Psychology Perspectives and Connections 4th edition Feist Test Bank

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Chapter 02
Test Bank

1. _____ entails collecting observations, or data, from the real world and evaluating whether the data support our ideas or not.
A. Speculation
B. Biases
C. Science
D. Hypotheses

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
APA Outcome: 2.1: Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Outline the steps of the scientific method.
Topic: Scientific Method

2. _____ is the view that using logic and reason is the way to under-stand how the world works.
A. Creationism
B. Skepticism
C. Empiricism
D. Rationalism

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3. Identify a true statement about human observation.
A. Our brain perceives events as accurately as the best available digital video equipment.
B. People tend to generalize from their observations and assume that what they witness in one situation applies to all similar situations.
C. Generalizations based on our sensory experiences tend to be always correct.
D. Different people's brains organize and interpret sensory experiences in the same way.

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Difficulty: Medium
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Topic: Scientific Method

4. Which of the following sciences studies the world of things—the inanimate world of stars, light, waves, atoms, the Earth, compounds, and molecules?
A. Biological science
B. Social science
C. Physical science
D. Psychological science

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5. _____ is a branch of physical science.
A. Economics
B. Psychology
C. Geology
D. Genetics

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6. The _____ sciences study humans both as individuals and as groups.
A. chemical

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B. biological
C. physical
D. social

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7. Which of the following statements is true of scientific thinking?
A. It rules out the need for a set of procedures thought to be important for science.
B. It involves the reasoning skills required to generate, test, and revise theories.
C. It condones skepticism.
D. It asserts the use of scientific authority.

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
APA Outcome: 2.1: Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena
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Difficulty: Medium
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8. According to the author, the first attitude of science is
A. practical thinking.
B. intellectual honesty.
C. questioning skepticism.
D. questioning authority.

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9. According to Carl Sagan, _____ is the second attitude of science.
A. questioning authority
B. intellectual honesty
C. practical thinking
D. open skepticism

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10. 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. open skepticism.
D. cultural understanding.

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Topic: Scientific Method

11. When can scientists help ensure accurate and honest presentation of results?
A. When they protect their methods of inquiry from others
B. When they announce their findings immediately after a study
C. When they ignore the data that are contrary to their theory
D. When they allow their work to be evaluated by other scientists

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12. _____ is defined as the procedures, consisting of five basic processes, by which scientists conduct research.
A. Rationalism
B. Scientific thinking
C. Scientific method
D. Hypothesis

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13. Which of the following is the first basic process of the scientific method?
A. Predict
B. Observe
C. Test
D. Interpret

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14. The last process of the scientific method is to
A. communicate.
B. observe.
C. test.
D. predict.

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15. Which of the following happens in the third stage of the scientific method?
A. Scientists develop expectations about an observed phenomenon.
B. Scientists test their hypotheses.
C. Scientists use mathematical tech-niques to interpret results.
D. Scientists communicate results.

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

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Topic: Scientific Method

17. In the fourth step of the scientific method, scientists use mathematical techniques to _____ the results and determine whether they are significant and whether they closely fit the prediction.
A. communicate
B. replicate
C. interpret
D. observe

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

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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.
Topic: Theories

19. Which of the following is true about theories?
A. Theories cannot explain facts.
B. Theories organize and explain what we have observed.
C. Theories prevent people from making observations.
D. Theories, in science, are nothing more than mere guesses.

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Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.
Topic: Theories

20. Identify an accurate statement about scientific theories.
A. They are not facts.
B. They do not generate any expectations.
C. They are merely guesses and observations.
D. They should not be tied to real evidence.

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.
Topic: Theories

21. A _____ is a specific, informed, and testable prediction of what kind of outcome should occur under a particular condition.
A. theory
B. hypothesis
C. replication
D. variable

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.
Topic: Hypotheses

22. A study was conducted across many cities in the United States to determine the correlation between the consumption of soft drinks and the prevalence of obesity in children. The study was conducted among children from different schools over a period of one year. Multiple correlations were taken and studied, and the results were found to be the same. It was found that obesity is found more in children who regularly consume soft drinks than in children who do not. Which of the following is a characteristic of the result of this study?
A. Reasonable

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B. Predictable
C. Reliable
D. Favorable

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Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Outline the steps of the scientific method.
Topic: Scientific Method

23. To _____ a hypothesis, scientists select one of a number of established research methods, along with the appropriate measurement techniques.
A. predict
B. observe
C. replicate
D. test

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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.
Topic: Hypotheses

24. A study was conducted by a group of researchers in Asian cities to determine the driving abilities of people of different age groups. The study found that older adults are better drivers than young adults. Another group of researchers conducted the same study in North American cities to determine if they could duplicate the results of the first study. In this scenario, the scientific method followed by the second group of researchers can be termed as
A**.** interpretation.
B. prediction.
C. observation.
D. replication.

