Psychology (Canadian) 2nd edition Feist Test Bank

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

1) One day, after their psychology class, Olivia and Hannah are talking about dreaming. Most mornings Olivia doesn't remember any of her dreams, but occasionally she has vivid recollections when she wakes. Hannah says she has the same experience and wonders why. When they talk to friends about the phenomenon, they notice a pattern related to the stress of the previous day. They verbalize this pattern as, "If someone feels stressed out over something one day, she is more likely to remember her dreams the following day." Olivia and Hannah have just formed a
   A) hypothesis.
   B) valid statement.
   C) scientific attitude.
   D) hindsight.

   Answer: A

2) Andrew has taught his dog to do a number of tricks. On command, his dog can sit, beg, roll over, fetch, and "speak." Andrew tells his friend Jacob that if a dog can learn all of these tricks and a cat cannot, then dogs must be smarter than cats. Jacob is impressed with the dog's tricks, but he's also convinced that his own cat is extremely smart. He tells Andrew that if a cat refuses to do all the silly tricks a dog does, then the cat is smarter than the dog: It isn't that the cat can't learn the tricks, it's that the cat is too smart to be pushed around. Whose hypothesis is right?
   A) We don't know who's right without conducting research.
   B) Neither statement is a hypothesis, because neither Andrew nor Jacob is a scientist.
   C) Andrew's.
   D) Jacob's.

   Answer: A

3) Adira is driving to work when she sees a car fire at the side of a busy highway. She considers stopping, but then thinks that in the age of cell phones, and with so many cars passing by, someone must already have called the police. She passes the fire by. The next day, she sees an article in the newspaper about the person who had the car fire. He says, he was astonished that nobody stopped to try to help him. The reaction Adira and the other drivers had produced was a
   A) placebo effect.
   B) scientific principle.
   C) demand characteristic.
   D) diffusion of responsibility.

   Answer: D

4) Sarah has just moved to a new city, where she works the night shift at the local hospital. On her way home from work, she walks through a park with a high crime rate. Sarah reasons that she is safe, because there are always a lot of people around. According to the research conducted by Darley and Latané, Sarah is
   A) correct; there is safety in numbers, and as long as the park is crowded, she's safe.
   B) mistaken; the more people she encounters in any given situation, the higher the likelihood one of them will attack her.
   C) mistaken; the more people, the less likely any one of them would help her in an emergency.
   D) correct; the more people, the less chance that Sarah will even be noticed.

   Answer: C

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5) Zhuang is trying to decide which major he should choose in college. His older brother notes that Zhuang is always analyzing how things work, what causes things to happen, and then predicts what will happen in the future, so maybe he should become a scientist. Zhuang's brother has recognized that science is

A) a process more than a product.
B) content to observe the assumptions of authorities on any topic.
C) an isolated study that does not take into account what has happened with previous work.
D) not very structured.

Answer: A

6) Hailie is writing a psychology research paper. She has collected research from the past three decades, which her professor says is fine. What is confusing for Hailie is that her articles say different things. She finally asks you why all of the research has been published if some of it is obviously wrong. You tell her that

A) scientists rarely work together or review previous research, which can leave publications in disagreement with each other.
B) part of the scientific process is testing and retesting a theory, to see if everyone reaches the same results each time; if they don't, the research may not agree.
C) truth and reality are in the eyes of the beholder.
D) there is no review process in scientific publication; if someone writes well enough, the article will be published, regardless of its validity.

Answer: B

7) Kathy is uncomfortable with some of the things she's learning in her science classes, and she becomes convinced that many scientists are just buying in to the theories they've been taught and perpetuating inaccurate information in their own research. In reality,

A) she's right. At least 75 percent of the information published in journals is believed to be inaccurate.
B) theories are modified only if someone with a great deal of research experience suggests they should be.
C) she's right. We have no idea how much of the information we rely on as fact is accurate.
D) theories are tested, modified, and then tested again by additional research; if they're inaccurate, they're discarded.

Answer: D

8) Thea is taking a Social Psychology class and is asked to come up with a hypothesis. She decides to see if opposites do in fact attract. On campus the next day, she notices how many people in couples seem to be opposites. When Thea arrives in class with her hypothesis, she mentions it to Melaina, who sits next to her. Melaina is surprised. She says, "My roommate suggested I see if 'birds of a feather' really 'flock together,' and they sure seemed to!" Both Melaina and Thea have found evidence for their hypotheses. What principle is affecting the reasoning of each?

A) Hindsight
B) Diffusion of responsibility
C) Bystander apathy
D) Theory of social impact

Answer: A

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9) For her experimental psychology class, Kristen has developed the hypothesis that intelligent people are more stressed out. Kristen's teacher tells her she needs to use operational definitions for her variables. This means that she needs to
   A) define which variables are independent and which are dependent.
   B) explain what procedures she will use to collect her data.
   C) define which behaviours or qualities differentiate one person's intelligence from the next person's, and define the behaviours she associates with *stressed out.*
   D) use self-report measures as part of her experiment.

Answer: C

10) Nathaniel is designing an experiment: He wants to learn how much time other students at his university spend studying for their art history exams. He decides to use a self-report survey, but he knows that people might over- or underreport their study time, due to
   A) the social desirability bias.
   B) the hindsight bias.
   C) placebo effects.
   D) random assignment.

Answer: A

11) Ramon is studying bullying behaviour among elementary schoolchildren. He arranges to spend one day following around a class of children, making notes on their behaviour. Unfortunately, when he presents his research to his professor, his professor says that Ramon's data were compromised by the way he collected it. What did Ramon forget to do?
   A) He did not introduce himself to each student; that is, he failed to build rapport with his subjects.
   B) He did not introduce himself to the children as a person in authority; as a result, the children may not have paid enough attention to him throughout the day.
   C) He did not use unobtrusive measures, and his presence may have affected the children's behaviour.
   D) He forgot to take some kind of reward to thank the children for having him there.

Answer: C

12) Priscilla wants to design a study that will let her look at whether people with high self-esteem are more likely to leave an unsatisfying relationship than those with low self-esteem. The only problem is that she can't look inside people's heads to see their degree of self-esteem. What should be her *first* step?
   A) Find someone who has already studied self-esteem to work with.
   B) Find an assessment instrument that has already been used extensively by other researchers.
   C) Choose another topic.
   D) Create an operational definition that translates the abstract concept of self-esteem into something observable and measurable.

Answer: D

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13) Nahele has agreed to participate in a survey so he can receive extra credit in his psychology class. When he arrives, he is given a questionnaire that contains questions like "I enjoy playing team sports," "I often worry about getting things done," "I prefer to try new ways of doing things," and "I sometimes find it hard to trust other people." Measuring personality traits, one would most likely be using a(n) _____ research design.

