neglecting stories about the fraternity/sorority that are positive or have no evaluative component. Likewise, the student—in the question—is also ignoring when other groups are discussed negatively or other negative stories that are irrelevant to friend's group are published.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.4-2
Diff: 2
Type: ES
Page Ref: 56–57
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

6) Identify and describe two pitfalls in experimental design, what the implications are for interpreting the results of a study with these pitfalls, and how these pitfalls can be avoided.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the any of the two following points for full credit.

--Placebo effect: improvement resulting from expectations, implications are that improvements may not be stemming from the "treatment" per se, can overcome this by using single-blind procedures

--Nocebo effect: harm resulting from the mere expectation of harm, people can subjectively experience pain if they believe they may be hurt, can overcome using single-blind procedures

--Experimenter expectancy effect: researcher's predictions unintentionally bias the outcome of a study, implications are that the experimenter can sometimes give away cues without knowing it that influence the participants' behaviours, can overcome by double-blind procedures

--Demand characteristics: cues that participants pick up from an experiment that allow them to guess what the hypothesis of a study does, implications are that the participants can alter their behaviour based on their knowledge of the study, can overcome by double-blind procedures

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Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.4-4
Diff: 2
Type: ES
Page Ref: 61–65
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

7) Describe the roles of research ethics boards and statements of informed consent within the human research process.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following for full credit.

--Research ethics boards (REBs) review all research carefully with an eye toward protecting participants against abuses. REBs consist of faculty members with expertise in research and ethics, as well as community members who are not involved in research or with the institution, performing and reviewing the research.

--The informed consent ensures that participants understand what is being asked of them and what will be involved in their experience. Participants must be given enough information to make a decision to voluntarily participate in the research. If they are misled during the research, the missing information must be explained during a debriefing.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.4-5
Diff: 2
Type: ES
Page Ref: 67–68
Topic: Ethical Guidelines for Human Research
Skill: Factual

8) Explain why no single measure of central tendency and measure of dispersion exists that a researcher can use every single time.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following information for full credit.

--Sometimes one measure is more appropriate than another. For example, the mean is distorted by the presence of outliers in a skewed distribution, so a researcher would be advised to report the median instead.

--It depends what information a researcher wants to highlight. For example, if a researcher wants to identify what was the most frequently endorsed option for a question, he or she would choose the mode. If he or she wants to report about how the scores were represented over all the possible answers, he or she would report the mean.

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--Some people may wish to know the typical difference between scores and thus choose standard deviation while others would look at the amount of difference from the most extreme scores and choose the range.

--A researcher cannot just report central tendency or just dispersion because it tells only part of the whole, either where scores are located (central tendency) or how much difference between scores is present (dispersion).

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.4-6
Diff: 3
Type: ES
Page Ref: 70
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

9) Your friend Sasha has approached you because she just read an article in the *Paranormal Enquirer* magazine that described a research finding that introverts are more likely to have extrasensory perception (ESP). What tips would you recommend to your friend in evaluating the legitimacy of this claim?

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following points for full credit.

--Consider the source of the claim (and explain).

--Be aware of excessive sharpening (exaggeration of gist/central message) or leveling (minimize less central details of a study).

--Don't be misled by seemingly balanced coverage of a story.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.4-9
Diff: 3
Type: ES
Page Ref: 75–76
Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

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Chapter 2: RESEARCH METHODS
Multiple Choice Questions

1) What is one take-home message from the discussion of autism and facilitated communication?
   a. The scientific method is not an effective means for finding solutions for persons who live with autism and other psychological disorders.
   b. Even in the face of overwhelming evidence, some people won't abandon their erroneous beliefs.
   c. Autistic children want to communicate with their parents but need someone to facilitate the process.
   d. Psychological research is dangerous because it allows anyone to find support for any idea or opinion.

   Answer: b
   Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-1
   Diff: 2
   Type: MC
   Page Ref: 43–44
   Topic: Research Methods: Safeguards Against Error (Introduction)
   Skill: Applied/Conceptual

2) The discussion on the topic of facilitated communication demonstrated the importance of
   a. parsimonious theories.
   b. developing falsifiable hypotheses.
   c. replication of earlier research findings.
   d. ruling out rival hypotheses.

   Answer: d
   Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-2
   Diff: 2
   Type: MC
   Page Ref: 43–44
   Topic: Research Methods: Safeguards Against Error (Introduction)
   Skill: Factual

3) Sahar attended a workshop on how crystals have healing power, can eliminate "blood sludge," and cure mental illness. The workshop facilitator presented clinical observations of several patients to demonstrate the effectiveness of crystals. What should Sahar keep in mind as she evaluates the information she learned in this workshop?
   a. In the absence of systematic research, clinical observations are not sufficient evidence for their effectiveness.
   b. Clinical observations are a powerful source of evidence and demonstrate treatment effectiveness.

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c. Patients' own reports that crystals cured their cancer or depression provide empirical evidence of their effectiveness.
d. The workshop facilitator appears to be a credible source so his claims must be true.

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-3
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 44–45
Topic: Why We Need Research Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

4) What is the surgical procedure that severs fibres connecting the frontal lobes of the brain from the underlying thalamus?
a. Frontalization
b. The Moniz procedure
c. Prefrontal lobotomy
d. Electroconvulsive therapy

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-4
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 45
Topic: Why We Need Research Designs
Skill: Factual

5) Once controlled research studies were conducted on the effectiveness of prefrontal lobotomies, they were discovered to be
a. universally effective.
b. sometimes effective, sometimes not.
c. essentially useless.
d. slightly effective.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-5
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 45
Topic: Why We Need Research Designs
Skill: Factual

6) System 2 thinking is to _____, whereas System 1 thinking is to _____.
a. intuitive thinking; heuristic thinking
b. heuristic thinking; analytical thinking
c. analytical thinking; intuitive thinking

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d. intuitive thinking; analytical thinking

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-6
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 45–46
Topic: How We Can Be Fooled: Two Modes of Thinking
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

7) First impressions and snap judgments are based on
a. analytical thinking.
b. intuitive thinking.
c. rational thinking.
d. effortful thinking.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-8
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 45–46
Topic: How We Can Be Fooled: Two Modes of Thinking
Skill: Factual

8) Nadia's psychology professor gave her class a data set and asked the class to compute the measures of central tendency for the data. The type of problems Nadia's class are trying to solve require what mode of thinking?
a. Analytical thinking
b. Intuitive thinking
c. Inferential thinking
d. Automatic thinking

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-9
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 45–46
Topic: How We Can Be Fooled: Two Modes of Thinking
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

9) Joe swerves his car to avoid hitting a pot hole. Randall tries to figure out how to apply a concept he learned in class to real life. Based on the discussion of the modes of thinking in your text, Joe is relying on _____ and Randall is relying on _____.
a. intuitive thinking; heuristic thinking.
b. descriptive thinking; inferential thinking.

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c. System 1 thinking; System 2 thinking.
d. analytical thinking; automatic thinking.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-10
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 45–46
Topic: How We Can Be Fooled: Two Modes of Thinking
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

10) When a psychologist is discussing a *heuristic*, he or she is referring to
a. biased information processing strategies.
b. mental techniques to improve memory recall.
c. mental techniques to increase deliberation in our decision making.
d. mental decision-making strategies.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-7
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 46
Topic: How We Can Be Fooled: Two Modes of Thinking
Skill: Factual

11) When a researcher tests his or her hypothesis, he or she is often hoping to gather information that is consistent with a particular theory. What, more specifically, allows a researcher to say that he or she has "proven" a theory?
a. A researcher is never able to say that he or she has "proven" a theory.
b. Anytime a hypothesis confirms one theory and simultaneously disconfirms at least one other theory, a theory has been "proven."
c. Anytime a hypothesis is confirmed, a theory is automatically "proven."
d. Anytime a hypothesis confirms one theory and simultaneously disconfirms all other known theories, a theory has been "proven."

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-11
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 47
Topic: The Scientific Method: Toolbox of Skills
Skill: Factual

12) Using the scientific method helps us to safeguard against the dangers of putting too much stock in our
a. analytical thinking.