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
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Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Illustrate critical thinking.
Learning Objective: Outline the steps of the scientific method.
Topic: Scientific Method

25. _____ is defined as the degree to which a test accurately measures what it purports to measure, such as intelligence, and not something else, and the degree to which it predicts real-world outcomes.
A. Replicability
B. Acceptability
C. Validity
D. Reliability

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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Outline the steps of the scientific method.
Topic: Scientific Method
Topic: Validity

26. John works as a junior scientist in Geocare Research Company, California. He develops a model of a fabric panel that can reduce the damage caused by hurricanes. He publishes his idea in a science journal. Which of the following stages of the scientific method is reflected in this scenario?
A. Interpreting results
B. Communicating results
C. Testing hypotheses
D. Developing expectations about an observed phenomenon

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
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Bloom's: Apply
Learning Objective: Outline the steps of the scientific method.
Topic: Scientific Method

27. Replication of a study is important to

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A. confirm the results of the study.
B. formulate the hypothesis of the study.
C. express the expectations of the study.
D. interpret the results of the study.

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.
Topic: Replicated Research

28. _____ refers to practices that appear to be and claim to be science, but in fact do not use the scientific method to come to their conclusions.
A. Antiscience
B. Pseudoscience
C. Bioscience
D. Ethnoscience

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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Outline the steps of the scientific method.
Topic: Scientific Method

29. According to Derry (1999), which of the following is true of pseudoscience practitioners?
A. They challenge or question their own assumptions.
B. They back up their claims with sound, experimental research data.
C. They allow their findings to be rigorously scrutinized.
D. They make no real advances in knowledge.

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Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.
Topic: Scientific Method

30. Which of the following would be considered a pseudoscience?
A. Anthropology
B. Astrology
C. Psychology
D. Biology

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Topic: Scientific Method

31. Which of the following is true of the differences between science and pseudoscience?
A. Science uses statistics to express research data, whereas pseudoscience does not.
B. The content area studied in science is narrow, whereas it is very vast in pseudoscience.
C. Science encourages open skepticism of its findings, whereas pseudoscience does not.
D. Science makes no real advances in knowledge, whereas pseudoscience does.

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Topic: Scientific Method

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

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Topic: Research Designs and Methods

33. A variable can be defined as
A. a specific, informed, and testable prediction of an outcome.
B. the repetition of a study to confirm results.
C. anything that changes, or differs, within or between individuals.
D. a related assumption from which testable predictions can be made.

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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Describe research settings and samples in psychological research.
Topic: Variables

34. 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 way the different variables, used by researchers, influence each other is irrelevant to the research design.
C. The first step in obtaining a sample is for the researchers to decide the makeup of the entire group.
D. Research is almost always conducted on large populations and not on samples.

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Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.
Topic: Research Designs and Methods

35. Why do researchers draw on small subsets of each population to collect data?
A. Because cause-and-effect relationships between variables cannot be demonstrated otherwise
B. Because research studies are based on many-on-one relationships
C. Because the researchers are not open to surprising and unexpected results
D. Because most populations are too large to survey or interview directly

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Topic: Research Designs and Methods

36. A subset of a population is called a
A. sample.
B. variable.
C. size.
D. set.

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Topic: Research Designs and Methods

37. Sarah wants to conduct a study about differences in the levels of emotion of jealousy between men and women. She asks 400 male and female college graduates in the United States a series of questions about hypothetical scenarios of partner infidelity. What is Sarah's population?
A. All the men studying in the United States
B. The chosen female graduates
C. The chosen male and female college graduates
D. Men and women in the United States

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Learning Objective: Describe scientific studies on health and wellness and their findings.
Topic: Research Setting

38. Sarah wants to conduct a study about differences in the levels of emotion of jealousy between men and women. She asks 400 male and female college graduates in the United States a series of questions about hypothetical scenarios of partner infidelity. What is Sarah's sample?
A. All the men studying in the United States
B. The chosen female graduates
C. The chosen male and female college graduates

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D. Men and women in the United States

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Topic: Research Setting

39. Sarah wants to conduct a study about differences in the levels of emotion of jealousy between men and women. She asks 400 male and female college graduates in the United States a series of questions about hypothetical scenarios of partner infidelity. How can Sarah ensure that the results of her study are more accurate?
A. By ensuring that the sample accurately represents people of different ethnicities
B. By increasing the number of men in the sample
C. By increasing the number of women in the sample
D. By ensuring that a higher number of Asian Americans are included in the sample

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Topic: Research Setting

40. Which statement best describes the term descriptive designs?
A. There are methods used to assign participants to different research conditions, so that all the participants have the same chance of being in any specific group.
B. There are research designs that include independent and dependent variables and random assignment of participants to control and experimental groups or conditions.
C. They are design studies in which a researcher defines a problem and variable of interest but makes no prediction and does not control or manipulate anything.
D. These are studies that measure two or more variables and their relationship to one another; they are not designed to show causation.

