Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

SKU: 9781260829464-TEST-BANK

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

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

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

1) The approach used by psychologists to systematically acquire knowledge and understanding about behavior and other phenomena of interest is called
   A) the trial and error method.
   B) the informed speculation method.
   C) the scientific method.
   D) the educated guessing method.

2) Which of the following is the first step in the scientific method?
   A) formulating an explanation
   B) identifying questions of interest
   C) communicating the findings
   D) carrying out research designed to support or refute the explanation

3) After identifying the question of interest, which is the next step in the scientific method?
   A) formulating an explanation
   B) evaluating the findings
   C) communicating the findings
   D) carrying out research designed to support or refute the explanation

TBEXAM.COM

4) Which of the following sequences correctly arranges the steps in the scientific method from first to last?
   A) identify problem → formulate explanation → carry out research → communicate findings
   B) carry out research → formulate explanation → identify problem → communicate findings
   C) identify problem → carry out research → formulate explanation → communicate findings
   D) carry out research → identify problem → formulate explanation → communicate findings

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

5) Frederico is presenting the outcomes of an experiment he conducted in a talk at a regional psychology conference. Frederico is engaged in the_____ step of the scientific method, namely_____.
   A) first; communicating results
   B) first; formulating an explanation
   C) last; communicating findings
   D) last; formulating an explanation

6) The development of a hypothesis occurs in which of the following steps of the scientific method?
   A) formulating an explanation
   B) identifying questions of interest
   C) communicating the findings
   D) carrying out research designed to support or refute the explanation

7) Cheng is conducting a research study on the effects of speech defects. As part of his research, he is devising an operational definition of nervousness. At which of the following steps of the scientific method is he?
   A) formulating an explanation
   B) carrying out research designed to support or refute the explanation
   C) communicating the findings TBEXAM.COM
   D) identifying questions of interest

8) Collection and analysis of data is done in which of the following steps of the scientific method?
   A) formulating an explanation
   B) identifying questions of interest
   C) communicating the findings
   D) carrying out research designed to support or refute the explanation

9) Olivia is a psychologist. She wants to use the scientific method to systematically acquire knowledge and understanding about behavior. With which of the following steps should she start?
   A) formulating an explanation
   B) identifying questions of interest for research based on prior research findings
   C) communicating her findings
   D) carrying out research designed to support or refute the explanation

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

10) _____ are broad explanations and predictions concerning phenomena of interest.
A) Theories
B) Hypotheses
C) Operational definitions
D) Suppositions

11) Andrea is reading a broad explanation for why some people are more vulnerable to addiction than are others. This reading material also includes several predictions concerning people's vulnerability to addiction. Andrea is reading a(n)
A) theory.
B) hypothesis.
C) operational definition.
D) supposition.

12) Identify a true statement about theories.
A) They vary in their breadth and level of detail.
B) They are translations of hypotheses into specific procedures.
C) They always agree with the intuitive explanations that people develop in their daily lives.
D) They are predictions stated in a way that allows them to be tested.

TBEXAM.COM

13) When compared with the theories about human behavior that people generally develop in their daily lives, those formulated by psychologists are
A) more frequently applied in daily life.
B) harder to test.
C) less comprehensive.
D) more formal.

14) According to Bibb Latané and John Darley's theory of_____, the greater the number of bystanders in an emergency situation, the less likely that any single person will come forward to help.
A) diffusion of responsibility
B) collective morality
C) social disengagement
D) collective responsibility

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

15) "People with opposite personality traits are more likely to be attracted to each other." This is a(n)
A) hypothesis.
B) correlation.
C) theory.
D) operational definition.

16) A hypothesis is best defined as a
A) prediction stated in a way that allows it to be tested.
B) specification of a variable in terms of the procedures that will be used to measure it.
C) broad, general explanation of the phenomenon of interest.
D) behavior, event, or other characteristic that can assume different values.