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b. System 2 thinking.
c. intuitive thinking.
d. inferential thinking.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-12
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 47
Topic: The Scientific Method: Toolbox of Skills
Skill: Factual

13) Suppose you seat yourself in a cafeteria to count up which checkout line students will prefer: the one staffed by a visible minority or the other line. This is an example of which research design?
a. Correlational design
b. Experimental design
c. Case study design
d. Naturalistic observation design

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-13
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 47–48
Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In the Wild"
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

14) A group of student researchers divide up the different times and buildings on their campus to attempt to determine when people will hold a door open for another person. These student researchers are most likely to use which research method design when conducting their study?
a. Correlational design
b. Experimental design
c. Case study design
d. Naturalistic observation design

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-14
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 47–48
Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In the Wild"
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

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15) If you sat in a public place and assessed the relative attractiveness of the couples who walk by to see if their attraction levels matched or differed, this would illustrate which research design?
a. Correlational design
b. Experimental design
c. Case study design
d. Naturalistic observation design

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-15
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 47–48
Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In the Wild"
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

16) Shannon is interested in studying the vocalizations that a rare breed of squirrels makes when predators are nearby. She tags a small group of these squirrels and records the sounds that they make. What type of research method is Shannon using?
a. Naturalistic observation
b. Case study
c. Correlation
d. Experiment

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-16
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 47–48
Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In the Wild"
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

17) The ability of researchers to draw cause-and-effect inferences from naturalistic observation studies is limited because of
a. high external validity.
b. high internal validity.
c. low internal validity.
d. low external validity.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-17
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 47–48
Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In the Wild"
Skill: Factual

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18) A student researcher wishes to maximize the external validity of his or her research design. What research method should you recommend to him or her?
a. Correlational design
b. Naturalistic observational design
c. Experimental design
d. Case study design

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-18
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 47–48
Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In the Wild"
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

19) A researcher is interested in determining how frequently bullying behaviour occurs in real-life settings. This researcher would best be advised to use the
a. experimental design.
b. case study design.
c. correlational design.
d. naturalistic observation design.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-19
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 47–48
Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In the Wild"
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

20) Naturalistic observation and case study methods are to _____ as correlational methods are to _____.
a. description; prediction
b. cause-and-effect; internal validity
c. construct validity; random assignment
d. reliability; external validity

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-56
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 47–48, 53–54
Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In the Wild" & Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

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21) The extent to which we can generalize findings to real-world settings is called
a. face validity.
b. construct validity.
c. external validity.
d. internal validity.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-20
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 48
Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In the Wild"
Skill: Factual

22) The extent to which we can draw cause-and-effect inferences from a study is called
a. face validity
b. construct validity
c. external validity
d. internal validity

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-21
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 48
Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In the Wild"
Skill: Factual

23) Which research design provides existence proofs?
a. Correlational design
b. Experimental design
c. Case study design
d. Naturalistic observation design

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-22
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 48–49
Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting to Know You
Skill: Factual

24) This research design examines one person or a small number of people in depth, often over an extended time period.
a. Case study
b. Correlation
c. Experiment

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d. Naturalistic observation

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-23
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 48–49
Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting to Know You
Skill: Factual

25) Case studies can be helpful in providing _____, or demonstrations that a given psychological phenomenon can occur.
a. construct validity
b. internal validity
c. existence proofs
d. external validity

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-24
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 48–49
Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting to Know You
Skill: Factual

26) This research design involves an extremely deep and detailed information gathering from a single individual over a long period of time.
a. Naturalistic observation design
b. Experimental design
c. Case study design
d. Correlational design

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-25
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 48–49
Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting to Know You
Skill: Factual

27) Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget devised complex models of cognitive development in children based on studies of his grandchildren. Which design would be best suited to Piaget's goal?
a. Naturalistic observation design
b. Experimental design
c. Case study design

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d. Correlational design

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-26
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 48–49
Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting to Know You
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

28) It may be difficult to test hypotheses in the area of dissociative identity (multiple personality) disorder, because it is an especially rare disorder. Which research design would be most useful in these circumstances?
a. Naturalistic observation design
b. Experimental design
c. Case study design
d. Correlational design

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-27
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 48–49
Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting to Know You
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

29) The study of rare or unusual phenomenon is most easily done through the use of the _____ design.
a. case study
b. observational
c. experimental
d. correlational

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-28
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 48–49
Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting to Know You
Skill: Factual

30) While valuable for studying rare phenomenon, case studies tend to be _____ in external validity and _____ in internal validity.
a. low; high
b. high; low
c. low; low

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d. high; high

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-29
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 48–49
Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting To Know You
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

31) Dr. Didus has diagnosed a patient with dissociative identity disorder (DID), a very rare type of dissociative disorder. He observes the behaviour of his patient and her alter personalities and discovers that every time he asks her about sexual experiences, an alter that is a male takes over as the dominant personality. Based on his case study, what can Dr. Didus conclude about DID in general?
a. Patients with DID cannot cope with discussing uncomfortable experiences.
b. Sexual experiences are linked with the presence of alter experiences.
c. Opposite gender personalities take over to protect the host personality when talking about sex.
d. No conclusions can be drawn about DID without systematic research on this population.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-30
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 48–49
Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting To Know You
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

32) It would be *least* advisable to attempt to apply the results gathered from a(n) _____ to a larger population of interest.
a. experimental design
b. observational design
c. correlational design
d. case study design

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-31
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 48–49
Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting to Know You
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

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33) In order to make sure a survey that we administer to the public is not biased and that everyone has an equal chance of being chosen to participate, we should use
a. the survey method.
b. random selection.
c. a case study design.
d. the placebo effect.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-52
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 49–51
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

34) The large difference in the percentages of women who admitted to extramarital affairs in the *Hite Report on Love* versus a Harris organization pool was most likely due to
a. the use of covert versus participant observation.
b. the method of sampling used in each study.
c. demand characteristics.
d. how the questions were worded in each study.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-34
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 50
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Factual

35) _____ represents a procedure that ensures every person in a population has an equal chance of being chosen to participate.
a. Random sampling
b. Random selection
c. Demand characteristics
d. Hawthorne sampling

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-35
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 50–51

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Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Factual

36) Dr. Jonas is conducting a survey on teenage abortions and advertises for participants in local newspapers and teen magazines. He finds that 90 percent of teens report they don't regret their decision to have an abortion and appear to be mentally healthy following the procedure. What is the *main* overarching difficulty with the conclusions from his study?
a. There was no random selection so the respondents may not represent the population.
b. Teenagers have a greater tendency to be untruthful on surveys relative to adults.
c. It was likely the teenagers were trying to make themselves appear better than they were.
d. There are no major flaws with this study.

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-125
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 50–51
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

37) The most important factor to ensure that one's results apply to other people in other settings is to use
a. random sampling.
b. extremely large sample sizes.
c. extremely small sample sizes.
d. random assignment.

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-127
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 50–51
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Factual

38) Which of the following is correct in distinguishing between random selection and random assignment?
a. Both random selection and random assignment are used to obtain a random sample of participants that is drawn from the larger population.

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b. Random assignment is where every person in the population has an equal chance of being chosen to participate, and random selection is where every person in the sample has an equal chance of being selected for the experimental or control conditions.
c. Random selection concerns how we initially choose participants, whereas random assignment is how we assign chosen participants into groups.
d. Random assignment concerns how we initially choose participants, whereas random selection is how we assign chosen participants into groups.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-126
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 50–51, 58–59
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others & Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

39) The extent to which different people who conduct an interview, or make behavioural observations, agree on the characteristics they are measuring refers to
a. consistency.
b. objectivity.
c. interrater validity.
d. interrater reliability.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-32
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 51
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Factual

40) By taking a person's temperature several times, you gain confidence that the multiple measurements of temperature are correct. Another term for "confidence" in this situation is
a. reliability.
b. validity.
c. objectivity.
d. subjectivity.