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Topic: Descriptive Research

41. In _____, a researcher makes no prediction and does not try to control any of the variables.
A. representative samples
B. experiment
C. sampling
D. descriptive designs

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Topic: Descriptive Research

42. This is the basic question in a(n) _____ is, "What is variable X?"
A. descriptive design
B. random sampling
C. experimental study
D. correlational design

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Topic: Descriptive Research

43. Which of the following statements is true of a descriptive study?
A. The researcher avoids patterns that might lead to predictions.
B. The researcher makes a prediction and tries to control variables.
C. It involves the testing of hypotheses.

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D. It usually occurs during the exploratory phase of research.

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Topic: Descriptive Research

44. A(n) _____ can be defined as a study design in which a psychologist, often a therapist, observes one person over a long period of time.
A. naturalistic observation
B. case study
C. interview
D. survey

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Topic: Case Studies

45. From the following, identify an accurate statement about case studies.
A. They do not involve observations that stretch for over a year.
B. They are based on one-on-one relationships.
C. They involve collecting data about different legal cases that are under trial.
D. They involve scientific experimentations on different groups of animals.

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Topic: Case Studies

46. The following is an excerpt from an in-depth paper Dr. Smith, a therapist, wrote about her client: "Irene experienced the loss of her parents at an early age. She is now 36, divorced, and has two children. Irene has difficulty maintaining steady employment. Eight months ago, she was diagnosed with major depressive disorder. Irene is responding well to an experimental antidepressant and to cognitive behavioral therapy. She has a hopeful prognosis." This research method can be best termed as a(n)
A. interview.
B. case study.
C. naturalistic observation.
D. survey.

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Learning Objective: Illustrate critical thinking.
Topic: Case Studies

47. _____ combines psychology with history to understand human behavior through the study of individual lives in historical context.
A. Psychobiography
B. Psychokinesis
C. Sociology
D. Anthropology

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Topic: Descriptive Research

48. In a naturalistic observation, a researcher
A. asks people directly or indirectly what they think, feel, or have done.
B. observes one person, often over a long period of time.
C. observes and records behavior in the real world.
D. asks questions that can have completely open-ended answers.

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Bloom's: Remember
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Topic: Naturalistic Observation

49. An advantage of naturalistic observation is that it
A. allows researchers to learn from the lives of historically important people.
B. gives researchers a look at real behavior in the real world.
C. makes it easier for researchers to manage large numbers of participants.
D. allows researchers to ask people directly or indirectly what they think or feel.

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Topic: Naturalistic Observation

50. Primatologist Chan Lee studied different groups of gorillas over a period of 18 years. She studied them daily in the subtropical forests of Africa to understand their mating and reproductive habits. Based on her observations, Chan found that male gorillas are ready to mate when they are 15 years of age. In this scenario, descriptive method of research used by Chan can be best termed as a(n)
A. interview.
B. case study.
C. naturalistic observation.
D. survey.

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
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Learning Objective: Illustrate critical thinking.
Topic: Naturalistic Observation

51. Which of the following statements is true of interviews as an example of qualitative research?
A. They can be easily used for summarizing and calculating trends and averages.
B. They always evoke structured answers.
C. They enable researchers to observe and record behavior in the real world.
D. They involve data gathered from open-ended answers rather than numeric answers.

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Topic: Descriptive Research

52. _____ is defined as research that collects information using any kind of numeric and measurable scale and often has limited response options.
A. Qualitative research
B. Quantitative research
C. Descriptive research
D. Ethnographic research

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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.
Topic: Survey Research

53. _____ is defined as the procedure researchers use to obtain participants from a population.
A. Validation
B. Replication
C. Sampling
D. Interpreting

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Topic: Survey Research

54. A representative sample is a
A. subset of a population that truly reflects the characteristics of that population.

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B. randomly generated series of numbers that help researchers select people to participate in a study.
C. research method that employs such techniques as interviewing and surveying.
D. selected group of people whom the researcher can easily persuade to participate in a study.

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Topic: Survey Research

55. _____ are useful when the variables cannot be manipulated or controlled by the experimenter.
A. Correlational studies
B. Experimental studies
C. Naturalistic observations
D. Case-control studies

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.
Topic: Correlational Research

56. The major limitation of the correlational approach is that it
A. is not useful when the experimenter cannot manipulate or control the variables.
B. increases the probability of social desirability bias.
C. does not establish whether one variable actually causes the other.
D. fails to accurately record the thoughts and feelings of people.

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.
Topic: Correlational Research

57. _____ indicate whether two variables relate to each other and the direction of the relationship.
A. Confounding variables
B. Random assignments
C. Experiments
D. Correlation coefficients

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.
Topic: Correlational Research

58. Correlation coefficients tell us whether two variables (e.g., X and Y) relate to each other and that they range between -1.00 and +1.00. Coefficients near 0.00 are an indication of
A. the dependency of variable X on variable Y.
B. the lack of any relationship between variables X and Y.
C. an increase in variable X as variable Y decreases.
D. a decrease in variable Y as variable X increases.