17) When asked to define "popularity," Brianna offers, "It's when everyone likes you." Chrissy suggests, "It's basically the number of friends you have."
How do the two girls' definitions differ?
A) Chrissy's is a procedural definition; Brianna's is not.
B) Brianna's is an operational definition; Chrissy's is not.
C) Brianna's is a procedural definition; Chrissy's is not.
D) Chrissy's is an operational definition; Brianna's is not.

TBEXAM.COM

18) Identify an operational definition of happiness.
A) an individual's feeling of joy
B) an individual's sense of achievement and contentment
C) an individual's self-rating on a 10-point happiness scale
D) an individual's feeling of acceptance in a society

19) Which of the following statements is accurate about operational definitions?
A) They are usually untestable.
B) They are independent of the creativity of the researcher.
C) Many operational definitions are usually possible for a given hypothesis.
D) They translate actual procedures into abstract con-cepts.

20) Which of the following statements best expresses the relationship between a theory and a hypothesis?
A) A theory is more focused than a hypothesis.
B) A theory is broader than a hypothesis.
C) A theory is the same as a hypothesis.
D) A theory is unrelated to a hypothesis.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

21) Prediction is to explanation what_____ is to_____.
A) hypothesis; theory
B) theory; hypothesis
C) variable; supposition
D) hypothesis; variable

22) Which of the following sequences is correct?
A) operational definition → hypothesis → theory
B) operational definition → theory → hypothesis
C) hypothesis → theory → operational definition
D) theory → hypothesis → operational definition

23) Which of the following defines the term "research"?
A) broad explanations and predictions concerning phenomena of interest
B) the manipulation implemented by an experimenter
C) the scientific study of behavior and mental processes
D) a systematic inquiry aimed at the discovery of new knowledge

24) Which of the following types of research offers insights into relationships between variables but cannot determine causality?
A) descriptive and correlational research
B) correlational and experimental research
C) experimental and descriptive research
D) folk and experiential research

25) Research in which existing data, such as census documents, college records, and newspaper clippings, are examined to test a hypothesis is known as
A) experimental research.
B) archival research.
C) naturalistic research.
D) a case study.

26) Mark is a criminal psychologist. For a study, he is using newspaper clippings that are available in a federal database. Mark is conducting a(n)
A) case study.
B) naturalistic observation.
C) archival research study.
D) double-blind experiment.

TBEXAM.COM
TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

27) Wallace is engaged in archival research. In which of the following projects is he most likely engaged?
A) comparing the effects of cell phone distractions to those of text message distractions on participants' performance in a driving simulator
B) asking a large sample of community dwellers a set of questions about their perceptions of healthcare reform
C) recording language comprehension deficits in a woman with left hemisphere brain damage
D) examining the registrar's records at a state university to explore the relationship between SAT scores and freshman GPA

28) Which of the following statements is true about archival research?
A) Existing records used in archival research are always complete.
B) Archival research is relatively inexpensive to conduct.
C) Archival research involves the observation of naturally occurring behavior.
D) Archival research involves surveys and questionnaires.

29) Evelyn, a psychology graduate, watches parent–child interactions in a park. She simply records what she sees and does not make a change in the situation. The method she uses is known as
A) naturalistic observation.
TBEXAM.COM
B) archival research.
C) experimentation.
D) a case study.

30) Naturalistic observation entails
A) the introduction of small changes to a habitat.
B) the examination of existing records, such as official documents.
C) questioning individuals directly to find out what they think, feel, and do.
D) the researcher simply documenting what occurs.