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-33
Diff: 2
Type: MC

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Page Ref: 51
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

41) Dr. Peese is conducting research concerning content differences between truthful and false allegations of trauma. She has three research assistants who help her code each allegation using content analysis procedures. In order to assure that the coding is consistent, Dr. Peese compares the scores from each of the coders to see how closely they are correlated. In this example, Dr. Peese is assessing
a. test–retest reliability.
b. internal validity.
c. interrater reliability.
d. construct validity.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-36
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 51
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

42) According to your text, the polygraph test (also referred to as the lie detector) is criticized because of its lack of
a. test–retest reliability.
b. interrater reliability
c. placebo effects.
d. validity.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-38
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 51
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

43) Dr. Riviera measures his students' knowledge on the topic of memory by giving them three different quizzes over the course of three weeks (one per week). He is hoping to show that student scores are largely the same from week to week. He is trying to establish the _____ of his quiz.
a. reliability
b. validity
c. objectivity

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d. subjectivity

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-39
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 51
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

44) The most important characteristic for a psychological measure to have is
a. reliability.
b. objectivity.
c. readability.
d. validity.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-37
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 51–52
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

45) Our tendency to make ourselves look better than we actually are, either for job interviews or Facebook pages, is called
a. positive self-image.
b. positive impression management.
c. self-report bias.
d. leniency effect.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-40
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 52
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

46) Because respondents are not always honest in their answers, researchers may elect against using
a. behavioural measures.
b. self-report measures.
c. observational measures.

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d. correlational measures.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-41
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 52
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

47) The major advantage of self-report measures, like surveys, is that they
a. help establish causality.
b. are extremely reliable and valid.
c. are unaffected by the wording or phrasing of the questions.
d. are easy to administer.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-42
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 52
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Factual

48) Sandra has completed an online survey about sexual experiences and minimized the extent to which she engages in risky and/or unprotected sex. Her responses reflect what type of response set?
a. Malingering
b. Base rate fallacy
c. Hindsight bias
d. Positive impression management

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-49
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 52
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

49) A _____ refers to a tendency to distort answers to self-report questionnaires, often in a socially desirable direction.
a. placebo effect

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b. halo effect
c. hindsight bias
d. response set

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-50
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 52–53
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Factual

50) Grace claims that she has been severely traumatized by a minor accident she witnessed while at work, and she is suing her employers for financial compensation. Her employers think she is not as traumatized as she claims and ask her to see a psychologist to assess her symptoms. On psychological testing, Grace is likely to engage in _____.
a. positive impression management
b. the horns effect
c. the placebo effect
d. malingering

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-51
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 52–53
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

51) Our tendency to make ourselves look psychologically disturbed with the aim to achieve clear-cut personal goals, like faking a mental illness, is called
a. negative self-image.
b. malingering.
c. self-report bias.
d. leniency effect.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-43
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 52–53
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Factual

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52) Roy has taken time off his job in a sandwich factory due to psychological reasons and is trying to claim workers compensation to cover his expenses. He claims that he has developed post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as a result of witnessing a co-worker severely cut themselves on a meat slicer, but he really just wants a break from working and has not been traumatized. Roy is likely to engage in _____ to make himself appear like he is more psychologically disturbed that he really is.
a. the halo effect
b. positive impression management
c. malingering
d. the horns effect

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-45
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 52–53
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

53) A key disadvantage to self-report measures is that
a. they are less effective than experiments in accurately predicting peoples' behaviour.
b. respondents are not always honest in their answers.
c. observing behaviour leads to changes in behaviour.
d. demand characteristics can bias participants' answers.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-46
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 52–53
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

54) Which of the following is not a drawback of collecting rating data?
a. Leniency effect
b. Impression management
c. Horns effect
d. Halo effect

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-44
Diff: 1

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Type: MC
Page Ref: 53
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Factual

55) Which of the following statements is an example of the horns effect?
a. Sandra gives Nicole a good performance evaluation at work because they are friends.
b. Jason believes that overweight people also are lazy, selfish, and unmotivated.
c. Cynthia rates herself very positively on a test assessing personality characteristics.
d. Wade exaggerates his "bad boy" image on a survey of life experiences.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-47
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 53
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

56) A group of students watch a videotape of two managers interacting with their subordinates at a customer service desk in a department store. Students see one of the managers' act in a friendly and respectful manner toward all of the employees. The other manager is less friendly but still respectful toward the employees. What concept would explain the more positive ratings on other dimensions for the friendly manager as compared to the less friendly manager?
a. The Rosenthal effect
b. The horns effect
c. The halo effect
d. The leniency effect

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-48
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 53
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

57) A new student, Carlina, has just switched to your university and joined your class partway through. She is very attractive and seems very nice. When discussing with a friend whether to invite Carlina into your group for a project, you state that she should be allowed because she is likely intelligent and productive, even though you have no basis for knowing this is true. You have likely fallen victim to

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a. the nocebo effect.
b. the horns effect.
c. the halo effect.
d. the placebo effect.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-53
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 53
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

58) Which of the following examples is particularly vulnerable to *both* the halo and horns effects?
a. Answers to questions on a health-risk survey
b. Student responses on a career aptitude test
c. Psychological test scores in legal compensation cases
d. Student course evaluations of teaching

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-54
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 53
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

59) You do not like your new neighbour in your dormitory. Not only is he untidy and loud, you find yourself thinking negative things about him, such as "he is probably sexist" and "he is such a narcissist," and that he lacks intelligence. This is an example of
a. negative impression management.
b. the horns effect.
c. a response set.
d. the halo effect.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-55
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 53
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others

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Skill: Applied/Conceptual

60) If you are interested in examining the relationship between the number of class days missed and one's subsequent semester grade point average, you would be best served to use a(n) _____ to study this question.
a. experimental design
b. naturalistic observation design
c. case study design
d. correlational design

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-57
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 53–54
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

61) Sasha read about a study in the newspaper that reported a positive association between schizophrenia and crime. What type of research design is most likely to have been used in this study?
a. Naturalistic observation
b. Case study design
c. Correlational design
d. Experimental design

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-68
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 53–56
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

62) Crystal wants her boyfriend, James, to quit smoking, so she tells him about the positive relationship between smoking and lung cancer. James responds by arguing that "my grandpa smoked two packs a day for his entire life and never got cancer." Which of the following statements regarding correlations applies to this situation?
a. Correlations are not an accurate way of measuring relationships.
b. Anecdotes do not refute the existence of this correlation.
c. Experimental manipulation of smoking and lung cancer is the only way to determine if these two variables are related.
d. Exceptions weaken the strength of the correlation.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-69

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Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 53–56
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

63) Depression is _____ correlated with fatigue and sadness and _____ correlated with spending a lot of time in social situations.
a. negatively; positively
b. negatively; inversely
c. positively; negatively
d. positively; positively

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-70
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 53–56
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

64) As the number of losses by the Edmonton Oilers hockey team increase, the number of fans decrease. This is an example of a _____ correlation.
a. positive
b. negative
c. zero
d. causal

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-71
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 53–56
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

65) Jaime knows that the correlation between prolonged alcohol abuse and liver damage is very strong but argues that this relationship is unlikely to apply to him because both his grandparents and parents drank heavily throughout their lives and never suffered from any liver problems. What is the problem with Jaime's reasoning?
a. He is using anecdotes to refute correlational evidence.
b. He has not tested his ideas using a scientific method.
c. He is a drinker himself and suffers from the confirmation bias.
d. He believes that he is the exception because psychology is a science of exceptions.