A) correlational B) descriptive C) interview D) experimental

Answer: A

14) The psychologist Ann Rule spent a great deal of time with serial killer Ted Bundy after he was captured. She then wrote a best-selling book called *The Stranger Beside Me*, in which she described Bundy's life, experiences, and motivations. She also wrote about her own reactions to him; for example, "He certainly seemed to have made the most of his considerable assets. He was brilliant . . . handsome . . . [and his] treatment of me was the kind of old-world gallantry that he invariably showed toward any woman I ever saw him with, and I found it appealing." Though some say Rule's book is an important part of any posthumous research involving Bundy, case studies often have several drawbacks. What type of bias does the excerpt above suggest about Rule's approach to gathering and interpreting data?

A) She was more interested in getting published than in learning about Bundy.
B) She does not seem to be very objective about Bundy.
C) She failed to use formal survey methods in obtaining data.
D) Because he was already in jail, she was unable to do naturalistic observation.

Answer: B

15) Sitting in the park one sunny day, Chaim notices that people who are walking dogs smile at him more often than people without dogs. Chaim concludes that people who own dogs are happier than those who do not own dogs. Based on the principles of psychological research, what is the biggest problem with Chaim's conclusion?

A) Chaim did not operationalize *dog*.
B) Correlation does not prove causation; the association may be spurious.
C) Just because someone is walking a dog doesn't mean the person owns that dog.
D) Chaim did not observe people with cats before coming to his conclusion.

Answer: B

16) Lelani wants to know what percentage of all American college students receive financial aid their freshman year. She attends a two-year community college, to which many students commute to campus every day. She stands outside the dining hall one weekday evening and hands out surveys to every third person entering the hall for dinner. Her data will

A) be completely invalid, because evenings are never a good time to do research.
B) be valid and generalizable as long as she continues to stand there; her presence will compel people to return the surveys to her.
C) not be generalizable to all American college students, because she did not use a representative sample.
D) be valid and generalizable, because she used random sampling and a representative sample.

Answer: C

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17) Survey research uncovers a strong positive correlation between family size and parental patience. Which of the following conclusions can accurately be made?
A) Parents with large families learn to be more patient with their children.
B) Impatient parents have more children.
C) Children in large families are better behaved.
D) Patient parents have fewer children.
Answer: A

18) Ashley does a correlational study and learns that the less students study, the worse their grades are. She has gotten a strong _____ correlation.
A) There is no correlation.
B) positive
C) negative
D) scatterplot
Answer: B

19) Fred does a correlational study on shoe size and intelligence. He learns that the two variables are not related. Therefore, his correlation coefficient will be close to
A) -1
B) -10
C) +1
D) 0
Answer: D

20) If scientific research shows that there is a positive correlation between the number of bars in a city and the number of churches in a city, we know that
A) people who go to church are more likely to go to bars.
B) we can't make any assumptions, because correlation doesn't tell us about cause and effect.
C) people who go to church are more likely to go to bars and drinking makes people feel like going to church
D) drinking makes people feel like going to church.
Answer: B

21) Madison does a study to learn if drinking warm milk before one goes to bed shortens the time it takes one to get to sleep. In her study, the independent variable is
A) Madison.
B) the bed.
C) the time it takes to get to sleep.
D) the warm milk.
Answer: D

22) Madison does a study to find out if talking on a cell phone while driving increases drivers' ability to react quickly to unexpected events. In her study, the dependent variable is
A) the car.
B) Madison.
C) the time to react.
D) the cell phone.
Answer: C

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23) Stephanie conducts an experiment to learn if brunettes have more fun. She has three brunette female friends and three blonde female friends go to the same party and record how many times they are asked to dance. In her experiment, Stephanie has defined her _____ as the number of times the friends were asked to dance, and her _____ as hair colour.

A) independent variable; dependent variable
B) dependent variable; independent variable
C) extraneous variable; dependent variable
D) independent variable; extraneous variable

Answer: B

24) Stephanie conducts an experiment to learn if brunettes have more fun. She has three brunette female friends and three blonde female friends go to the same party and record how many times they are asked to dance. When Stephanie discovers that two of the three brunette friends in her experiment are terrible dancers, she realizes that her results may be invalid due to

A) the lack of redheads in the study.
B) a poor manipulation.
C) a fourth variable.
D) a confounding variable.

Answer: D

25) Matthew is conducting research to learn whether chewing peppermint gum during learning will improve recall if the participants are also chewing peppermint gum when they take a test. Matthew assigns the first 10 people who arrive to his experimental group. He assigns the last 10 people to his control group. What mistake has Matthew already made?

A) He didn't ask if anyone prefers cinnamon gum.
B) He failed to use random assignment.
C) He forgot to ask how old each of the subjects is.
D) He forgot that food (including gum) is always a confound.

Answer: B

26) Dr. Sesay is testing a new antidepressant. He carefully screens his subjects and assigns them to either the control group or the experimental group. He gives one group the new medication and the other one sugar pills that look exactly the same as the real medication. By doing this, he is hoping to control for _____ effects.

A) placebo
B) meta-analytical
C) scatterplot
D) correlational

Answer: A

27) Dr. Sesay is testing a new antidepressant. He gives the experimental group the new medication and the control group sugar pills that look exactly the same as the real medication. However, some of the people who are taking the sugar pills start to feel less depressed. What is the *most likely* explanation?

A) Dr. Sesay accidentally gave them the real antidepressants.
B) The subjects are secretly taking other antidepressants on the side.
C) Sugar relieves depression to some extent.
D) They expect to feel better, which makes them feel better.

Answer: D

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28) Dr. Sesay is testing a new antidepressant. He gives the experimental group the new medication and the control group sugar pills that look exactly the same as the real medication. He is excited about all the good he believes this new medication will do for people. When he gives his control group the sugar pills, he shows little emotion, but when he hands out the antidepressants, he grins at his participants. To control for _____, Dr. Sesay should use a _____ design instead.

A) placebo effects; correlational
B) experimenter expectancy effects; double-blind
C) placebo effects; double-blind
D) experimenter expectancy effects; correlational

Answer: B

29) Dr. Howard really wants her newly developed antianxiety medication to help people, but by smiling at the people who are getting the new drug and not at those who are getting the placebo, she is influencing her experimental subjects to respond differently than her control group subjects. In other words, she is unintentionally creating

A) placebo effects.
B) validity replication.
C) correlational effects.
D) experimenter expectancy effects.

Answer: D

30) In 1971, Phillip Zimbardo and colleagues conducted an experiment to learn about the power of roles. The subjects were randomly assigned to a "prisoner" group or a "guard" group. The guards were to do whatever they deemed necessary to maintain control. Less than two days into the experiment, one prisoner had a "nervous breakdown." Because the experimenters believed that the prisoner was trying to trick them into releasing him, they chided him for being weak and made him stay. If this experiment were done today, it would be in violation of the APA's ethical standards for informed consent, because

A) the study would be ethical if it were done today.
B) the participant was not allowed to leave freely without penalty.
C) the researchers lied about what they were studying.
D) it is unethical to study prison situations.