31) Maryam is a student of behavioral psychology. She is currently conducting a research study that involves recording instances of physical aggression among children in a schoolyard at recess. Maryam is most likely conducting
A) naturalistic observation.
B) experimental research.
C) a survey.
D) correlational research.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

32) Angel is a psychologist who conducts research studies frequently. If she is currently working on a naturalistic observation study, in which of the following tasks is Angel most likely engaged?
A) asking participants a set of questions about the effects of outdoor activities on issues related to anxiety and depression
B) recording interactions between middle-level managers in an accountancy firm
C) conducting an in-depth investigation of a boy with exceptional musical abilities
D) examining crime statistics compiled by the Department of Justice to see if the rate of property crimes is related to the rate of violent crimes

33) Which of the following descriptive research methods is correctly matched with a description?
A) archival research—in-depth investigation of an individual
B) naturalistic observation—behavior is investigated in the environment in which it typically occurs, without intervention by the researcher
C) case study—a sample is asked a series of questions about their thoughts, attitudes, or behaviors
D) survey research—existing data is examined to test a hypothesis

34) Which of the following statements is true about descriptive research?
A) It is the only way psychologists can establish cause-and-effect relationships.
B) It is the only type of research in which the conditions are created by the researcher.
C) It tells us about the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables.
D) It is designed to systematically investigate a person, group, or patterns of behavior.

TBEXAM.COM

35) Felix's research focuses on an adolescent who committed a mass murder at his school. Felix uses data from the adolescent's school and medical records and interviews the adolescent's friends, family, and teachers. In which type of research is Felix engaged?
A) archival research
B) naturalistic observation
C) case study
D) survey

36) Which of the following statements best expresses the relationship between a sample and a population?
A) A sample includes a population.
B) A population includes a sample.
C) A population is similar to a sample.
D) A sample is completely separate from a population.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

37) Amy is conducting a survey of dating attitudes and behaviors among young adults as part of her master's thesis work. Amy distributes questionnaires to 200 randomly selected students enrolled in an introductory psychology course at her university. The 200 students constitute Amy's_____. The people whom she assumes her results will generalize are termed the_____.
A) control group; population
B) experimental group; population
C) population; sample
D) sample; population

38) Wilma is undertaking survey research. Which of the following is she probably doing?
A) recording the behaviors of sea lions in their natural habitat
B) observing the problem-solving strategies of an extremely gifted middle school girl
C) comparing students' performances on abstract and concrete versions of problems
D) asking a sample of students a series of questions about their sexual attitudes and behaviors

39) Dr. Estevez prepares a set of questions to ask college students about their drinking behavior and their attitudes toward alcohol. Dr. Estevez is undertaking a(n)
A) survey research.
B) case study.
C) naturalistic observation.
D) archival research.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

40) Dr. Gigliotti is conducting an in-depth, intensive investigation of a patient with dissociative identity disorder. He uses psychological tests and interviews to better understand the patient. Dr. Gigliotti is undertaking a(n)
A) survey research.
B) archival research.
C) case study.
D) naturalistic observation.

41) _____ is an in-depth, intensive investigation of an individual or small group of people.
A) Archival research
B) Survey research
C) Naturalistic observation
D) A case study

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

42) Which of the following researchers is conducting a case study?
A) Dr. Henriette, who is investigating the effect of word imageability on list memory by handing out questionnaires
B) Dr. Innis, who is investigating in detail the tactile perception of a blind woman
C) Dr. Jefferson, who is observing children on a playground
D) Dr. Kulik, who is studying newspaper stories on serial killers

43) Which of the following terms is defined as behaviors, events, or other characteristics that can change, or vary, in some way?
A) variables
B) constants
C) coefficients
D) control groups

44) Correlation research is
A) research in which an investigator simply observes some naturally occurring behavior and does not make a change in the situation.
B) research in which people chosen to represent a larger population are asked a series of questions about their behavior, thoughts, or attitudes.
C) research in which the relationship between two sets of variables is examined to determine whether they are associated.
D) research in which existing data, such as census documents, college records, and newspaper clippings, are examined to test a hypothesis.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

45) Irving has noticed a pattern: The more alcohol people drink, the more aggressive they seem to be. Which research method is aimed at verifying a relationship between two variables?
A) naturalistic observation
B) case study
C) correlational research
D) archival research

46) Which term is most nearly synonymous with the term *correlation*?
A) association
B) explanation
C) observation
D) manipulation

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

47) The correlation coefficient ranges from_____ to_____.
- A) 1; 10
- B) +1.0; −1.0
- C) 0; 1
- D) −10; +10

48) The strength and direction of the relationship between the two variables are represented by a mathematical statistic known as a(n)
- A) standard deviation.
- B) affiliation.
- C) operational definition.
- D) correlation.