Answer: a

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Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-74
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 53–56
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

66) When proponents of parapsychology don't find the results they are seeking, they argue negative findings are due to all of the following except
a. the psi missing effect.
b. the experimenter effect.
c. the horns effect.
d. the decline effect.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-185
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 53, 76–77
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others & Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities
Skill: Factual

67) Which of the following correlations represents the weakest degree of relation between two variables?
a. Daily calcium intake and bone mass density, $r = +.11$
b. Number of cigarettes smoked per day and incidence of lung cancer, $r = +.39$
c. Degree of exposure to lead and IQ scores in children, $r = -.12$
d. Hours of exposure to media violence and aggressive behaviour, $r = +.31$

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-58
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 54
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

68) Which of the following correlation coefficients represents the strongest degree of relation between two variables?
a. +.43
b. –.47
c. –.25
d. +.19

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Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-59
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 54
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

69) Which of the following correlation coefficients represents the strongest degree of relation between two variables?
a. +.51
b. –.67
c. –.46
d. +.09

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-60
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 54
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

70) Which of the following correlation coefficients represents the strongest degree of positive relationship between two variables?
a. –.46
b. –.32
c. +.46
d. +.27

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-61
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 54
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

71) A fictional study revealed that there is a negative correlation between exam grades and the average number of glasses of beer ($r = –.52$), wine ($r = –.63$), coolers ($r = –.46$), or hard alcohol ($r = –.59$) consumed each night. Which of these alcoholic beverages shows the strongest association with poor exam performance?
a. Coolers
b. Hard alcohol
c. Beer
d. Wine

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Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-72
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 54
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

72) Correlations allow researchers to make _____ about the world, whereas observational and case studies allow us to _____ phenomenon.
a. causal inferences; predict
b. predictions; describe
c. descriptions; predict
d. causal inferences; describe

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-83
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 54
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Factual

73) You read a research study that claims to have found a correlation of $r = -.43$ between smoking and vegetable consumption. This means that
a. the less you smoke, the fewer vegetables you eat.
b. the more you smoke, the fewer vegetables you eat.
c. the more you smoke, the more vegetables you eat.
d. smoking and vegetable consumption are unrelated.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-62
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 54–55
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

74) If there is no discernible relationship between scores on students' homework assignments and their exam scores in an introductory biology class, we would say that a(n) _____ correlation exists.
a. negative
b. positive
c. zero
d. inverse

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Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-63
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 54–55
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Factual

75) Suppose that researchers find no relationship between your likelihood of getting cancer and your neighbourhood's proximity to power lines. This would be an example of a(n) _____ correlation.
a. negative
b. positive
c. zero
d. inverse

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-64
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 54–55
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

76) Suppose researchers found no link between autism and immunizations. This would be an example of a(n) _____ correlation.
a. negative
b. positive
c. zero
d. inverse

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-65
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 54–55
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

77) Shoe size is _____ associated or correlated with psychology exam scores.
a. negatively
b. positively
c. not at all
d. inversely

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Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-66
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 54–55
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Factual

78) As the average daily temperature in Brandon, Manitoba, *decreases*, the number of persons who are observed wearing sweaters in the workplace *increases*. This is an example of a _____ correlation.
a. positive
b. zero
c. negative
d. causal

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-67
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 54–55
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

79) A graph that can be used to represent the pattern of relationship between scores from two variables is called a
a. frequency polygon.
b. histogram.
c. bar graph.
d. scatterplot.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-73
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 54–55
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Factual

80) According to the text, many people believe that there are strong correlations between the full moon and strange behaviour, such as violent crime, suicides, psychiatric admissions, and births (otherwise known as the lunar lunacy effect). This is an example of
a. a positive correlation.
b. a negative correlation.
c. a zero correlation.

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d. an illusory correlation.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-75
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 56
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Factual

81) Superstitions are often based on
a. case studies.
b. anecdotal evidence.
c. illusory correlations.
d. experimental data.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-76
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 56
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Factual

82) For many years, newspapers often mentioned the race of criminal suspects who were not white in articles detailing crimes. This often led people who were not obviously biased or prejudiced to conclude that more non-whites committed crimes than whites. This is one example of
a. the representativeness heuristic.
b. an illusory correlation.
c. the confirmation bias.
d. the hindsight bias.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-77
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 56
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

83) There is an illusory correlation between joint pain and rainy weather. According to the Great Fourfold Table of Life, which of the following experiences do we pay too much attention to?
a. Instances where it is raining and there is joint pain
b. Instances where it is raining and there is no joint pain
c. Instances where it is not raining and there is joint pain

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d. Instances where it is not raining and there is no joint pain

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-78
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 56
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

84) There is an illusory correlation between psychiatric hospital admissions and the full moon. According to the Great Fourfold Table of Life, which of the following experiences do we pay too much attention to?
a. Instances where there is a full moon and there are no psychiatric admissions
b. Instances where there is no full moon and there are many psychiatric admissions
c. Instances where there is a full moon and there are many psychiatric admissions
d. Instances where there is no full moon and there are no psychiatric admissions

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-80
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 56
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

85) Perceiving a correlation between two variables when none exists refers to
a. the correlation versus causation fallacy.
b. the confirmation bias.
c. the bidirectionality problem.
d. an illusory correlation.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-84
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 56
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Factual

86) Using the Great Fourfold Table of Life, we tend to fall prey to believing in illusory correlations because of the
a. confirmation bias.
b. nocebo effect.
c. horns effect.
d. correlation versus causation fallacy.

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Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-79
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 56–58
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

87) Correlational research designs are NOT appropriate for purposes of
a. causation.
b. prediction.
c. description.
d. association

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-81
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 57–58
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Factual

88) A news article reports a negative correlation between brain size and self-esteem, which leads some people to conclude that larger brains lead to lower self-esteem. The *main* problem with this conclusion is that
a. the relationship between brain size and self-esteem may be due to a third variable, such as alcohol use.
b. causal inferences can only be made for really strong correlations.
c. this relationship is an illusory correlation.
d. the directionality of the relationship is unclear.

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-82
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 57–58
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

89) In correlational designs, the differences among participants are _____, whereas in experimental designs, the differences among participants are _____.
a. caused; predicted.
b. measured; created.
c. observed; described.
d. manipulated; recorded.

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Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-85
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 58
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

90) Besides random assignment, what other component is *necessary* for a study to be considered an experiment?
a. The presence of dependent variables
b. Manipulation of an independent variable
c. Random selection of participants
d. Cause-and-effect relationships

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-88
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 58–59
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

91) The only research design that allows one to make cause-and-effect inferences is the _____ design.
a. naturalistic observation
b. case study
c. experimental
d. correlational

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-89
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 58–59
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

92) A key aspect of an experiment that is missing in other research designs is
a. description of the phenomenon of interest.
b. random assignment.
c. explanation of why a relationship exists.
d. prediction of the effects of differences in variable on another.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-90

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Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 58–59
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

93) Pretend that you are a peer reviewer for a study on exposure therapy and arachnophobia (fear of spiders). The researcher chooses a group of patients who he thinks can handle the treatment (administered by a colleague) and has another group of patients as a control that he talks to about their fears weekly. He reports that, following exposure therapy, those in the experimental group showed less fear of spiders than those in the control group. As a reviewer, what is the hidden flaw with this study that limits its claims?
a. The researcher has not controlled for the placebo effect.
b. There is no random assignment so it is not an experiment.
c. The study has no dependent variable.
d. The researcher has not controlled for the experimenter expectancy effect.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-166
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 58–59, 73–74
Topic: Experimental Design & Becoming a Peer Reviewer
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

94) A researcher wants to see whether she can make the typical administrative assistant job more motivating at Acme, Inc. To experimentally investigate this possibility, she randomly assigns administrative assistants to one of the following conditions: doing the job as it has always been done, having a computer performance monitoring device installed, receiving feedback about their performance on a weekly basis, or being given a say in how one's workload is structured and done. Which of the preceding conditions is an example of a *control group*?
a. Doing the job as it has always been done
b. Receiving feedback on a weekly basis
c. Having a computer performance monitoring device installed
d. Being given a say in how one's workload is structured and done

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-91
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 59
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

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95) A professor wants to determine whether her students perform better on mid-term examinations if they write their exam alone or in a group. To experimentally investigate this possibility, she randomly assigns half of her students to write their mid-term in the regular class setting (as a group) and randomly assigns the other half of her students to write their mid-term individually in private cubicles in the university's testing centre. Which of these conditions is the *experimental group*?
a. The group of students writing in the classroom
b. The group of students writing individually in the testing centre
c. Both groups of students as they are a part of the professor's experiment
d. Neither of the groups of students as they did not consent to this study

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-92
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 59
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

96) The group that receives the manipulation is called the
a. experimental group.
b. dependent group.
c. independent group.
d. control group.