Answer: B

31) Stanley Milgram (1963) was interested in researching how far people would go in obeying an instruction if it involved harming another person. Stanley Milgram was interested in how easily ordinary people could be influenced into committing atrocities for example, Germans in WWII. He used deception in his study to make participant think they were giving shocks to the subject in the next room. Today, Milgram

A) would have to submit a research proposal to the Research Ethics Board at his university before he could start his study.
B) would have to change the experiment radically because he could not use deception in any research project today.
C) would be called a sociopath.
D) could conduct the exact same experiment in the same way

Answer: A

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32) Hanson, et al. (2009) examined whether the principles associated with effective treatments for general offenders (Risk-Need-Responsivity: RNR) also applied to sexual offender treatment. Based on a analysis of 23 recidivism outcome studies meeting basic criteria for study quality, the unweighted sexual and general recidivism rates for the treated sexual offenders were lower than the rates observed for the comparison groups. What type of study was used

A) mode.
B) meta-analysis.
C) case study.
D) correlational study.

Answer: B

33) Audrey knows that her bathroom scale consistently measures her weight as 3 kg lighter than the scale at Weight Watchers. You could say that her scale is _____ but not _____.

A) reliable; consistent
B) placebo; valid
C) valid; reliable
D) reliable; valid

Answer: D

34) Cheryl is doing a longitudinal study of growth of salmon at two different temperatures. In month nine, the fish in the warmer tank get sick. What should she do?

A) Throw out the data.
B) Treat the fish and continue the study for the full year.
C) Continue the study for the planned year.
D) Stop the research at the point where the fish got sick.

Answer: D

35) A researcher is interested in the effects of glucose on memory performance in preadolescent, obese boys. Memory performance would the _____ of interest for the researcher.

A) Independent variable
B) dependent variable
C) population
D) operational definition

Answer: C

36) "Given the spectrum of disorders within autism, what is the range of functioning?" This is an example of a question in a(n) _____ design.

A) meta-analysis
B) descriptive
C) experimental
D) correlational

Answer: B

37) Edward hires a statistician to analyze the results for his correlational analysis of exercise and well being. The statistician finds a correlation coefficient of -1.65. What should Edward do?

A) Fire the statistician. A correlation coefficient cannot be smaller than -1.00.
B) Report a strong negative correlation between exercise and well being.
C) Report a strong positive correlation between exercise and well being.
D) Report a weak correlation between exercise and well being.

Answer: A

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

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

1) If a research study found that career motivation was higher among recent immigrants to Canada than long-standing Canadian residents, most people might readily offer several reasonable explanations for this finding. However, if a study found that career motivation was higher among long-standing Canadian residents than recent immigrants to Canada, most people might generate an equally convincing set of explanations. This example demonstrates the problems associated with:
A) operational definitions.
B) theoretical predictions.
C) hypotheses.
D) hindsight bias.
Answer: D

2) Which of the following is true of human observation?
A) One of the advantages of human observation is that what we witness in one situation can be easily applied to all similar situations.
B) Our brain perceives events as accurately as the best available digital video equipment.
C) Our senses can be fooled with relative ease because of which our observations can lead us astray.
D) Generalizations based on our sensory experiences tend to be always correct.
Answer: C

3) One of the problems of after-the-fact or "hindsight" explanations is that:
A) they fail to provide a foundation on which further scientific study can occur.
B) there are many ways of explaining past events, without overemphasizing validity.
C) they are usually too theoretically complex and sophisticated.
D) there are many ways of explaining past events and there is usually no way to know which of these ways is correct.
Answer: D

4) Which of the following is NOT one of the characteristics of science, according to Skinner?
A) a process more than a product
B) an attitude
C) cumulative
D) the topic studied
Answer: D

5) One of the characteristics distinguishes the sciences, like psychology, from the humanities, like English literature, is that science:
A) questions authority
B) is an attitude
C) covers different topics
D) is cumulative
Answer: D

6) A researcher who is always willing to consider criticisms of his theory and to make theoretical revisions and adjustments when the evidence supports it is demonstrating behaviour most consistent with which key scientific attitude?
A) open skepticism
B) curiosity
C) intellectual honesty
D) question authority
Answer: C

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7) Sitting in class one day, Ben wonders aloud to his friend James, why it is that multiple-choice exams seem harder than essay exams. James, whose older sister is a college professor, tells him that research shows that it is easier to trick students with multiple-choice questions so they are in fact harder. "Wow!" Ben thinks, "So, that explains it." Ben would have been better off seeking another opinion, or at least asking James about the research he is talking about. If he had, Ben would be demonstrating a healthy scientific attitude of:

A) open-mindedness
B) intellectual honesty
C) questioning authority
D) open skepticism

Answer: D

8) When the central tenet of knowing is not what people think and believe, but rather how nature behaves, then we must accept the data and follow them wherever they take us. This attitude is known as _____.

A) intellectual honesty
B) scientific thinking
C) cultural understanding
D) open skepticism

Answer: A

9) What helps ensure accurate and honest presentation of results?

A) When scientists protect their methods of inquiry from others
B) When scientists allow their work to be evaluated by other scientists
C) When scientists ignore data that is contrary to their theory
D) When scientists announce their findings immediately after a study

Answer: B

10) Many people doubted Sigmund Freud and his psychodynamic theory. They wanted to know what evidence Freud was basing his conclusions on, and wondered if there might be a better explanation for the causes of human behaviour. These people's doubts are most similar to which key scientific attitude?

A) creativity
B) open skepticism
C) intellectual honesty
D) curiosity

Answer: B

11) Which of the following is the first process of the scientific method?

A) Test
B) Interpret
C) Predict
D) Observe

Answer: D

12) A psychodynamic psychologist assumes that people with unresolved childhood issues are more susceptible to stress and anxiety. This psychologist's assumption is best viewed as an example of:

A) a hypothesis.
B) a dependent variable.
C) correlational research.
D) an experiment.

Answer: A

13) Which of the following is NOT a basic process of the scientific method?

A) Falsifying
B) Interpreting
C) Testing
D) Observing

Answer: A

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14) In the _____ and _____ stages of the scientific method, researchers express their expectations as a theory.
A) communication; prediction
B) prediction; interpretation
C) observation; prediction
D) communication; testing
Answer: C

15) A theory is defined as:
A) a specific, informed, and testable prediction of what kind of outcome should occur under a particular condition.
B) a set of related assumptions from which testable predictions can be made.
C) the repetition of a study to confirm the results.
D) a practice that appears to be and claims to be science, even though it does not use the scientific method to come to conclusions.
Answer: B

16) Jennifer thinks that she does just as well on her tests when she studies in the living room with the television on. Her idea is called a
A) theory
B) confound
C) placebo
D) hypothesis
Answer: D

17) A theory is best defined as:
A) a set of related assumptions from which testable predictable can be made.
B) a tentative explanation or prediction about some phenomenon.
C) a specific prediction, often in the form of an "if-then" statement.
D) conducting research to test a prediction.
Answer: A

18) A(n) _____ is a specific, informed, and testable prediction of what kind of outcome should occur under a particular condition.
A) variable
B) hypothesis
C) operational definition
D) theory
Answer: B

19) When Ted's teacher asked her students to introduce themselves and tell the class what they did on their summer vacation, Ted noted that all of the smart kids had gone on great trips. He determined that travel must make you smart. Ted gathered information from the students in his school and analyzed it. Ted is testing his
A) hypothesis
B) theory
C) fact
D) formal explanation
Answer: A

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20) Bruce notices that on the days that he eats lunch at Archie's diner, people are less likely to ask him to join them for the afternoon coffee break. Bruce wonders why this is happening and thinks his co-workers must assume he doesn't want coffee after a hearty lunch. If Bruce were to use the scientific process now that he has a tentative explanation, what would be his next step?