49) A positive correlation indicates that
- A) as the value of one variable increases, the value of the other increases.
- B) as the value of one variable increases, the value of the other decreases.
- C) little or no relationship exists between two variables.
- D) one variable causes the other.

50) Using a sample of young adolescents, Dr. Nguyen finds a correlation of +.55 between scores on a measure of neglectful or uninvolved parenting and scores on a measure of delinquent behavior. Which of the following might Dr. Nguyen legitimately conclude?
- A) Uninvolved parenting causes juvenile delinquency.
- B) Parenting that is more neglectful is related to a lower degree of delinquent behavior.
- C) Uninvolved parenting is unrelated to delinquency.
- D) Parenting that is more neglectful is related to a higher degree of delinquent behavior.

51) Which of the following correlation coefficients represents the strongest relationship between two variables?
- A) −.75
- B) +.60
- C) .00
- D) +.30

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

52) Which of the following sequences of correlation coefficients correctly arranges the relationships between three pairs of two variables in order of increasing strength?
A) −.60, +.10, +.50
B) +.10, +.50, −.60
C) −.60, +.50, +.10
D) .00, −.60, +.50

53) In a negative correlation,
A) the values of both variables increase simultaneously.
B) as the value of one variable increases, the value of the other decreases.
C) the values of both variables decrease simultaneously.
D) one variable is the cause of the other variable.

54) Little or no relationship between two variables is represented by
A) a negative sign.
B) sigma.
C) zero or a number close to zero.
D) a positive sign.

55) Hui conducts a correlational study on people's height and their vulnerability to anxiety. Her study establishes that no relationship exists between these two variables. This correlation is most likely represented by
A) +.01.
B) +10.0.
C) −1.0.
D) +1.0.

56) Experimental research is to correlational research what_____ is to_____.
A) association; cause
B) description; prediction
C) cause; association
D) description; association

57) The only way psychologists can establish cause-and-effect relationships through research is by conducting
A) correlational research.
B) a survey.
C) experimental research.
D) a case study.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

58) Dr. Ingram deliberately varied the presentation of items on a list and later measured participants' recall of the items. Dr. Ingram conducted_____ research.
A) correlational
B) archival
C) observational
D) experimental

59) Experimental research requires that the responses of at least_____ group(s) be examined.
A) one
B) two
C) three
D) five

60) Experimental group is to control group what_____ is to_____.
A) treatment; no treatment
B) no treatment; treatment
C) independent variable; dependent variable
D) dependent variable; independent variable

61) Martina is conducting a research study with two groups, namely group A and group B. Group A receives a treatment for severe depression, while group B does not receive any treatment. Group A in Martina's study is the
A) research group.
B) experimental group.
C) control group.
D) secondary group.

62) Martina is conducting a research study with two groups, namely group A and group B. Group A receives a treatment for severe depression, while group B does not receive any treatment. In this scenario, group B of Martina's study is the_____.
A) primary group
B) experimental group
C) control group
D) secondary group

63) Why are control groups included in experiments?
A) to determine whether two variables are correlated
B) to ascertain cause-and-effect relationships
C) to ensure that participant characteristics are essentially the same in each group
D) to translate the hypothesis into something testable

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

64) In an experiment studying the effects of alcohol on social anxiety, alcohol is the _____ variable.
A) confounding
B) dependent
C) independent
D) random

65) In an experiment studying the effects of alcohol on social anxiety, social anxiety is the_____ variable.
A) confounding
B) dependent
C) independent
D) random

66) In an experiment, which of the following statements is true about the dependent variable?
A) It is under the experimenter's control and remains constant.
B) It is randomized across different experimental groups.
C) It is measured by the researcher and is expected to change.
D) It is decided by the researcher based on chance alone.