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.
Topic: Correlational Research

59. What happens as a correlation approaches +1.00 or -1.00?
A. The strength of the relationship increases.
B. The strength of the relationship remains constant.
C. The two variables become interdependent of on each other.
D. The strength of the relationship decreases.

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Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.
Topic: Correlational Research

60. When interpreting correlations, it is important to remember that a
A. correlation does not mean there is a causal relationship between the two variables.
B. correlation does not lead to any causal relationship between the two variables.
C. relationship between the variables does not exist as the correlation approaches +1.00.
D. relationship between the variables does not exist as the correlation approaches -1.00.

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.
Topic: Correlational Research

61. A(n) _____ is defined as a research design that includes in-dependent and dependent variables and random assignment of partici-pants to control and experimental groups or conditions.
A. experiment
B. sample
C. population
D. performance

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Difficulty: Low
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: How experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.
Topic: Experimental Research

62. Which of the following is a unique characteristic of a true experiment?
A. Observation of one person, often over a long period of time
B. Experimental manipulation of a predicted cause, the independent variable
C. Predetermined assignment of participants to control
D. Causal relationships between variables

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Learning Objective: How experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.
Topic: Experimental Research

63. Which of the following statements is true of an independent variable in a true experiment?
A. It is an attribute that is kept constant under all conditions.
B. Its responses depend on the way in which the dependent variable is treated.
C. It is the condition the researcher predicts will cause a particular outcome.
D. It is the outcome, or response to the experimental manipulation.

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Learning Objective: How experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.
Topic: Experimental Research

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

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: How experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.
Topic: Variables

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65. A(n) _____ variable is the outcome, or response to an experimental manipulation.
A. predictor
B. experimental
C. categorical
D. dependent

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Learning Objective: How experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.
Topic: Variables

66. _____ is defined as a method used to assign participants to different research conditions to guarantee that all participants have the same chance of being in any specific group.
A. A correlation study
B. Controlling
C. Sampling
D. Random assignment

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Difficulty: Low
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: How experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.
Topic: Random Assignment

67. Why is random assignment critical for research studies?
A. Because conditions in study groups cannot be controlled and cause-and-effect relationships between variables cannot be demonstrated
B. Because it restricts the possible answers in a survey to some kind of a numeric rating scale
C. Because it ensures that on average the groups in an experiment will be similar with respect to all possible variables when the experiment begins
D. Be-cause it helps to establish that correlation is the same as causation and that these terms are interchangeable

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: How experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.
Topic: Random Assignment

68. A control group differs from an experimental group in that the control group
A. does not receive the independent variable, or treatment.
B. is not treated in the exact same manner as the experimental group.
C. must not be equivalent to the experimental group at the outset of an experimental study.
D. does not get a substance or treatment that appears identical to the actual treatment.

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
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Learning Objective: How experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.
Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

69. Dr. Adriana conducts a study to determine if players 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 in her study. 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 about the test, they are not told which one of the two uniforms is made from the new material. They are asked to wear their assigned uniforms and score as many goals as possible in a game against one another. Dr. Adriana notes the number of goals scored. Ultimately, the players who are wearing the old uniforms score more goals, and therefore, win the game. Dr. Adriana speculates that the new uniforms are not more beneficial to performance than the old uniforms, but she decides to conduct the test a few more times. What is the dependent variable in Dr. Adriana's study?
A. The old uniforms
B. The new uniforms
C. The number of goals scored
D. The color blue or red

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Describe research settings and samples in psychological research.
Learning Objective: Illustrate critical thinking.
Topic: Variables

70. Dr. Adriana conducts a study to determine if players 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 in her study. 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 about the test, they are not told which one of the two uniforms is made from the new material. They are asked to wear their assigned uniforms and score as many goals as possible in a game against one another. Dr. Adriana notes the number of goals scored. Ultimately, the players who are wearing the old uniforms score more goals, and therefore, win the game. Dr. Adriana speculates that the new uniforms are not more beneficial to performance than the old uniforms, but she decides to conduct the test a few more times. What is the independent variable in Dr. Adriana's study?
A. The type of uniform worn—made from old or new material
B. The number of goals scored by the players
C. The players who did not know their roles in the study
D. The players attempting to score as many goals as possible

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
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Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Describe research settings and samples in psychological research.
Learning Objective: Illustrate critical thinking.
Topic: Variables

71. Dr. Adriana conducts a study to determine if players 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 in her study. 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 about the test, they are not told which one of the two uniforms is made from the new material. They are asked to wear their assigned uniforms and score as many goals as possible in a game against one another. Dr. Adriana notes the number of goals scored. Ultimately, the players who are wearing the old uniforms score more goals, and therefore, win the game. Dr. Adriana speculates that the new uniforms are not more beneficial to performance than the old uniforms, but she decides to conduct the test a few more times. From a scientific viewpoint, why was it important for Dr. Ariana to randomly assign the players to wear new or old uniforms?
A. She wanted to make sure that the uniforms do not affect the outcome of the game played by the players.
B. She wanted the players to feel they all had a chance of wearing their old uniforms, in which they would likely be more comfortable.
C. She wanted to ensure that the performance of the players will be uniformly improved by wearing their respective uniforms.
D. She wanted to ensure that each player had an equal chance of wearing the new or old uniform.