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-93
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 59
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

97) What type of research design involves one group of participants being assigned to the experimental condition and another group of different participants assigned to the control condition?
a. Within-subject design
b. Correlational design
c. Between-subject design
d. Randomized design

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-105
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 59

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Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

98) Dr. Black wants to study how caffeine consumption affects memory. He gives his sample a memory test to establish their baseline abilities and then has them drink several caffeinated beverages, followed by another memory test. What type of research design is Dr. Black using?
a. Within-subject design
b. Correlational design
c. Between-subject design
d. Randomized design

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-106
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 59
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

99) Dr. Trawma wants to study whether psychotherapy, cognitive-behavioural therapy, or systematic desensitization is better at reducing his patients' anxiety due to post-traumatic stress disorder. The dependent variable in this study is
a. post-traumatic stress disorder.
b. the type of therapy.
c. the patients' levels of anxiety.
d. systematic desensitization.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-86
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 59–60
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

100) The variable that an experimenter assesses or measures is called the
a. dependent variable.
b. independent variable.
c. confounding variable.
d. causal variable.

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-94
Diff: 1
Type: MC

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Page Ref: 59–60
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

101) An administrator believes that the placement of motivational posters on the walls in classrooms of academic buildings will lead to increased grade-point averages at his school. To test his theory, in one of the academic buildings he randomly assigns certain classrooms to have the posters while others do not. None of the remaining four buildings on campus have any posters placed in their classrooms. What is the independent variable in this study?
a. Classroom wall hangings
b. Gender of the student
c. Academic institution
d. Grade-point average

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-95
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 59–60
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

102) Medical researchers want to determine if hypnosis is better at pain control than either a sugar pill (placebo) or motivating instructions. The researcher randomly assigns participants to the three groups and determines how long they can keep their hands in a bowl of ice water. What is the manipulated variable?
a. Hypnosis
b. Instructions
c. Sugar pill
d. Pain control group

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-96
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 59–60
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

103) Suppose a researcher wants to determine if the size of the observing crowd to some emergency situation is relevant to whether the victim will receive help. The researcher randomly assigns participants to one of three groups: no other bystanders, one other bystander, or four other bystanders. When an emergency is then staged, the researcher measures how long it takes the participant to help the victim. In this study, what is the independent variable?

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a. Number of bystanders
b. The group with four other bystanders
c. The group with one other bystander
d. The group with no other bystanders

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-97
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 59–60
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

104) Suppose a researcher wants to see if those students who highlight their textbook as they read will perform better on the psychology mid-term compared to those students who do not highlight. What is the dependent variable?
a. Psychology mid-term score
b. Highlighting of text
c. No highlighting of text
d. Grade-point average

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-98
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 59–60
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

105) A medical doctor believes that the presence of aromatherapy will reduce the anxiety of first-time mothers-to-be during labour and will increase their reported satisfaction with their care at his hospital. He randomly assigns mothers to give birth in a room either with or without aromatherapy. What is the independent variable in this example?
a. Room environment
b. Number of previous birthing experiences
c. Anxiety level during labour
d. Satisfaction with hospital care

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-99
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 59–60
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

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106) Suppose children watch an adult display physical violence toward a blown-up clown doll in a room full of toys, followed by either a stern scolding or praise by another adult. The child is then left in the room of toys, and the researchers watch to see if the child models any of the aggressive behaviour. Children who witnessed the scolded adult don't act aggressively, either because they did not learn the aggressive behaviour or they learned that aggressive behaviour is punished. What is the independent variable?
a. Modelled behaviour vs. blocked learning
b. Aggressive behaviour
c. Whether the model was praised or punished
d. Time left among the toys

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-103
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 59–60
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

107) Suppose children watch an adult display physical violence toward a blown-up clown doll in a room full of toys, followed by either a stern scolding or praise by another adult. The child is then left in the room of toys, and the researchers watch to see if the child models any of the aggressive behaviour. Children who witnessed the scolded adult don't act aggressively, either because they did not learn the aggressive behaviour or they learned that aggressive behaviour is punished. What is the dependent variable?
a. Modelled behaviour vs. blocked learning
b. Aggressive behaviour
c. Whether the model was praised or punished
d. Time left among the toys.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-104
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 59–60
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

108) Any difference between experimental and control groups other than the independent variable is called a _____ variable.
a. dependent
b. confounding
c. placebo
d. nocebo

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Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-87
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 60
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

109) In an experiment, a researcher wants to avoid the presence of
a. confounding variables.
b. dependent variables.
c. random assignment.
d. independent variables.

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-100
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 60
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

110) A professor wants to determine whether her students perform better on mid-term examinations if they write their exam alone or in a group. To experimentally investigate this possibility, she randomly assigns half of her students to write their mid-term in the regular class setting (as a group) and randomly assigns the other half of her students to write their mid-term individually in private cubicles in the university's testing centre. Which of the following is a potential confound for this study?
a. The students assigned to the control or experimental groups
b. The mid-term exam scores
c. Memory cues linked to the classroom setting
d. The amount of time required to write the exam

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-101
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 60
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

111) Suppose children watch an adult display physical violence toward a blown-up clown doll in a room full of toys, followed by either a stern scolding or praise by another adult. The child is then left in the room of toys, and the researchers watch to see if the

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child models any of the aggressive behaviour. Children who witnessed the scolded adult don't act aggressively, either because they did not learn the aggressive behaviour or they learned that aggressive behaviour is punished. What is the confounding variable?
a. Modelled behaviour versus blocked learning
b. Aggressive behaviour
c. Whether the model was praised or punished
d. Time left among the toys

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-102
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 60
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

112) In order to assess chronic worrying, a researcher examines the number of times a participant reports worrying for more than one hour a day for three weeks in a row. This evaluation of worrying is an example of
a. an independent variable.
b. the experimenter expectancy bias.
c. a within-subject design.
d. an operational definition.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-107
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 60
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

113) One researcher defines aggressive behaviour in kids as instances of punching and kicking. Another researcher defines aggressive behaviour in kids as any instance of hitting, kicking, biting, pushing, yelling, screaming, name-calling, scratching, etc. Both researchers conduct observational studies of kids on the playground at recess. These two researchers may find different results in their studies mainly due to
a. different experimental conditions.
b. use of different samples of participants.
c. differences in their operational definitions of aggression.
d. the experimenter expectancy bias.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-108
Diff: 3

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Type: MC
Page Ref: 60
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

114) The placebo and Rosenthal effects are examples of _____ in experimental research.
a. dependent variables
b. independent variables
c. false variables
d. confounding variables

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-111
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 60–63
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

115) Tanya is a therapist who sells subliminal message tapes to help people stop smoking. She designs a study where one group gets the subliminal messages on their tapes and the other group does not. She finds that both groups had about an equal success rate in quitting smoking after treatment. Which of the following explains her results?
a. Nocebo effect
b. Placebo effect
c. Confounding variables
d. Experimenter expectancy effect

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-109
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 61–63
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

116) One difficulty in conducting medical research is that participants often assume that any treatment will be effective in alleviating their symptoms. Therefore, a researcher has to design an experiment that measures the influence of
a. the nocebo effect.
b. the file drawer problem.
c. the placebo effect.
d. medical confounds.

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Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-110
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 61–63
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

117) Who was responsible for one of the first historical tests of what later became known as the placebo effect?
a. John B. Watson
b. Benjamin Franklin
c. Wilhelm von Osten
d. Robert Rosenthal

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-112
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 62–63
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

118) Harm resulting from the mere expectation of harm refers to the
a. expectancy effect.
b. hindsight effect.
c. placebo effect.
d. nocebo effect.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-113
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 63
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

119) The practice of voodoo capitalizes on which psychological effect?
a. Expectancy effect
b. Hindsight effect
c. Placebo effect
d. Nocebo effect

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-114
Diff: 1
Type: MC

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Page Ref: 63
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

120) In order to avoid the _____, experiments should be conducted in a double-blind fashion.
a. Rosenthal effect
b. hindsight effect
c. placebo effect
d. nocebo effect

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-115
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 63–64
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

121) The _____ refers to the phenomenon in which researchers' hypotheses lead them to unintentionally bias the outcome of a study.
a. nocebo effect
b. placebo effect
c. hindsight effect
d. experimenter expectancy effect

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-116
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 63–64
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

122) How does conducting a double-blind study attempt to remedy the experimenter expectancy effect?
a. The experimenter and the participant both know what condition the participant is assigned to.
b. The experimenter does not know but the participant does know what condition the participant is assigned to.
c. The experimenter knows but the participant does not know what condition the participant is assigned to.
d. Neither the experimenter nor the participant knows what condition the participant is assigned to.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-117