67) In an experiment, the independent variable is
A) not under the control of the researcher.
B) decided by the researcher on the basis of chance alone.
C) measured by the researcher and is expected to change.
D) not determined by the actions of those taking part in the experiment.

68) Doctors Chase and Sanborn are conducting an experiment on the effects of caffeine on memory. Participants are randomly assigned to a caffeine or a no-caffeine group; their recall of items on a word list is later assessed. Which pair correctly identifies a variable in this experiment?
A) caffeine—dependent variable
B) caffeine—independent variable
C) word recall—independent variable
D) word recall—experimental variable

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

69) Doctors Chase and Sanborn are conducting an experiment on the effects of caffeine on memory. Participants are randomly assigned to a caffeine or a no-caffeine group; their recall of items on a word list is later assessed. In this experiment, word recall is the _____ variable.
A) subject
B) control
C) independent
D) dependent

70) Doctors Chase and Sanborn are conducting an experiment on the effects of caffeine on memory. Participants are randomly assigned to a caffeine or a no-caffeine group; their recall of items on a word list is later assessed. Which pair below correctly names and identifies the variables in this experiment?
A) word recall—control variable; caffeine—experimental variable
B) word recall—independent variable; caffeine—dependent variable
C) word recall—dependent variable; caffeine—independent variable
D) word recall—experimental variable; caffeine—control variable

71) In a typical Latané and Darley "bystander" experiment,_____ is the independent variable and_____ is the dependent variable.
TBEXAM.COM
A) the presence of bystanders; whether a false emergency occurs
B) whether a false emergency occurs; the presence of bystanders
C) whether the participant helps; the number of people present
D) the number of people present; whether the participant helps

72) The purpose of random assignment is to
A) combine the results of a number of similar studies.
B) determine how likely it is that the results of a treatment were due to chance.
C) ensure that participant characteristics are equivalent across the various groups.
D) determine whether two variables are related.

73) In which of the following procedures are participants assigned to different experimental groups on the basis of chance and chance alone?
A) operationalization
B) correlation
C) random sampling method
D) random assignment to condition

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

74) An experimenter flips a coin for each participant and assigns the participant to group A when "heads" came up and to group B when "tails" came up. This process is referred to as
A) operational sampling.
B) random assignment to condition.
C) purposive sampling.
D) random correlation.

75) In a study examining the bystander effect in children, researchers looked at three conditions. In which condition were they able to establish that the bystander effect was caused by diffusion of responsibility?
A) Children were alone when the adult was in need.
B) A group of children were in the room when the adult was in need.
C) A group of children were in the room, but only one was physically able to help when the adult was in need.
D) The study showed that children did not exhibit the bystander effect.

76) Which of the following is an advantage of archival research?
A) It provides a thorough, in-depth understanding of participants.
B) It provides a sample of people in their natural environment.
C) A small sample can be used to infer attitudes and behavior of a larger population.
D) Data collection is easy because data already exist.

77) Which of the following is an advantage of survey research?
A) It provides a thorough, in-depth understanding of participants.
B) It provides a sample of people in their natural environment.
C) A small sample can be used to infer attitudes and behavior of a larger population.
D) Data collection is easy because data already exists.

78) Identify a shortcoming of survey research.
A) It is dependent on the availability of existing data.
B) The results are not generalizable beyond the sample.
C) It is often very expensive to conduct.
D) The sample may not be representative of the larger population.

79) Which of the following is an advantage of a case study?
A) It provides a thorough, in-depth understanding of participants.
B) It provides a sample of people in their natural environment.
C) A small sample can be used to infer attitudes and behavior of a larger population.
D) Data collection is easy because data already exists.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

80) Which of the following is a disadvantage of a case study?
A) It is dependent on the availability of existing data.
B) The "typically occurring habitat" being observed cannot be controlled.
C) Results may not be generalizable beyond the sample.
D) It fails to provide a thorough, in-depth understanding of participants.