A) communicate his ideas with others
B) test his hypothesis
C) interpret his findings
D) develop a theory

Answer: B

21) A humanistic psychologist believes that people who don't have a clear sense of meaning in their lives are more vulnerable to depression and physical illness. This psychologist's beliefs are best viewed as an example of:

A) a control group.
B) conducting research.
C) a hypothesis.
D) scientific skepticism.

Answer: C

22) In the fourth step of the scientific method, scientists use mathematical techniques to _____ the results and determine whether they are significant and closely fit the prediction or not.

A) test
B) observe
C) predict
D) interpret

Answer: D

23) Replication of a study is important:

A) for practitioners of pseudoscience.
B) to formulate the hypothesis of the study.
C) to confirm the results of the study.
D) to interpret the results of the study.

Answer: C

24) Whether a result holds or not, new predictions can be generated from the data, leading in turn to new studies. This is how the process of scientific discovery is _____.

A) degradative
B) replicative
C) repetitive
D) cumulative

Answer: D

25) Which of the following is NOT one of the purposes of the fifth stage of the scientific method, communication?

A) peer review evaluation.
B) testing validity.
C) allows for replication.
D) accumulation of knowledge.

Answer: B

26) Pseudoscience tends to disregard real world observation and established research findings. Thus, pseudoscience ignores which characteristic of the scientific method?

A) open skepticism
B) intellectual honesty
C) open-mindedness
D) questioning authority

Answer: B

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27) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of pseudoscience?
A) lacks cumulative progress
B) disregards real world observations and established research findings
C) tests validity
D) lacks internal skepticism
Answer: C

28) Which of the following would be considered a pseudoscience?
A) Philosophy
B) Art, Astrology and Philosophy could all be considered pseudoscience
C) Astrology
D) Art
Answer: C

29) In scientific research, it all comes down to
A) the experts
B) data
C) understanding why
D) hindsight
Answer: B

30) Psychology makes use of several types of _____ which are plans for how to conduct a study.
A) hypotheses B) assumptions C) research designs D) experiments
Answer: C

31) Self-report methods (both interviews and surveys) are used when scientists want to know about
A) people's thoughts, feelings, and attitudes
B) relationships between variables
C) bodily responses
D) cause and effect
Answer: A

32) The design chosen for a given study depends on:
A) the subject area being studied.
B) the assumed answer.
C) the method of research.
D) the question being asked.
Answer: D

33) A researcher is interested in the effects of glucose on memory performance in preadolescent, obese boys. Preadolescent, obese boys would be the _____ of interest for the researcher.
A) variable
B) operational definition
C) population
D) sample
Answer: C

34) A _____ is anything that changes within or differs between individuals.
A) hypothesis B) theory C) design D) variable
Answer: D

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35) Attitudes toward pork, grooming procedures, educational status, and number of dental visits per year could all be considered _____ that may be of interest to psychologists.
A) commitments B) methods C) hypotheses D) variables
Answer: D

36) Which of the following is true about the principles of research design?
A) The design chosen for a given study depends on the answers provided by the population.
B) The first step in obtaining a sample is for the researchers to decide the makeup of the entire group.
C) How variables influence each other has more importance than when they influence each other.
D) Research is almost always conducted on populations, not samples.
Answer: B

37) A researcher is interested in the effects of glucose on memory performance in preadolescent, obese boys. The actual boys would participated in the study would the _____.
A) variable B) sample
C) operational definition D) population
Answer: B

38) A subset of the population is called a _____.
A) variable B) size C) sample D) set
Answer: C

39) While conducting a research interview, a participant becomes slightly embarrassed and decides to answer the questions in a way that makes him look more friendly and acceptable to the interviewer. This example most clearly demonstrates which concern in research?
A) social desirability bias B) placebo effect
C) random sampling D) experimenter effects
Answer: A

Jessica wants to conduct a study about differences in jealousy between men and women in Canada. She asks 400 undergraduate men and women a series of questions about hypothetical scenarios of partner infidelity.

40) What is Jessica's population?
A) men in Canada
B) the 400 undergraduate men and women chosen
C) women in the university
D) men and women in Canada
Answer: D

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41) What is Jessica's sample?
A) women in the university
B) the 400 undergraduate men and women chosen
C) men and women in Canada
D) men in Canada
Answer: B

42) Which of the following is the *most* probable reason Jessica's study may be flawed?
A) Her sample's attitudes may not truly represent the population's attitudes.
B) Her sample is not large enough to yield a statistically valid conclusion.
C) She carefully selected men and women who had no idea about her study.
D) It is common knowledge that men and women are equally jealous.
Answer: A

43) When a researcher is interested in a particular question or topic that is relatively new to the field, it is best to use a(n) _____.
A) descriptive design
B) case study
C) experimental study
D) representative sample
Answer: A

44) In _____ the researcher makes no prediction and does not try to control any variables.
A) sampling
B) experimental studies
C) descriptive designs
D) representative samples
Answer: C

45) How does self-esteem change among adolescents who differ in the timing of their puberty? This is an example of a question in a(n) _____.
A) random sampling
B) experimental study
C) descriptive design
D) correlational design
Answer: C

46) Case study is considered which kind of method of research?
A) hypothetical research
B) experimental research
C) correlational research
D) descriptive research
Answer: D

47) A(n) _____ involves observation of one person, often over a long period of time.
A) case study
B) sample
C) interview
D) naturalistic observation
Answer: A

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48) The following is an excerpt from an in-depth paper Dr. Paxton wrote about her client: "Miss T. experienced the loss of her parents at an early age. She is now 36, divorced, and has two children. Miss T. has difficulty maintaining steady employment. Eight months ago, she met the criteria for diagnosis of major depressive disorder. Miss T. is responding well to an experimental antidepressant and to cognitive behavioural therapy. She has a hopeful prognosis." This research method is considered _____.

A) naturalistic observation
B) a case study
C) inferential
D) correlational

Answer: B

49) Which of the following is an advantage of the case study method of research?