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Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 63–64
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

123) Keeping both the participants and researchers unaware of the constituent groups (experimental or control) utilizes what research technique?
a. Hindsight
b. Single-blind
c. Nocebo
d. Double-blind

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-118
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 63–64
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

124) The experimenter expectancy effect is related to _____, where researchers may find evidence to support their hypotheses even when these hypotheses are wrong.
a. the confirmation bias
b. the placebo effect
c. the hindsight bias
d. illusory correlation

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-119
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 63–64
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

125) Which historical example was one of the first demonstrations of the experimenter expectancy effect?
a. Mesmer and his magnetized trees
b. Clever Hans and his mathematical abilities
c. Prefrontal lobotomy cures for depression
d. Ancient African voodoo practices

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-120
Diff: 2

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Type: MC
Page Ref: 63–64
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

126) Samantha signs up for a psychology experiment and is told that the study involves people's study habits by themselves or in groups. She is assigned to an individual study room and given a packet of materials to study. She also notices that she can hear music through speakers in the room and wonders whether the experiment is really about whether music distracts people while they are studying. She decides to try even harder to study the material she was given and ignore the music. This example best demonstrates the concept of
a. the Rosenthal effect.
b. demand characteristics.
c. experimenter expectancy effects.
d. the placebo effect.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-121
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 64–65
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

127) _____ represent(s) cues that participants pick up from the study that allow them to generate guesses regarding the researcher's hypothesis.
a. Cueing effects
b. Participant observation
c. Unobtrusive observation
d. Demand characteristics

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-122
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 64–65
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

128) To avoid demand characteristics, researchers frequently use _____ to keep their participants unaware of the purpose of the experiment.
a. random selection
b. placebos
c. double-blind designs
d. deception

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Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-123
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 64–65
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

129) Suppose a researcher invites an individual participant to a sleep laboratory, but he refuses to fall asleep. Hours go by and the researcher cannot understand why the participant won't sleep. In the morning, a very tired participant asks if the real purpose of the study was to observe his reaction to having a rat in the bed with him. That the participant purposefully stayed awake thinking this was the nature of the study demonstrates
a. demand characteristics.
b. participant observation.
c. overt observation.
d. covert observation.

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-124
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 64–65
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

130) Which ethical requirement of research was not present in the Tuskegee experiment, where nearly 400 African-American men were exposed to syphilis and denied treatment for its symptoms?
a. Informed consent
b. Anonymity
c. Confidentiality
d. Mandatory medical treatment

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-129
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 66–68
Topic: Tuskegee: A Shameful Moral Tale & Ethical Guidelines for Human Research
Skill: Factual

131) Telling research participants what is involved in a study before asking them to participate is called
a. informed consent.

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b. anonymity.
c. confidentiality.
d. ethics.

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-128
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 67–68
Topic: Ethical Guidelines for Human Research
Skill: Factual

132) What is the purpose of an institutional review board?
a. To hinder the research process by placing unnecessary hurdles in the way of researchers
b. To help protect the rights and dignity of the research participants
c. To encourage the use of deception in medical and psychological research with humans
d. To help protect the university from lawsuits from unhappy research participants

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-131
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 67–68
Topic: Ethical Guidelines for Human Research
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

133) Psychological researchers must often carefully weigh the potential scientific benefits of their research against
a. insurance costs.
b. the potential danger to participants.
c. long-term goals of society.
d. short-term goals of society.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-134
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 67–68
Topic: Ethical Guidelines for Human Research
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

134) The use of deception in psychological research is unjustified when
a. the researchers could not have performed the study without the deception.
b. the use of deception does not negatively affect the rights of the participant.

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c. the research involves medical or therapeutic interventions.
d. participants may pick up on demand characteristics about the study.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-130
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 67–69
Topic: Ethical Guidelines for Human Research
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

135) The use of deception is justified by ethics review boards in all of the following circumstances except when
a. researchers could not have performed the study without deception.
b. the research does not involve a medical or therapeutic intervention.
c. participants might not agree to participate unless deception is used.
d. the use of deception does not negatively impact the rights of the participant.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-132
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 67–69
Topic: Ethical Guidelines for Human Research
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

136) Following the completion of a study, researchers use a process called _____ to inform their participants what the study was about and explain the hypotheses in nontechnical language.
a. informed consent
b. debriefing
c. experimenter expectancy
d. ethical review

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-133
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 68
Topic: Ethical Guidelines for Human Research
Skill: Factual

137) Which of the following is not a criticism that animal rights activists have about conducting animal research?
a. Animal studies have limited external validity.
b. The benefits of animal research do not outweigh the costs of harming animals.

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c. Ethical review is substandard and is not concerned with treating animals humanely.
d. Animal research should not be used to answer questions concerning human functioning.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-135
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 68–69
Topic: Ethical Issues in Animal Research
Skill: Factual

138) What is the authors' position on the use of animal research in psychology?
a. All animal research must be ended as soon as is possible.
b. It is more desirable to harm animals than to harm humans in the research process.
c. Results from animal research cannot inform us of how the same phenomenon occur with humans.
d. Animal research provides important insights but also comes with costs in terms of death and suffering of these subjects.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-136
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 68–69
Topic: Ethical Issues in Animal Research
Skill: Factual

139) The application of mathematics to describing and analyzing data is called
a. statistics.
b. significance.
c. central tendency.
d. dispersion.

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-137
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 69
Topic: Statistics: The Language of Psychological Research
Skill: Factual

140) A university president asks her psychology department chair if the university has more male or more female undergraduate psychology majors. What measure of central tendency is she asking about?

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a. Range
b. Mode
c. Median
d. Mean

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-138
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 70
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

141) A British literature instructor examines the number of class periods his students have missed by mid-terms and has the following data: 1, 0, 10, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 5, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1. What is the median for this data set?
a. 2.5
b. 0
c. 1.68
d. 1

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-139
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 70
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

142) A British literature instructor examines the number of class periods his students have missed by mid-terms and has the following data: 1, 0, 10, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 5, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1. What is the mode for this data set?
a. 2.5
b. 0
c. 10
d. 1

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-140
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 70
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

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143) Which measure of central tendency is used when asking about national income levels, wherein 50 percent of the population makes more than this amount and 50 percent of the population makes less?
a. Range
b. Mean
c. Mode
d. Median

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-143
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 70
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

144) Which measure of central tendency is used when you are asked what is the most number of cigarettes you smoked in a day over the past week?
a. Range
b. Mean
c. Mode
d. Median

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-141
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 70
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

145) The _____ reflects the middle score in a data set, whereas the _____ reflects the most frequent score.
a. mean; mode
b. mode; median
c. mean; median
d. median; mode

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-145
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 70
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Factual

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146) Which measure of central tendency uses all the available data?
a. Mean
b. Median
c. Mode
d. Standard deviation

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-151
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 70
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Factual

147) Measures of _____ reflect how loosely or tightly bunched scores are in a distribution, whereas measures of _____ reflect where the group of scores tends to cluster.
a. mode; mean
b. central tendency; median
c. variability; central tendency
d. central tendency; mean

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-142
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 70–71
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Factual

148) When a distribution is skewed, which of the following descriptive statistics would offer the best measure of central tendency?
a. Mean
b. Median
c. Standard deviation
d. Range

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-144
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 70–71
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

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149) Suppose in a classroom of students you hear a few watches chime at the top of the hour, then more watches chime, then a few again. Not one watch chimed with any other, but likely the most chimes occurred at the true top of the hour. What could you say about the distribution of watch chimes in the classroom?
a. The distribution is normally distributed.
b. The distribution is positively skewed.
c. The distribution is negatively skewed.
d. The distribution is inversely skewed.

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-146
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 70–71
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

150) Suppose in your kitchen you watch the popcorn kernels pop in the popper. A few kernels pop early, a few kernels pop late, but most pop in between. What could you say about the distribution of kernel popping?
a. The distribution is normally distributed.
b. The distribution is positively skewed.
c. The distribution is negatively skewed.
d. The distribution is inversely skewed.