81) Paul is testing the effectiveness of a new treatment for anxiety disorders. He intends to administer the treatment to a group of participants and measure their levels of anxiety. What should Paul introduce into his research design to rule out factors other than the new treatment in the alleviation of anxiety?
A) deception
B) a control group
C) diversity in the group of participants
D) ethical research practices

82) Which of the following researchers is carrying out deception?
A) Ahmed asks the participants in a study about creativity to build structures using building blocks.
B) Grace pretends to be a participant in an experiment and does the opposite of what other participants do.
C) Lena observes a few children in a public playground to understand the development of their interpersonal skills.
D) Riya observes 200 dolphins to understand the effect of age on their navigation skills.

83) Statistically meaningful results that make it possible for researchers to feel confident that they have confirmed their hypotheses is known as a
A) mutually exclusive result.
B) subjective outcome.
C) significant outcome.
D) conditional result.

84) Matteo, a psychologist, is conducting a study with children and adolescents as participants. However, he is using the same procedures and settings as that of an earlier study that was conducted on adults. He is doing this to increase confidence in prior findings. From the information given in this scenario, it can be said that Matteo is engaged in
A) replicated research.
B) archival research.
C) parallel research.
D) reconstructed research.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

85) Iyesha reads a journal article reporting a study in which a small sample of women undertook tests of spatial ability at two points during their menstrual cycle. Iyesha conducts a similar study using not only spatial ability but also verbal ability tests. In addition, Iyesha tests a larger sample of women. She aims to confirm the findings of the study mentioned in the journal. Iyesha performs a
   A) meta-analysis.
   B) replicated research.
   C) significance test.
   D) control study.

86) Kendra is combining the results of a number of experiments to yield an overall conclusion. Kendra is performing
   A) a meta-analysis.
   B) replication research.
   C) a cross-validation.
   D) correlational research.

87) In the context of the use of deception, identify the statement that accurately captures the opinion of most psychologists.
   A) It is integral to scientifically valid research.
   B) It is encouraged in psychological research because it adds to the credibility of a study.
   C) It is sometimes necessary to safeguard a study's true purpose.
   D) It is unethical and must never be used in psychological research.

88) Before participating in an experiment, the participants must sign a document affirming that they have been told the basic outlines of the study and are aware of what their participation will involve, what risks the experiment may hold, and the fact that their participation is purely voluntary and they may terminate it at any time. This refers to which ethical principle of research?
   A) informed consent
   B) debriefing
   C) experimental manipulation
   D) significant outcome

89) In the context of ethical research, identify a component of informed consent in a study.
   A) a detailed explanation of the study and its procedures
   B) a statement of the potential risks of participating in the study
   C) an assurance that the participants selected are from diverse populations
   D) the knowledge that at some point in the study, deception will be involved

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

90) Joshua, a behavioral psychologist, asks participants to sign a document before beginning his experiment. Joshua also tells them that their participation is completely voluntary and that they can leave the experiment at any time. Joshua is
A) analyzing his participants.
B) obtaining informed consent.
C) using deception.
D) providing a detailed explanation of the study.

91) After a research study, the experimenter should debrief the participants. In debriefing, the experimenter
A) reiterates that the study was voluntary.
B) provides a detailed explanation of the study.
C) asks the participants to sign a document confirming informed consent.
D) assures the participants of confidentiality.

92) Dr. O'Malley is informing participants before he begins the experiment that their participation is completely voluntary and that they can stop taking part at any time. Dr. Hensley is providing a detailed explanation of the study to participants who have just completed participating in the study. Which of the following statements is true?
A) Dr. O'Malley is obtaining informed consent from his participants. Dr. Hensley is debriefing her participants. TBEXAM.COM
B) Dr. O'Malley is debriefing his participants. Dr. Hensley is obtaining informed consent from her participants.
C) Dr. O'Malley is assuring his participants of confidentiality; and Dr. Hensley is communicating the results of the study to her participants.
D) Dr. O'Malley and Dr. Hensley are both debriefing their participants.