A) Case studies are generalizable to the population at large.
B) Case studies are a good method for studying rare events.
C) Case studies are a good method for studying a large number of participants.
D) Case studies are very useful for determining cause-effect relationships.

Answer: B

50) As part of a class on animal learning, students are sent to a local park and are asked to watch and record the feeding behaviour of the crows there. These students are engaged in which method of research?

A) a survey
B) a case study
C) naturalistic observation
D) an experiment

Answer: C

51) In a(n) _____, the researcher tries to be as unobtrusive as possible so as not to influence or bias the behaviour of interest.

A) random assignment
B) survey
C) experiment
D) naturalistic observation

Answer: D

52) Which of the following statements about naturalistic observations is true?

A) Naturalistic observations do not contribute to make causal conclusions.
B) Naturalistic observations tend to have more independent than dependent variables.
C) Naturalistic observations tend to have low validity.
D) Naturalistic observations often make use of the double-blind procedure.

Answer: A

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53) Cal believes that a larger percentage of a city's population will engage in public displays of affection in highly populated cities due to feelings of anonymity when an individual is among a lot of other people. He watches people's interactions with each other in the university area, and unobtrusively counts the number of couples who are holding hands, hugging, or kissing. He then does the same in the sparsely populated city of Stillwater, Oklahoma. The research method Cal used is known as _____.

A) a true experiment
B) naturalistic observation
C) a case study
D) interviewing

Answer: B

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

A) A developmental psychologist watches, from behind a hidden window, the play patterns of four-year-olds.
B) A biological psychologist manipulates caffeine dosages administered to rats and records the rats' running distances.
C) A clinical psychologist carefully considers his client's responses to questions about her childhood.
D) A cognitive psychologist who is interested in problem solving asks groups of twenty-year-olds, forty-year-olds, and sixty-year-olds to solve a word puzzle.

Answer: A

55) _____ are a widely-used technique for gaining information about peoples' thoughts and behaviours.

A) Case studies
B) Interviews
C) Correlational designs
D) Naturalistic observations

Answer: B

56) Both _____ and _____ involve specific questions, usually asked precisely the same way to each respondent.

A) double-blind studies; case studies
B) surveys; double-blind studies
C) case studies; interviews
D) interviews; surveys

Answer: D

57) One of the pitfalls of collecting data via large-scale interviews and surveys is that:

A) they are time-intensive.
B) one cannot prevent experimenter expectancy effects.
C) one can get biased responses.
D) they cost too much.

Answer: C

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58) A representative sample is a _____.
A) randomly generated series of numbers that help researchers select people to participate in a study
B) research method that employs such techniques as interviewing and surveying
C) number of individuals a researcher knows whom the researcher can easily persuade to participate in a study
D) subset of the population that truly reflects the characteristics of that population
Answer: D

59) Dr. Jones is interested in conducting a survey of all the college students at her university. She is careful when conducting her research to make sure that each student on campus has an equal opportunity to participate in her survey. To create her survey sample, Dr. Jones will use:
A) random assignment.
B) random preference.
C) random appointment.
D) random sampling.
Answer: D

60) _____ measure two or more variables and their relationship to one another.
A) Descriptive designs
B) Descriptive statistics
C) Random assignments
D) Correlational designs
Answer: D

61) Dr. Little has heard that people tend to become more politically conservative as they get older. She decides to conduct a study to see if this is true. She conducts a telephone survey where she asks participants their age and political affiliation. She then uses statistics to see whether there is a relationship between these two variables. Which of the following research designs best describes Dr. Little's research?
A) narrative inquiry
B) correlational research
C) experimental research
D) naturalistic observation
Answer: B

62) _____ are useful when the variables cannot be manipulated and are controlled by the experimenter.
A) Single-blind studies
B) Experimental studies
C) Correlational studies
D) Descriptive statistics
Answer: C

63) Which of the following statements regarding correlation statistics is true?
A) Correlational studies are useful when the variables can be easily manipulated; that is, controlled by the experimenter.
B) Correlational designs measure two or more variables and their relationship to one another.
C) The major advantage of the correlational approach is that it establishes whether one variable actually causes the other or vice versa.
D) Correlation by itself is a necessary and sufficient condition for causation is experimental studies.
Answer: B

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64) The major limitation of the correlational approach is:
A) it does not establish whether one variable actually causes the other or vice versa.
B) it influences the behaviour of the participants via the experimenter's knowledge of who is in which condition.
C) people do not always accurately report their true thoughts or feelings.
D) the probability of social desirability bias is extreme.
Answer: A

65) High salary has a strong positive correlation with grey hair. This tells you that
A) there is no relationship between salary and hair colour.
B) grey hair is a placebo for high salary.
C) as salary gets smaller an individual's hair gets less grey.
D) if you have grey hair it will cause you to have a high salary.
Answer: C

66) Correlations range between - 1.00 and + 1.00. Coefficients near 0.00 are an indication of:
A) an increase in variables X and Y.
B) the lack of any relationship between variables X and Y.
C) a direct and positive association between variables X and Y.
D) a decrease in variable Y as variable X increases.
Answer: B

67) What happens as a correlation approaches + 1.00 or - 1.00?
A) The strength of the relationship decreases.
B) There is no relationship between the two variables.
C) The strength of the relationship increases.
D) There is an inversely proportional relationship between the two variables.
Answer: C

68) Dr. Butcher calculated a + 0.87 correlation coefficient between the number of days students attended class for the semester and their final exam scores. What can he interpret from this finding?
A) Students' absence from classes had no effect on their final exam scores.
B) A good attendance record is related to better performance on exams.
C) Students' absences caused them to do well in the final exam.
D) A very large number of students attended classes for the semester.
Answer: B

69) Sally hires a statistician to determine the relationship between attending her yoga classes and stress of individuals. The statistician says there is a very high correlation of +1.25. What should Sally do?
A) Nothing.
B) Advertise that taking her yoga class causes lowered stress.
C) Fire the statistician.
D) Advertise that taking her yoga class has been correlated with lower levels of stress.
Answer: C

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70) In a positive correlation, high scores on one variable are associated with _____ scores on a second variable.
A) low B) average C) below average D) high
Answer: D

71) Which of the following statements regarding correlation coefficients is false?
A) A correlation of - 0.75 indicates a stronger association than a correlation of + 0.50.
B) A correlation of + 0.50 indicates a stronger association than a correlation of - 0.75.
C) A correlation of + 0.75 indicates a stronger association than a correlation of + 0.50.
D) A correlation of - 0.75 indicates a stronger association than a correlation of - 0.50.
Answer: B

72) The _____ variable in an experiment is an attribute that is manipulated by the experimenter under controlled conditions.
A) quantitative B) confounding C) independent D) outcome
Answer: C

73) In what type of study does a researcher manipulate at least one variable to see the effects on another variable?
A) correlational
B) experimental
C) all types of research involving experimenter manipulation
D) descriptive
Answer: B

74) The _____ variable is the outcome, or response to the experimental manipulation.
A) predictor B) categorical C) experimental D) dependent
Answer: D