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Describe research settings and samples in psychological research.
Learning Objective: Illustrate critical thinking.
Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

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A. The players who wore red uniforms made from the old material
B. The players who wore blue uniforms made from the new material
C. The players who scored more goals
D. The players who could not score any goals, irrespective of the color of their uniforms

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
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Learning Objective: Describe research settings and samples in psychological research.
Learning Objective: Illustrate critical thinking.
Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

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many goals as possible in a game against one another. Dr. Adriana notes the number of goals scored. Ultimately, the players who are wearing the old uniforms score more goals, and therefore, win the game. Dr. Adriana speculates that the new uniforms are not more beneficial to performance than the old uniforms, but she decides to conduct the test a few more times. What was the control group in Dr. Adriana's study?
A. The players who wore red uniforms made from the old material
B. The players who wore blue uniforms made from the new material
C. The players who scored less goals
D. The players who could not score any goals, irrespective of the color of their uniforms

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Describe research settings and samples in psychological research.
Learning Objective: Illustrate critical thinking.
Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

74. A(n) _____ consists of participants who receive the treatment or whatever is thought to change behavior.
A. social group
B. control group
C. experimental group
D. peripheral group

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: How experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.
Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

75. The participants in a(n) _____ do not receive the independent variable or treatment.
A. control group
B. experimental group
C. core group
D. social group

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: How experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.
Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

76. Few of the patients undergoing treatment for phobic disorder agree to participate in a clinical trial of a new antidepressant medication. The patients are randomly divided into two groups. Both groups receive pills to be taken 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 the
A. treatment group.
B. control group.
C. social group.
D. experimental group.

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Describe scientific studies on health and wellness and their findings.
Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

77. A _____ is defined as a substance or treatment that appears identical to the actual treatment but lacks the active substance.
A. nocebo
B. variable
C. placebo
D. sample

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: How experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.

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Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

78. Few of the patients undergoing treatment for phobic disorder agree to participate in a clinical trial of a new antidepressant medication. The patients are randomly divided into two groups. Both groups receive pills to be taken 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 do not contain any active ingredients are said to be
A. placebos.
B. ipsatives.
C. nocebo.
D. normatives.

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Describe scientific studies on health and wellness and their findings.
Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

79. A _____ is defined as the variable whose influence on the dependent variable cannot be separated from the independent variable being examined.
A. quasi-experimental variable
B. correlational variable
C. coefficient variable
D. confounding variable

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.
Topic: Variables

80. Juan, a psychologist, is studying participants' perceptions of the attractiveness of several deodorants in a laboratory. However, as he conducts his study, people are cooking their lunches in the cafeteria nearby, and the smells of onions and fish are making their way into the laboratory. Juan should stop his experiment for the day because the odors of the food is most likely a
A. nocebo.
B. control variable.
C. confounding variable.
D. a placebo.

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.
Topic: Variables

81. A(n) _____ design can be defined as a research method that makes use of naturally occurring groups rather than randomly assigning subjects to groups.
A. experimental
B. descriptive
C. quasi-experimental
D. correlational

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.
Topic: Research Designs and Methods

82. In the context of experimental studies, how does a quasi-experimental design differ from an experimental design?
A. A quasi-experimental design uses the placebo effect, while an experimental design uses the nocebo effect.
B. A quasi-experimental design makes use of naturally occurring groups, while an experimental design randomly assigns subjects to groups.
C. A quasi-experimental design uses equivalent variables at the outset of an experimental study, while an experimental design uses different and unequal variables.
D. A quasi-experimental design treats all the participants in the same manner, while an experimental design uses biased treatments.

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.
Topic: Research Designs and Methods

83. _____ can be defined as those studies in which participants do not know the experimental condition (group) to which they have been assigned.
A. Case studies
B. Single-blind studies
C. Interviews
D. Descriptive studies

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.
Topic: Experimental Bias

84. Ravi 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 Ravi is participating is called a(n)
A. single-blind study.
B. double-blind study.
C. survey.
D. interview.

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Apply
Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.
Topic: Experimental Bias

85. Which of the following is an advantage of a double-blind study?
A. It prevents experimenter expectancy effects.
B. It ensures that participants know the experimental condition to which they have been assigned.
C. It prevents confounding variables from influencing an experiment.
D. It ensures that any differences between participants are not affected by the independent variable.