93) Which of the following sequences best reflects the order of events in an experiment?
A) informed consent → experiment → debriefing
B) informed consent → debriefing → experiment
C) debriefing → informed consent → experiment
D) experiment → informed consent → debriefing

94) Which of the following is a reason that college students are often used as participants in psychological research?
A) They are representative of the population at large.
B) They cost the researcher very little.
C) They have a basic understanding of research methodology.
D) Researchers do not need to obtain informed consent from college students.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

95) In which of the following ways is a sample population of college students different from the general population it is implicitly intended to represent?
A) College students tend to come from Eastern cultures.
B) College students tend to be from nondemocratic countries.
C) College students are educated.
D) College students tend to be poor.

96) Which of the following guidelines is true regarding the use of nonhuman animals in experiments?
A) Researchers must minimize discomfort, illness, and pain for the animals.
B) Researchers must house, feed, and care for the animals properly.
C) Researchers must promote the animals' well-being, at least for some species.
D) Research with animals has failed to provide psychologists with valuable information.

97) Factors that distort the way the independent variable affects the dependent variable are referred to as
A) double-blinds.
B) placebo effects.
C) experimental bias.
D) participant bias.

TBEXAM.COM

98) To guard against participant expectations biasing the results of an experiment, the experimenter may
A) disclose to participants how earlier participants tested.
B) explain to the participant what the desired outcome should be.
C) try to disguise the true purpose of the experiment.
D) allow the participant to interact with people who have already been part of the experiment.

99) When cues are transmitted to participants about how they are expected to behave in particular experimental conditions, the research results may reflect_____ expectations. When people develop their own ideas about the topic of the research, the investigation's outcomes may be biased by_____.
A) experimenter; participant expectations
B) experimenter; experimenter expectations
C) participant; participant expectations
D) participant; experimenter expectations

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

100) In Dr. Suarez's social psychology lab, some college students taking part in the research suspect that interpersonal attraction processes are under study. This knowledge influences the way they interact with each other. In a play session during a child development study, Dr. Thomas' research assistants are more likely to unconsciously reinforce aggressive behavior among children who view a violent video clip than among children viewing a nonviolent clip. Dr. Suarez's research is susceptible to_____ expectations. Dr. Thomas' work is prone to_____.

A) experimenter; participant expectations
B) experimenter; experimenter expectations
C) participant; participant expectations
D) participant; experimenter expectations

101) What is a placebo?

A) an actor employed by a researcher
B) an unethical experiment done on nonhumans
C) a false experimental treatment
D) a bystander in Latané and Darley's experiment

102) A_____ is a false treatment, such as a pill, "drug," or other substance, without any significant chemical properties or active ingredient.

A) double-blind procedure
B) simulation
C) placebo
D) natural procedure

TBEXAM.COM

103) A team of researchers conduct an experiment to test the effectiveness of a new drug in treating anxiety disorders. The participants in the control group receive sugar pills without active ingredients, while those in the experimental group receive the new, anti-anxiety drug. In this example, the researchers use a

A) double-blind procedure.
B) correlation coefficient.
C) placebo.
D) single-blind procedure.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

104) Laura is a clinical research psychologist. She conducts an experiment that involves a placebo. Which of the following statements is true about her experiment?
A) All participants receive a treatment.
B) Only the participants in the control group are aware of the purpose of the research.
C) Laura is unaware of the nature of the drug that is being administered.
D) Only the participants in the experimental group are aware of the purpose of the research.

105) A placebo minimizes_____; a double-blind procedure minimizes_____.
A) participant expectations; experimenter expectations
B) participant bias; participant expectations
C) experimenter expectations; participant expectations
D) experimenter bias; experimenter expectations

106) Arjun, a psychologist, conducts an experiment to study the side effects of a drug. In this experiment, as Arjun wants to ensure accurate assessment of the drug's effects, the participants and the experimenter who interacts with the participants are unaware of the nature of the drug that is being administered. Arjun is conducting a
A) double-blind procedure.
B) control treatment.
C) placebo experiment.
D) single-blind procedure.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

107) A pharmaceutical company is conducting an experiment to test the effectiveness of a tricyclic antidepressant. Which of the following, if true, would indicate that the experimenters used a placebo?
A) The participants were assigned to the experimental or control groups by drawing lots.
B) The participants were informed about the medication they would be taking and its possible side effects before starting the treatment.
C) The participants in both groups did not know if they were getting a real or a false treatment.
D) The research assistants who administered the drugs were asked to establish rapport with the participants.