75) An educational psychologist wants to study the effectiveness of using the Internet during academic courses instead of traditional classroom courses. She designs a study in which one group of students is assigned to take a course in a standard classroom with a live instructor. Another group of students is assigned to take the same course via the Internet. The psychologist then compares the course grades for students in each of the two groups. In this case, the instruction group (regular class vs. Internet class) would be considered the:
A) correlational variable. B) independent variable.
C) confounding variable. D) dependent variable.
Answer: B

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Dr. Bischer is conducting a study to determine if men who wear a new type of soccer uniform made from a specially designed fabric will perform better in soccer matches. She recruits a professional soccer team to participate. She randomly assigns half of the men to wear the new-material uniforms made in the color blue and the other half to wear old-material uniforms made in the color red. Although the men know of the uniform test, they are not told which of the uniforms is made from the new material. They are asked to wear their assigned uniforms and score as many goals as possible in a practice game against one another. Dr. Bischer is noting the number of goals scored. Ultimately, the men who are wearing the old uniforms score more goals and therefore w game. Dr. Bischer speculates that the new uniforms are not more beneficial to performance than the old uniforms will rerun her study a few more times.

76) What is the dependent variable in Dr. Bischer's study?
A) The new uniforms
B) The old uniforms
C) The color blue or red
D) The number of goals scored
Answer: D

77) What is the independent variable in Dr. Bischer's study?
A) The men who did not know their roles in the study
B) Trying to score as many goals as possible
C) The number of goals scored
D) The type of uniform worn-old or new material
Answer: D

78) From a scientific viewpoint, why was it important for Dr. Bischer to randomly assign the men to wear new uniforms or old uniforms?
A) She wanted to ensure that the two groups were, on average, similar in ability and motivation, so that any differences in the end would be due to the experimental manipulation.
B) She wanted the men to feel they all had a chance of wearing their old uniforms, in which they would likely be more comfortable.
C) Some of the men will feel it was unfair that they did not get new uniforms and will not be motivated to be competitive-in this case, therefore, the uniform assigned was simply the luck of the draw.
D) Some of the men who could not participate that day were then used as a control group, and she wanted to make sure she had an even number of new and old uniforms left over.
Answer: A

79) What was the experimental group in Dr. Bischer's study?
A) The men who wore the new-material blue uniforms
B) The men who wore the old-material red uniforms
C) The total number of goals scored by both the red team and the blue team
D) Keeping track of whether or not each man received a new uniform
Answer: A

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80) Which of the following best explains Dr. Bischer's decision to conduct this study again?
A) She did not believe the initial findings that the old-material uniforms are better.
B) She wishes to report only data that verify her initial beliefs.
C) She wants to make sure her findings were not simply due to chance.
D) Since it was a practice match, she felt the players were taking liberties by not applying themselves to the game.
Answer: C

81) A stress researcher wants to look at the effect of meditation on anxiety. To do this, she creates two groups of subjects: one group receives instruction in meditation, while the other receives no training at all. One month later, she has subjects complete a questionnaire designed to measure anxiety and she looks to see whether there are any differences in anxiety between the two groups. In this experiment, the meditation condition (meditation vs. no meditation) is the _____ variable and anxiety is the _____ variable.
A) independent; dependent
B) correlational; experimental
C) dependent; independent
D) confounding; dependent
Answer: A

82) The participants in a(n) _____ do not receive the independent variable or treatment.
A) hypothetical group
B) scientific group
C) control group
D) experimental group
Answer: C

83) Clients undergoing treatment for phobic disorder agree to participate in a clinical trial of a new antidepressant medication. The clients are randomly divided into two groups. Both receive pills to take on a daily basis, but only one of the groups receives pills with the newly produced, active ingredients. The other group's pills contain no active ingredients. In this study, the group that receives the pills that do not contain the active ingredients is called a(n) _____.
A) experimental group
B) control group
C) treatment group
D) sham-operated group
Answer: B

84) In a study on sugar consumption and activity level, an artificial sweetener would be an appropriate _____.
A) correlation
B) placebo
C) pseudoscience
D) confound
Answer: B

85) Clients undergoing treatment for depression agree to participate in a clinical trial of a new antidepressant medication. The clients are randomly divided into two groups. Both receive pills to take on a daily basis, but only one of the groups receives pills with the newly produced, active ingredients. The other group's pills contain no active ingredients. In this study, the pills that contain no active ingredients are said to be _____.
A) placebos
B) inappropriate to use in a study
C) an experimental group
D) confounds
Answer: A

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86) An additional variable whose influence cannot be separated from the independent variable being examined is a(n) _____.

A) confounding variable
B) independent variable
C) quantitative variable
D) dependent variable

Answer: A

87) A psychologist in a laboratory is studying participants' perceptions of the attractiveness of several perfume odours. However, as he conducts his study, people are cooking their lunches in the break room next door, and the smell of onions and fish is making its way into the lab. He should cease his experiment for the day because the food smell is most likely _____.

A) a control variable
B) a confounding variable
C) a placebo
D) a double-blind variable

Answer: B

88) In _____, participants do not know the experimental condition to which they have been assigned.

A) single-blind studies
B) case studies
C) interviews and surveys
D) descriptive studies

Answer: A

89) Jack is a participant in a cognitive experiment, but he does not know if he is in the experimental group or the control group. The researchers, however, are aware of the condition to which he has been assigned. The study in which Jack is participating is called _____.

A) a double-blind study
B) a single-blind study
C) naturalistic observation
D) a hierarchical model study

Answer: B

90) Which of the following is an advantage of double-blind studies?

A) It ensures that any differences between the groups at the end of the experiment are not affected by the independent variable.
B) It ensures that participants know the experimental condition to which they have been assigned.
C) It helps avoid the possibility of confounding variables influencing an experiment.
D) It prevents experimenter expectancy effects.

Answer: D

91) Which of the following is a necessary precaution in order to avoid the possibility that participants will behave in a biased way?

A) Descriptive studies
B) Case studies
C) Surveys
D) Single-blind studies

Answer: D

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92) In _____, neither the participants nor the researchers know who has been assigned to which condition.
A) surveys
B) case studies
C) double-blind studies
D) interviews
Answer: C

93) Why would researchers design a study in which neither the participants nor the investigators interacting with them know whether the participants have been assigned to a control group or to an experimental group?
A) Participation in the study would decrease if people had this knowledge beforehand.
B) In this design it is easier to statistically analyze the results of the study.
C) If the participants were given their choice of groups, the group memberships would be representative.
D) The experimenters' expectancies might influence the participants' behaviour.
Answer: D

94) One of the differences between experimental research and correlational research is that:
A) experimental research tends to have higher validity than correlational research.
B) in experimental research all variables are measured, while in correlational research at least one variable is manipulated.
C) experimental research tends to use random sampling, while correlational research tends to use random assignment.
D) in correlational research all variables are measured, while in experimental research at least one variable is manipulated.
Answer: D

95) _____ occurs when the behaviour of the participants is influenced by the experimenter's knowledge of who is in which condition.
A) Pygmalion effect
B) Experimenter expectancy effect
C) Placebo effect
D) Subject-expectancy effect
Answer: B

96) Which of the following is an example of a self-fulfilling prophecy?
A) Chad says, "I am going to buy my mother a sweater for her birthday" but ends up buying her a scarf.
B) Xu says, "I am going to make the best pie anyone has ever eaten!" and her family has to eat the pie.
C) Snowy says, "You'd better buy the diamond ring now, because the sale ends today," and the customer does buy it.
D) Margaret says, "I am going to hate this party!" and then has a bad time at the party.
Answer: D

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97) _____ is a quantitative method for combining the results of all the published and even unpublished results on one question and drawing a conclusion based on the entire set of studies on the topic.