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.
Topic: Experimental Bias

86. _____ are defined as subtle cues, often unconscious, given by experimenters to the participants as to how they should behave in the role of participant.
A. Placebo effects
B. Longitudinal designs
C. Experimenter expectancy effects
D. Demand characteristics

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.
Topic: Experimental Bias

87. _____ can be defined as studies in which neither the participants nor the researchers administering the treatment know who has been assigned to which experimental condition.
A. Double-blind studies
B. Case-control studies
C. Surveys
D. Interviews

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.
Topic: Experimental Bias

88. Which of the following is an advantage of double-blind studies?
A. They reduce the time to train coders to use the coding schemes, to collect behavioral data, and to prepare the coded data for analysis.

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B. They allow researchers to unintentionally affect the outcome if they are aware of a study's hypotheses.
C. They prevent two potential problems with experimental designs, namely experimenter expectancy effects and demand characteristics.
D. They allow experimenters to give subtle cues to the participants as to how they should behave in the role of participant.

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.
Topic: Experimental Bias

89. Which of the following is a difference between single-blind studies and double-blind studies?
A. In single-blind studies, confounding variables are limited by independent and dependent variables, whereas in double-blind studies, the influence of confounding variables is not limited.
B. Single-blind studies make use of naturally occurring groups, whereas double-blind studies randomly assign subjects to groups.
C. In single-blind studies, participants do not know the experimental condition to which they have been assigned, whereas in double-blind studies, neither the participants nor the researchers know who has been assigned to which condition.
D. Single-blind studies occur when subtle cues are given by experimenters to the participants as to how they should behave, whereas double-blind studies occur when the behavior of the participants is influenced by the experimenter's knowledge.

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.
Topic: Experimental Bias

90. The _____ can be defined as results that occur when the behavior of the participants is influenced by the experimenter's knowledge of who is in the control group and who is in the experimental group.
A. experimenter expectancy effect
B. subject-expectancy effect
C. placebo effect
D. nocebo effect

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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.
Topic: Experimental Bias

91. _____ make observations of the same people over time, ranging from months to decades.
A. Correlational designs
B. Longitudinal designs
C. Quasi-experimental designs
D. Descriptive designs

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.
Topic: Longitudinal Research

92. _____, a method of studying heritability, allow researchers to assess how genetic differences interact with the environment to produce certain behavior in some people but not in others.
A. Gene–environment correlations
B. Longitudinal studies
C. Twin-adoption studies
D. Gene-by-environment studies

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.
Topic: Research Designs and Methods

93. A _____ is best defined as 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. case study
C. naturalistic observation

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D. systematic review

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Statistics in Psychology

94. To do a _____, the researcher converts the findings of each study into a standardized statistic known as effect size.
A. research planning
B. systematic review
C. random assignment
D. meta-analysis

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Statistics in Psychology

95. _____ is a measure of the strength of the relationship between two variables.
A. Sample size
B. Effect size
C. Z-value
D. A self-report

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Statistics in Psychology

96. Which of the following is an indication of whether all of the research on a topic has or has not led to consistent findings and of the size of an experimental effect?
A. Nocebo
B. Micro-analysis
C. Meta-analysis
D. Placebo

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Research Designs and Methods

97. _____ consists of the extremely vast amounts of information from websites and apps that is collected and analyzed by unusually large and sophisticated computer programs.
A. Data Link Layer
B. Big Data
C. Meta-analysis
D. Computer modeling

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Research Designs and Methods

98. Which of the following is an example of a self-fulfilling prophecy?
A. Chang says, "I am going to buy my mother a sweater for her birthday" but ends up buying her a scarf.
B. Margaret says, "I am going to hate this party!" and then has a bad time at the party because she refuses to interact with anyone.
C. Sharon says, "I want you to buy the diamond ring right away," and her husband buys it.
D. Dominique says, "I am going to make the best pie anyone has ever eaten!" and ends up making a bad pie.

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
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Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Illustrate critical thinking.

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Topic: Research Designs and Methods

99. How can the term "measures" be best defined in the context of psychological research?
A. They are the steps taken to ensure that a study provides unbiased results.
B. They are the steps taken to ensure that experimenters do not control the outcome of a study.
C. They are the tools and techniques used to modify the results of a study.
D. They are the tools and techniques used to assess thought or behavior.

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.
Topic: Measures of Central Tendency

100. _____ are defined as people's written or oral accounts of their thoughts, feelings, or actions.
A. Self-reports
B. MIS reports
C. Behavioral measures
D. Physiological measures

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.
Topic: Research Designs and Methods

101. In _____, the answers are often open-ended and not constrained by the researcher.
A. experiments
B. interviews
C. questionnaires
D. case studies

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.
Topic: Research Designs and Methods

102. In a(n) _____, responses are limited to the choices given.
A. case study
B. questionnaire
C. interview
D. experimental study

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Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.
Topic: Research Designs and Methods

103. Which of the following is an accurate statement about self-report questionnaires?
A. In self-report questionnaires, the answers are often open-ended and not constrained by the researcher.
B. In self-report questionnaires, people are always the best sources of information about themselves.
C. Self-report questionnaires are widely used in psychological research as they help in avoiding social desirability bias.
D. Self-report questionnaires are easy to use, especially in the context of collecting data from a large number of people at once.