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-147
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 70–71
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

151) Suppose in a classroom of students some arrive early to class, but most students arrive just moments before class begins, and no one comes in after class has started. What could you say about the distribution of student arrival to class?
a. The distribution is normally distributed.
b. The distribution is positively skewed.
c. The distribution is negatively skewed.
d. The distribution is inversely skewed.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-148
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 70–71

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Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

152) Suppose at the movie theatre you observe that a few patrons arrive early, but most arrive just moments before the movie begins, and no one arrives late. What could you say about the distribution of patron arrivals at the theatre?
a. The distribution is normally distributed.
b. The distribution is positively skewed.
c. The distribution is negatively skewed.
d. The distribution is inversely skewed.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-149
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 70–71
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

153) Most people in general are quite happy, but there are some instances of mild depression, fewer cases of moderate depression, and even fewer cases of severe depression. What could you say about the distribution of depression in the general population?
a. The distribution is normally distributed.
b. The distribution is positively skewed.
c. The distribution is negatively skewed.
d. The distribution is inversely skewed.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-150
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 70–71
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

154) If I wanted to determine, on average, how far apart any one score is from another, I should use a measure of
a. central tendency.
b. correlation.
c. statistical significance.
d. variability.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-152
Diff: 2

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Type: MC
Page Ref: 70–71
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Factual

155) Which measure of dispersion uses all the available data?
a. Mean
b. Median
c. Range
d. Standard deviation

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-153
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 70–71
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Factual

156) Which descriptive statistic is least likely to be influenced by the presence of skewness?
a. Standard deviation
b. Mean
c. Median
d. Range

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-156
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 70–71
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

157) This simplest measure of variability is the
a. standard deviation.
b. range.
c. mode.
d. mean.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-154
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 71
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?

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Skill: Factual

158) Which measure of variability uses only two data points?
a. Standard deviation
b. Range
c. Variance
d. Median

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-155
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 71
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Factual

159) This mathematical method allows researchers to determine whether they can generalize findings from a sample to the full population.
a. Standard deviation
b. Descriptive statistics
c. Inferential statistics
d. Differential statistics

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-157
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 71
Topic: Inferential Statistics: Testing Hypothesis
Skill: Factual

160) A researcher wishes to generalize his findings beyond the people at the organization he is studying in Alberta. He wants to attempt to show that the findings apply to all people who work in a similar type of organization throughout Canada. He should use _____ to analyze his data.
a. inferential statistics
b. correlational statistics
c. logical statistics
d. descriptive statistics

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-158
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 71
Topic: Inferential Statistics: Testing Hypotheses

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Skill: Applied/Conceptual

161) The term statistical significance implies that the results are
a. not likely due to chance.
b. valid.
c. extremely meaningful.
d. important.

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-162
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 71
Topic: Inferential Statistics: Testing Hypotheses
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

162) Increasing the sample size in a research study increases the chance of finding results that are _____ significant but not necessarily _____ significant.
a. practically; statistically
b. statistically; practically
c. descriptively; inferentially
d. inferentially; descriptively

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-159
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 71–72
Topic: Inferential Statistics: Testing Hypotheses
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

163) Dr. Loggins conducts a study examining the relationship between shoe size and scores on a math aptitude test in a sample of 15,000 young adults. He finds a significant negative correlation ($r = –.06$) between these two variables. What should he conclude from his data?
a. The smaller a person's feet, the better their math scores.
b. He found a statistically significant result that he can generalize to the population.
c. The practical significance of this finding is limited.
d. His results will allow him to reliably predict math scores from foot size.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-160
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 71–72
Topic: Inferential Statistics: Testing Hypotheses
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

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164) In sciences and social sciences, another term for real-world importance is
a. practical significance.
b. statistical significance.
c. inferential significance.
d. differential significance.

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-161
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 72
Topic: Inferential Statistics: Testing Hypotheses
Skill: Factual

165) A therapist wishes to show that his new therapy is a marked improvement over the current best available therapy. To do so, he examines the number of participants who improved with each. A total of 125 participants received his treatment (and 100 of them improved). A total of 80 participants received the alternative treatment (and 64 of them improved). What should the therapist conclude?
a. His treatment is superior because it included 125 people as opposed to 80.
b. His treatment is superior to the alternative because 100 is greater than 64.
c. His treatment is no better than the alternative because the percentages are the same.
d. His treatment is inferior because the percentages are the same.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-163
Diff: 3
Type: MC
Page Ref: 72–73
Topic: How People Lie with Statistics
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

166) The peer review process is designed to
a. make researchers feel bad when their article is not published.
b. identify flaws in a research study's methods, findings, and conclusions.
c. block alternative therapies from being made available to the general public.
d. place obstacles in front of people whose theories differ from mainstream science.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-164
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 73–74
Topic: Becoming a Peer Reviewer

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Skill: Factual

167) The purpose of a peer reviewer is to act as
a. critical thinker.
b. scientific gatekeeper.
c. a hurdle.
d. an obstacle.

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-165
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 73–74
Topic: Becoming a Peer Reviewer
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

168) The general public is often misled by discussions of research in the media because
a. most reporters are lazy and attempting to do as little as possible in their jobs.
b. most reporters are actively working to bias the public against scientific research.
c. most reporters are not trained in understanding research or how to accurately communicate about it.
d. most reporters are not fair and balanced in their reporting of the facts.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-167
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 75
Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media
Skill: Factual

169) Which of the following factors should not be strongly considered when evaluating the legitimacy of psychological reports in the media?
a. The source of the claim
b. The reputation of the researcher
c. Sharpening
d. Leveling

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-168
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 75
Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media
Skill: Factual

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170) Imagine you are doing a project for class on evaluating the effectiveness of different treatments for anxiety disorders. You begin your project by searching for resources on the Internet. Which of the following sources should not be considered a source of credible information?
a. Canadian Psychological Association website
b. Link to a meta-analysis on anxiety treatments
c. Madame Chloe's ICureScaredPeople.com
d. An article in Scientific American magazine

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-169
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 75
Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

171) A major limitation in reading about the results of psychological research in the newspaper is that
a. reporters provide too much detailed information about the research study that the general public cannot comprehend in their articles.
b. reporters create controversy where none exists by treating scientific evidence and dissenter's biased opinions as equally compelling.
c. reporters are so well trained to discuss research that they cannot easily communicate about it with the average layperson.
d. reporters do not know how to identify experts to interview for many of their stories and end up unintentionally misleading the public.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-170
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 75
Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media
Skill: Factual

172) The appearance of scientific controversy where none exists resulting from "balanced coverage" of a topic (i.e., ESP) is referred to as
a. an illusory correlation.
b. pseudosymmetry.
c. the nocebo effect.
d. a demand characteristics.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-171
Diff: 2

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Type: MC
Page Ref: 75
Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media
Skill: Factual

173) A key factor to consider when reading about the results of a study on the Internet, in a newspaper, or in a news magazine is to
a. determine how well it fits with what others have told you in the past.
b. rely on your common sense or "gut" intuition.
c. consider the source of the information.
d. None of the above

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-172
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 75
Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media
Skill: Factual

174) The media tries to balance its coverage of controversial topics to create _____, the appearance of a scientific controversy where none exists.
a. media bullying
b. canalization
c. pseudoscience
d. pseudosymmetry

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-173
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 75
Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media
Skill: Factual

175) _____ occurs when the media presents balanced coverage on a topic (e.g., ESP) that is superficial and makes it seem like there is a scientific controversy where none exists.
a. Pseudoscience
b. Pseudosymmetry
c. The Ganzfeld technique
d. Positive impression management

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-173
Diff: 1

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Type: MC
Page Ref: 75
Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media
Skill: Factual

176) _____ occurs when you read about a psychological study in the newspaper and notice that the report tends to minimize the central purpose of the study.
a. Sharpening
b. Source discrediting
c. Leveling
d. Balancing

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-174
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 75
Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media
Skill: Factual

177) _____ occurs when you read about a psychological study in the newspaper and notice that the gist or central message of a study seems to be exaggerated.
a. Sharpening
b. Source discrediting
c. Leveling
d. Balancing

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-175
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 75
Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media
Skill: Factual

178) If you were to read about a psychological study in each of the following magazines, in which source should you place more confidence that the study was presented accurately?
a. Scientific American Mind
b. Vogue
c. National Enquirer
d. People

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-176
Diff: 1

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Type: MC
Page Ref: 75
Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media
Skill: Factual

179) Perceptions of events outside the known channels of sensation are referred to as
a. revelations.
b. intuitions.
c. extrasensory perceptions.
d. transverse readings.