A) Meta-analysis
B) Systematic review
C) Meta-physics
D) Reporting bias

Answer: A

98) To do a _____, the researcher converts the findings of each study into a standardized statistic known as effect size.

A) random assignment
B) reporting bias
C) meta-analysis
D) systematic review

Answer: C

99) _____ is a measure of the strength of the relationship between two variables.

A) Z-value
B) A sample size
C) A self-report
D) Effect size

Answer: D

100) In a famous experiment by Robert Rosenthal, teachers at an elementary school were told at the beginning of the year that certain students were "late bloomers" and most likely these particular students were going to become strong students during the school year ahead. Sure enough, by the end of the year, the identified students were doing much better in school. Interestingly, the researchers had selected these children randomly at the beginning of the year and they had no real evidence on which to base their predictions. The findings in this study are most similar or analogous to the problem of:

A) the double-blind procedure.
B) experimenter expectancy effects.
C) social desirability bias.
D) the placebo effect.

Answer: B

101) A psychologist is interested in studying anxiety. Since anxiety can mean different things to different people, she decides that she would like to assess anxiety with the CUAOS, or Clinically Useful Anxiety Outcome Scale. This psychologist has just created:

A) an operational definition.
B) a control group.
C) a case study.
D) an independent variable.

Answer: A

102) A researcher decides that an easier method for measuring intelligence would be to just measure the circumference of an individual's head. Individuals with larger heads would, according to this researcher, be more intelligent than those with smaller heads. While you might question the _____ of this method, the method is still likely to be _____.

A) common sense nature; scientific
B) scientific nature; common sense
C) validity; reliable
D) reliability; valid

Answer: C

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103) In a(n) _____, the answers are often open-ended and not constrained by the researcher.
A) survey B) questionnaire C) case study D) interview
Answer: D

104) The social desirability bias exists as a limitation of which of the ways of measuring behaviour?
A) reports by others
B) physiological measures
C) behavioural observations
D) self-report measures
Answer: C

105) Which of the following is an advantage of self-report questionnaires?
A) Self-report questionnaires are easy to use, especially in the context of collecting data from a large number of people at once.
B) In self-report questionnaires, we have to assume that people are accurate witnesses to their own experiences.
C) Self-report questionnaires are the most commonly used tools of psychological research.
D) In self-report questionnaires, people are always the best sources of information about themselves.
Answer: A

106) A social psychologist is interested in studying aggression in sports fans. He goes to various sporting events and keeps track of the number of aggressive acts that occur between fans using a well-defined coding system. This psychologist is using which of the following ways of measuring behaviour?
A) scientific measures
B) self-report measures
C) physiological measures
D) behavioural observations
Answer: D

107) Rita conducts a study in which she records college students interacting with each other at the university bar. She then has a carefully trained team observe and record the participants' actions, noting visible signs of anxiety. What type of measure is Rita using?
A) Self-report B) Behavioural C) Physiological D) Experimental
Answer: B

108) Rita conducts a study in which she records college students interacting with each other at the university bar. She then has a carefully trained team observe and record the participants' actions, noting visible signs of anxiety. Her team should go into the bar
A) carrying clip boards and recording everything on specialized forms.
B) dressed as if they are going out for the evening being very discrete in taking notes.
C) straight to the first table they want to observe and make them sign consent forms.
D) wearing lab coats and staring down anyone who looks at them.
Answer: B

Psychology (Canadian) 2nd edition Feist Test Bank

109) Which of the following is considered impractical for wide-scale studies?
A) Behavioural measures
B) Questionnaires
C) Case studies
D) Surveys
Answer: A

110) Which of the following is true of behavioural measures?
A) Behavioural measurement does not require too much time to collect and code the data.
B) It is possible to collect data on a large number of participants at once, and therefore behavioural measures are very useful for large-scale studies.
C) Behavioural measures involve the systematic observation of people's actions either in their normal environment or in a laboratory setting.
D) People are not able to modify their behaviour while they are being observed, watched, and/or measured using behavioural measures.
Answer: C

111) In a study designed to investigate the causes of stress, a psychological researcher measures stress by monitoring people's heart rate and blood pressure. In this study, the researcher has utilized which method of measuring behaviour?
A) archival records
B) physiological measures
C) self-report measures
D) behavioural observations
Answer: B

112) When a researcher uses blood cortisol levels to determine stress, he or she is employing _____ in determining behavioural stimuli.
A) self-report measures
B) physiological measures
C) cannot determine the type of measurement by information provided
D) correlational measures
Answer: B

113) Researchers who have more than one dependent variable in a study are using
A) self-report measures
B) multiple measures
C) correlational measures
D) physiological measures
Answer: B

114) Ed is trying to determine if his daughter is lying about where she was last night. He listens to what she says, watches her tone of voice, body language, and whether her eyes focus directly on him. What is Ed doing?
A) Ed is only using self-report measures to determine what happened.
B) Ed is only using behavioural measures to determine what happened.
C) Ed is using multiple measurement to determine what is happened.
D) Ed is using only using psychological measures to determine what happened.
Answer: C

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115) Researchers use _____ to describe, summarize and organize data.
A) inferential statistics
B) descriptive statistics
C) t-test
D) statistical inference
Answer: B

116) The _____ is calculated by adding all the numbers together and dividing by the number of scores in the series.
A) standard deviation
B) mean
C) median
D) mode
Answer: B

117) What is the mean of the following set of numbers: 15, 20, 20, 30, 50?
A) 135
B) 35
C) 20
D) 27
Answer: D

118) What is the median of the following set of numbers: 15, 15, 20, 35, 50?
A) 135
B) 27
C) 15
D) 20
Answer: D

119) The _____ is the middle score, which separates the lower half of scores from the upper half.
A) mean
B) frequency
C) median
D) mode
Answer: C

120) What is the mode of the following set of numbers: 15, 15, 20, 35, 50?
A) 135
B) 20
C) 15
D) 27
Answer: C

121) The _____ is a statistical measure of how much scores in a sample vary around the mean.
A) mean
B) mode
C) median
D) standard deviation
Answer: D