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.
Topic: Research Designs and Methods

104. _____ is defined as the tendency toward favorable self-presentation that could lead to inaccurate self-reports.
A. Meta-analysis
B. Self-fulfilling prophecy
C. Social desirability bias
D. Experimenter expectancy effect

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.
Topic: Research Designs and Methods

105. _____ involve the systematic observation of people's actions either in their normal environment or in a laboratory setting.
A. Questionnaires
B. Physiological measures
C. Behavioral measures
D. Interviews

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.
Topic: Measures of Central Tendency

106. Which of the following statements is true about behavioral measures?
A. Behavioral measures are more susceptible to social desirability bias than are self-report measures.
B. Behavioral measures provide more objective measurements because they come from a trained outside observer.
C. Behavioral measures do not allow people to modify their behavior even if they know they are being observed.
D. Behavioral measures are not very time-intensive as collecting behavioral data does not take a long time.

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.
Topic: Measures of Central Tendency

107. Which of the following is a drawback of behavioral measures in psychological research?
A. People may modify their behavior if they know they are being observed or measured.
B. Researchers need specialized training on expensive equipment, on how to collect measurements, and on data interpretation.
C. Behavioral measures are more susceptible to social desirability bias than are self-report measures.
D. Researchers lack clear insight of participants' behavior.

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Bloom's: Remember
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Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.
Topic: Research Designs and Methods

108. Rita conducts a study in which she videotapes college students interacting with each other before and after performing a series of cognitive tasks that were presented as "Intelligence tests that can affect your college tuition charges." She then has a carefully trained team observe and record the participants' actions, noting visible signs of anxiety in particular. What type of measure best describes the one used by Rita?
A. Physiological
B. Self-report
C. Behavioral
D. Statistical

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Describe scientific studies on health and wellness and their findings.
Learning Objective: Illustrate critical thinking.
Topic: Measures of Central Tendency

109. _____ can be defined as measures of bodily responses, such as blood pressure or heart rate, used to determine changes in psychological state.
A. Interviews
B. Questionnaires
C. Behavioral measures
D. Physiological measures

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.
Topic: Measures of Central Tendency

110. Dr. Singh, a scientist, wants to study how anxiety affects adolescents. For this purpose, he measures the electrical changes in their heart rates, their sweating and respiration patterns, as well as the hormonal changes in their blood. Which psychological measure has been used by Dr. Singh in this scenario?
A. Interviews
B. Questionnaires
C. Physiological measures
D. Behavioral measures

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
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Learning Objective: Describe scientific studies on health and wellness and their findings.
Learning Objective: Illustrate critical thinking.
Topic: Measures of Central Tendency

111. _____ can be defined as measures that are used to describe and summarize research.
A. Descriptive statistics
B. Inferential statistics
C. Random graphs
D. Statistical inferences

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Statistics in Psychology

112. The _____ is the arithmetic average of a series of numbers.
A. range
B. mode
C. median
D. mean

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Statistics in Psychology

113. The _____ is calculated by adding all the numbers together and dividing by the number of scores in the series.
A. median
B. mean
C. mode
D. range

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Bloom's: Remember
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Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Statistics in Psychology

114. The _____ is the middle score, which separates the lower half of scores from the upper half.
A. range
B. mode
C. median
D. mean

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Statistics in Psychology

115. The _____ is the statistic that represents the most commonly occurring score or value.
A. mode

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B. median
C. range
D. mean

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Statistics in Psychology

116. _____ is a statistical measure of how much scores in a sample vary around the mean.
A. Normal distribution
B. Standard deviation
C. Frequency
D. Accuracy

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Statistics in Psychology

117. The most common way to represent variability in data is to calculate the
A. mean.
B. standard deviation.
C. median.
D. mode.

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Statistics in Psychology

118. _____ is the number of times a particular score occurs in a set of data.
A. Variance
B. Standard deviation
C. Percentile
D. Frequency

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Statistics in Psychology

119. _____ is a plot of how frequent data are that is perfectly symmetrical, with most scores clustering in the middle and only a few scores at the extremes.
A. Descriptive design
B. Standard deviation
C. Normal distribution
D. Correlational design

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Statistics in Psychology

120. Identify a true statement about inferential statistics as a class of statistics.
A. They involve data gathered from open-ended and unstructured answers rather than quantitative or numeric answers.
B. They enable researchers to observe and record behavior in the real world.
C. They use correlational statistics to interpret results and to make and test hypotheses.
D. They use probability and the normal distribution to rule out chance as an explanation for why group scores are different.