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-177
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 76
Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities
Skill: Factual

180) The belief that one can detect the presence of objects or people that are hidden from view is referred to as
a. a revelation.
b. telepathy.
c. precognition.
d. clairvoyance.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-178
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 76
Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities
Skill: Factual

181) The belief that one has the ability to read other people's minds is referred to as
a. a revelation.
b. telepathy.
c. precognition.
d. clairvoyance.

Answer: b
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-179
Diff: 1
Type: MC

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Page Ref: 76
Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities
Skill: Factual

182) In the 1930s, J.B. Rhine at Duke University began to study extrasensory abilities using _____ cards, which consisted of five unique symbols (wavy lines, a star, a circle, a plus, and a square).
a. Ganzfeld
b. Geller
c. Randi
d. Zener

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-180
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 76
Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities
Skill: Factual

183) Although J.B. Rhine's Zener card studies produced curious findings, the main problem involved
a. no prior hypothesis.
b. a lack of peer review.
c. falsifiability.
d. replication.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-181
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 76–77
Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities
Skill: Factual

184) The results from J.B. Rhine's studies using Zener cards at Duke University in the 1930s were challenged because subjects could
a. guess the card based on the behaviour of the card reader.
b. guess the order of the cards over time.
c. see the card in a reflection off Rhine's spectacles.
d. see through the cards since they were so worn down.

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-182

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Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 76–77
Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities
Skill: Factual

185) Researchers will likely use the _____ to reduce background noise and increase the sensitively to ESP signals, transmitted by a sender.
a. Honorton experiment
b. Geller design
c. Rhine design
d. Ganzfeld experiment

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-183
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 76–77
Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities
Skill: Factual

186) What core aspect of the scientific method was used to discount Bem's (2011) claims that he had found scientific proof of precognition?
a. The results were not replicable.
b. There were experimenter effects.
c. Participants picked up on demand characteristics.
d. Ad hoc hypotheses and non-falsifiable claims

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-184
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 77
Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

187) Mentalists who specialize in psychological magic may offer clients a _____, which refers to the art of persuading someone you've just met that you know all about them.
a. karmic reading
b. cosmic forecast
c. spiritual prediction
d. cold reading

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Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-186
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 78
Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities
Skill: Factual

188) Which of the following is not a trick that makes psychic claims seem more believable?
a. Lack of attention to failed psychic predictions
b. Use of cold reading techniques
c. Citing research conducted using scientific methods
d. Use of multiple end points

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-187
Diff: 1
Type: MC
Page Ref: 78
Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities
Skill: Factual

189) An example of the sleight of tongue technique used in cold reading is a statement such as
a. "You've recently been struggling with some tough decisions in life."
b. "I'm sensing that someone with the letter M or N has been important in your life lately."
c. "Has your father been ill? What about your mother? Hmm I sense that someone in your family is ill or concerned about getting ill."
d. "I believe you have a piece of clothing, like an old dress or blouse, that you haven't worn in years but have kept for sentimental value."

Answer: c
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-188
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 78–79
Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

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190) An example of the use of population stereotypes in cold reading is a statement such as
a. "You've recently been struggling with some tough decisions in life."
b. "I'm sensing that someone with the letter M or N has been important in your life lately."
c. "Has your father been ill? What about your mother? Hmm I sense that someone in your family is ill or concerned about getting ill."
d. "I believe you have a piece of clothing, like an old dress or blouse, that you haven't worn in years but have kept for sentimental value."

Answer: d
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-189
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 78–79
Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

191) An example of the stock spiel technique used in cold reading is a statement such as
a. "You've recently been struggling with some tough decisions in life."
b. "I'm sensing that someone with the letter M or N has been important in your life lately."
c. "Has your father been ill? What about your mother? Hmm I sense that someone in your family is ill or concerned about getting ill."
d. "I believe you have a piece of clothing, like an old dress or blouse, that you haven't worn in years but have kept for sentimental value."

Answer: a
Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.1-190
Diff: 2
Type: MC
Page Ref: 78–79
Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

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Chapter 2: RESEARCH METHODS
Fill in the Blank Questions

1) If a researcher investigated the topic of aggression by simply recording instances of aggression on a school playground, in a place of business, in a nightclub, and in many other everyday settings, he or she would be using the research design of naturalistic observation.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-1
Diff: 1
Page Ref: 47
Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In the Wild"
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

2) Random selection (or random sampling) is the most important part of ensuring the generalizability of one's results to the general population.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-2
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 49–50
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Factual

3) Dr. Barrios is examining the relationship between student scores on a practice test in his senior-level class with their actual performance, with different questions, on his first exam. If there is consistency or stability in these scores, Dr. Barrios would be able to say that reliability exists.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-3
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 51
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Factual

4) An important concern in research is that people will respond in a manner that conveys a specific impression rather than in a way that reflects his or her true behaviour. When people do this to make themselves appear more skilled than they really are, they are engaging in the response set of positive impression management.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-4
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 52
Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

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5) The degree of statistical association between two variables is the focus of correlational designs.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-5
Diff: 1
Page Ref: 53
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Factual

6) The major advantage of a correlational design over a naturalistic observation or a case study design is that a correlational design allows us to make predictions (or make predictions about future events or describe and make predictions about behaviour).

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-7
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 54
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

7) According to the authors, many examples of superstitious behaviour are the result of illusory correlation.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-6
Diff: 3
Page Ref: 56
Topic: Correlational Designs
Skill: Factual

8) Causal inferences are only possible with a(n) experimental design.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-8
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 58
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

9) The ability to state that differences in the conditions of the independent variable led to the observed differences in the dependent variable is lessened when a confounding variable is present in one's research design.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-9
Diff: 3
Page Ref: 60
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

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10) One important limitation of the experimental design is that when research participants know what condition they have been assigned to, this knowledge, rather than the independent variable, may be the cause of the differences observed in the dependent variable. This is known as the placebo (nocebo is also correct) effect.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-10
Diff: 1
Page Ref: 61–63
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

11) When neither the experimenter nor the participant have any knowledge of the experimental condition to which the participant has been assigned, we say that this is a double-blind study.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-11
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 63
Topic: Experimental Designs
Skill: Factual

12) In most experimental and correlational studies, the researcher is required to obtain the participant's informed consent.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-12
Diff: 1
Page Ref: 67–68
Topic: Ethical Guidelines for Human Research
Skill: Factual

13) If a professor gave an exam and the entire class scored within the C range, this would be similar to the rating error known as error of central tendency (or central tendency error).

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-13
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 70
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

14) Dr. Friesz asks his research assistant to gather information on how his data are clustering together on the variable, average daily temperature for December. He is asking for a measure of central tendency.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-14
Diff: 2

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Page Ref: 70
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

15) If a statistician asks you, his assistant, to calculate the middle score from a data set, he is asking you to determine the value of the median.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-15
Diff: 1
Page Ref: 70
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

16) The preferred measure of dispersion in descriptive statistics is the standard deviation.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-16
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 71
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

17) The goal of inferential statistics is to apply or generalize our results to other similar samples.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-17
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 71
Topic: Inferential Statistics: Testing Hypotheses
Skill: Factual

18) Before one's research is published in a scientific journal, it must be evaluated in terms of its accuracy and contribution to the field. This evaluation is referred to as peer review.

Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-18
Diff: 1
Page Ref: 73–74
Topic: Becoming a Peer Reviewer
Skill: Factual

19) Jay is writing an article for the school newspaper about student attendance. His main point is that during the final semester of one's senior year, a student is more likely to miss school. Data obtained from his principal indicates that on any given day 17 percent of the senior class is absent (compared with 12 percent of juniors, 13 percent of sophomores, and 16 percent of freshmen). His headline reads "Senioritis: A Real Phenomenon." He has engaged in use of the misleading tool of leveling.

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Question ID: Lil 3ce 2.3-19
Diff: 3
Page Ref: 75
Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media
Skill: Applied/Conceptual

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