122) Themost common way to represent variability in data is to calculate the _____.
A) standard deviation
B) median
C) mode
D) frequency
Answer: A

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123) A class's mean score on the midterm exam was 78.2, and the standard deviation was 15.8. The class's mean score on the final exam was 81.3, with a standard deviation of 4.5. Based on these statistics, which of the following can be interpreted?
A) There was more variability in the scores on the midterm exam than on the final exam.
B) The class performed much better on the midterm exam than on the final exam.
C) There was more variability in the scores on the final exam than on the midterm exam.
D) The most common score on the final exam was lower than the most common score on the midterm exam.
Answer: A

124) What is the range for the following set of numbers: 15, 15, 20, 35, 50?
A) 5 B) 15.27 C) 27 D) 35
Answer: D

125) A graph of frequency scores is known as a _____.
A) distribution B) correlation
C) contingency table D) tabulation
Answer: A

126) _____ give us information about what our dataset looks like.
A) Statistical inferences B) Descriptive statistics
C) Inferential statistics D) Predictive inferences
Answer: B

127) _____ allow us to use samples to make generalizations about populations.
A) Predictive inferences B) Inferential statistics
C) Descriptive statistics D) Statistical inferences
Answer: B

128) According to the 2006 census, women accounted for 60% of university graduates in Canada between the ages of 26 and 29. In that same year, a researcher studied how many graduates were employed in their field within 6 months. The researcher samples 100 university graduates, which sample is representative of the population?
A) It does not matter just she should take the first 100 students.
B) Sample has 60 females and 40 males.
C) Sample has 50 females and 50 males. You have to keep the groups evenly divided.
D) The sample has 40 females and 60 males.
Answer: B

129) Five percent is the most frequent choice made by psychological researchers and is referred to as the _____.
A) statistical inference B) standard deviation
C) significance level D) variance
Answer: C

Psychology (Canadian) 2nd edition Feist Test Bank

130) The likelihood that the difference in performance between two groups in a study occurred by chance can be tested with

A) Inferential statistics
B) Statistical inferences
C) Descriptive statistics
D) Predictive inferences

Answer: A

131) _____ contains rules governing the conduct of a person or group in general or in a specific situation or standards of right and wrong.

A) Scientific method
B) Logical holism
C) Ethics
D) Rationality

Answer: C

132) Which of the following ethical principles did Milgram's famous study of obedience violate?

A) informed consent.
B) privacy and confidentiality.
C) respect for persons.
D) justice.

Answer: A

133) Informed consent to participate in a psychological study means that:

A) the institution in which the study will be has approved the study.
B) the participant knows his or her role in the study and understands its risks and benefits.
C) all parties involved in a study-including researchers, participants, and institutional administrators-know the study's results.
D) the researcher carefully selects and approves each participant for the study.

Answer: B

134) Dr. Ross is conducting an experiment in which the information being collected from participants is highly sensitive. If anyone outside the study gained access to this information, it could be damaging for any of the participants in that they would be treated differently by other people. This particular aspect of this study is most relevant to which ethical consideration?

A) respect
B) informed consent
C) justice
D) beneficence

Answer: D

135) Institutions conducting research will evaluate every proposed study's beneficence, which is:

A) the extent to which the participant knows his or her role in the study.
B) the ratio of benefits to costs (e.g., stress, discomfort) of the research.
C) each participant's guarantee that no personal, and confidential information will be revealed.
D) each person's awareness that he or she can discontinue participation at any time.

Answer: B

136) In research analysis and reports, data are never directly aligned with an individual respondent, thereby protecting his or her identity. Thus, _____ is maintained.

A) reliability
B) confidentiality
C) validity
D) credibility

Answer: B

Psychology (Canadian) 2nd edition Feist Test Bank

137) Under the guidelines of _____, researchers must design studies in which there is an equitable selection of participants and in which the participants will share equally the costs and benefits of participating in the study.

A) justice
B) beneficence
C) confidentiality
D) respect for persons

Answer: A

138) The process of informing participants of the exact purposes of the study, revealing any and all deceptive practices, and explaining why they were necessary to conduct the study and ultimately what the results of the study were is known as _____.

A) descriptive statistics
B) decreeing
C) debriefing
D) scientific thinking

Answer: C

139) _____ is required to minimize any negative effects experienced as a result of the deception.

A) Psychological research
B) Debriefing
C) Cultural understanding
D) Problem solving

Answer: B

140) Every time research is conducted, _____ must have reviewed all study proposals to make sure human research conducted under its auspices follows ethical guidelines.

A) two fellow researchers
B) a research student
C) a government agent
D) a research ethics board

Answer: D

141) Deception is justified in psychological research:

A) other alternatives may be available, but the study has benefits that clearly outweigh the costs of using deception.
B) when there are no other alternatives available and the study has benefits that clearly outweigh the costs of using deception.
C) as long as the researcher debriefs with the participants.
D) only when there are no other alternatives available.

Answer: B

142) Which of the following best completes the analogy?

Human research participants-Informed consent; Animal research subjects- _____.

A) Euthanasia
B) Selective breeding
C) Brain imaging
D) Humane treatment

Answer: D

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143) The Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC) is responsible for ensuring the welfare and humane treatment of animals used in research. Which of the following is not one of the questions that animal care committees decide?

A) Are the pain control methods proposed adequate?
B) Do personnel working on the project have enough training to do the work?
C) Is the experimental design adequate to gain new information?
D) Do they have the budget to do the work proposed?

Answer: D

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1) D
2) C
3) D
4) D
5) D
6) C
7) D
8) A
9) B
10) B
11) D
12) A
13) A
14) C
15) B
16) D
17) A
18) B
19) A
20) B
21) C
22) D
23) C
24) D
25) B
26) B
27) C
28) C
29) B
30) C
31) A
32) D
33) C
34) D
35) D
36) B
37) B
38) C
39) A
40) D
41) B
42) A
43) A
44) C
45) C
46) D
47) A
48) B
49) B
50) C

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51) D
52) A
53) B
54) A
55) B
56) D
57) C
58) D
59) D
60) D
61) B
62) C
63) B
64) A
65) C
66) B
67) C
68) B
69) C
70) D
71) B
72) C
73) B
74) D
75) B
76) D
77) D
78) A
79) A
80) C
81) A
82) C
83) B
84) B
85) A
86) A
87) B
88) A
89) B
90) D
91) D
92) C
93) D
94) D
95) B
96) D
97) A
98) C
99) D
100) B

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101) A
102) C
103) D
104) C
105) A
106) D
107) B
108) B
109) A
110) C
111) B
112) B
113) B
114) C
115) B
116) B
117) D
118) D
119) C
120) C
121) D
122) A
123) A
124) D
125) A
126) B
127) B
128) B
129) C
130) A
131) C
132) A
133) B
134) D
135) B
136) B
137) A
138) C
139) B
140) D
141) B
142) D
143) D

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