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Statistics in Psychology

121. _____ allow us to determine how likely it is that two or more samples came from the same population.
A. Predictive inferences
B. Statistical inferences
C. Descriptive statistics
D. Inferential statistics

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Statistics in Psychology

122. Five percent is the most frequent choice made by psychological researchers, regarding an acceptable level of chance, and is referred to as the
A. variance.
B. statistical inference.
C. probability level.
D. standard deviation.

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Statistics in Psychology

123. Which of the following terms can be defined as a statistic that compares two means to see whether they could come from the same population?
A. F-test
B. T-test
C. Arithmetic mean
D. Interquartile mean

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Clarify the meaning of statistical significance.
Topic: Statistics in Psychology

124. _____ are the rules governing the conduct of a person or group in general or in a specific situation and are also regarded as standards of right and wrong.
A. Antics
B. Ekistics
C. Ethics
D. Analytics

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.
Topic: Ethics

125. Ben, a well-known scientist, published many research papers on genetics and its influence on human behavior. He copied some of the research findings of his junior, Jill, for a research paper on gene therapy. This was done without Jill's consent. Ben was later sued for this inappropriate act. Identify the scientific misconduct committed by Ben.
A. Collaborationism
B. Fabrication
C. Plagiarism
D. Falsification

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
APA Outcome: 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice
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Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.
Topic: Ethics

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126. George was a scientist with a government-funded research organization. The government had provided funds to conduct studies among children on the medicines available for epilepsy. However, George did not conduct the specified studies among the experimental group of children. He concocted false data and research reports as he neared the deadline. Identify the scientific misconduct that George committed in this scenario.
A. Collaborationism
B. Fabrication
C. Plagiarism
D. Falsification

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
APA Outcome: 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.
Topic: Ethics

127. Informed consent to participate in a psychological study means that the
A. participant knows his or her role in the study and understands its risks and benefits.
B. researcher carefully selects and approves each participant for the study.
C. institution in which the study will be conducted has approved the study.
D. the consent cannot be omitted even for completely anonymous surveys.

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.
Topic: Ethics

128. It is vital to safeguard the dignity and autonomy of individuals and take extra precautions when dealing with study participants, such as children, who are less likely to understand their participation is voluntary. This guideline of psychological research is known as
A. beneficence.
B. respect for persons.
C. informed consent.
D. justice.

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.
Topic: Ethics

129. Institutions conducting research should evaluate every proposed study's beneficence, which is
A. each participant's guarantee that no personal, and confidential information will be revealed.
B. each person's awareness that he or she can discontinue participation at any time.
C. minimizing costs for participants and maximizing benefits.
D. the extent to which the participant knows his or her role in the study.

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.
Topic: Ethics

130. In research analysis and reports, data are never directly aligned with an individual respondent, thereby protecting his or her identity. Thus, _____ is maintained.
A. credibility
B. reliability
C. validity
D. confidentiality

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.
Topic: Ethics

131. Under the guidelines of _____, researchers must design studies in which the participants will share equally the costs and benefits of participating in the study.
A. beneficence
B. justice
C. confidentiality

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D. respect for persons

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.
Topic: Ethics

132. Irene Bialy, a psychologist, wants to study how the habit of telling lies affects marital relationships. She contacts married couples from across the country to participate in her study. She lets them know that the only cost of participation would be that they would need to reveal if they have ever lied to their parents. Irene also informs them that they will be paid an amount of $1,000 each for participating in the study. In this scenario, which guideline of psychological research best describes the one followed by Irene?
A. Beneficence
B. Justice
C. Confidentiality
D. Privacy

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APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
APA Outcome: 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.
Topic: Ethics

133. Debriefing is the process of
A. informing participants about the costs and benefits of participation.
B. protecting the privacy of participants.
C. distributing the benefits and costs of a study equally among participants.
D. informing and explaining the exact purposes of a study following data collection.

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APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.
Topic: Ethics

134. Which of the following statements is true of debriefing in research studies?
A. It is required to minimize any negative effects ex-perienced as a result of deception.
B. It is required to generate, test, and revise theories.
C. It involves choosing tools that will create the conditions of a study.
D. It involves the observation of one person, often over a long period of time.

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.
Topic: Ethics

135. Which of the following is a function of institutional review boards (IRBs)?
A. They collect informed consent from human participants before a study begins.
B. They inform participants of the exact purposes of a study—including the hypotheses—revealing all deceptive practices.
C. They organize data for interpretation and help researchers evaluate their hypotheses.
D. They evaluate proposed research before it is conducted to ensure research involving humans does not cause undue harm.

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.
Topic: Ethics

136. Why is animal research widely considered to be acceptable?
A. Because animal research has led to many treatments for diseases, such as cancer and heart disease
B. Because researchers do not have to carry out treatment of animals at the expense of their research
C. Because government and animal rights associations consent to animal research
D. Because there is an ongoing debate as to how much animal research should be permissible at all

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.
Topic: Animals in Research

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