108) A double-blind procedure is administered to overcome
A) participant expectations.
B) memory bias.
C) reporting bias.
D) experimenter expectations.

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

109) A pharmaceutical company wishes to test the efficacy of a new antidepressant using a double-blind procedure. Which alternative correctly describes the procedure the company would use?

A) The research assistants would know which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. Each patient would also know which type of pill he or she was taking.
B) The research assistants would know which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. Each patient, though, would not know which type of pill he or she was taking.
C) The research assistants would not know which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. Each patient, though, would know which type of pill he or she was taking.
D) The research assistants would not know which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. Also, each patient would not know which type of pill he or she was taking.

110) To ensure full confidence in the results of any single experiment, scientists require that research findings be_____, which means they are repeated, sometimes using other procedures, in other settings, with other groups of participants.

A) replicated
B) blinded
C) cross-referenced
D) re-evaluated

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

111) Some researchers claim that the social sciences are facing a replication_____ because many replication studies have failed to support the original findings.

A) crisis
B) revolution
C) renaissance
D) rejection

FILL IN THE BLANK. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

112) The approach used by psychologists to systematically acquire knowledge and understanding about behavior and other phenomena of interest is called the_____ method.

113) Alyssa predicts that caffeine will improve her participants' performance on a visual tracking task. Alyssa has formed a(n)_____.

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

114) A(n)_____ definition is the translation of a hypothesis into specific, testable procedures that can be measured and observed.

115) Systematic inquiry aimed at generating new knowledge is called_____.

116) _____ research includes archival research, naturalistic observation, survey research, and the case study method.

117) Dr. Leblanc is examining interactions among primates in the wild; he does not intervene. Dr. Leblanc is performing a(n)_____ observation.

118) In_____ research, a sample of people chosen to represent a larger group of interest is asked a series of questions about their behavior, thoughts, or attitudes.

119) A(n)_____ is a representative subset of a population.

120) One disadvantage of using_____ surveys to collect data is that in some cases participants may be unaware of their true feelings or attitudes.

121) _____ testing is a procedure in which a carefully designed set of questions is used to gain some insight into the personality of the individual or group.

122) _____ are behaviors, events, or other characteristics that can change, or vary, in some way.

123) The strength and direction of the relationship between the two variables are represented by a mathematical statistic formally known as a(n) correlational_____.

124) In an experiment, a researcher manipulates participants' exposure to a stimulus. Exposure is a(n)_____ variable in this example.

125) A(n)_____ outcome is not due to chance.

126) Miranda is statistically combining the results of all the published studies on the effects of the presence of a weapon on eyewitness accuracy. Miranda is performing a(n)_____.

127) Sometimes, to prevent participants from being influenced by what they think a study's true purpose is, investigators must engage in_____.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

128) Before the outset of a study, participants must give_____ consent, indicating that they know the potential risks of the study and are aware that their participation is voluntary.

129) At the conclusion of an experimental session, Nia tells her participants the purpose of the study and explains the procedures she used. Nia is_____ her participants.

130) _____ bias refers to factors that distort the way the independent variable affects the dependent variable.

131) In a test of a new anti-anxiety medication, participants are given either the medication or a placebo; the personnel administering the study, moreover, do not know which participants receive the medication and which receive the placebo. This experiment may be described as a(n)_____ study.

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

132) Distinguish between a hypothesis and a theory. Provide an example of a hypothesis, along with operational definitions of the variables included in your hypothesis.

TBEXAM.COM

133) Select two of the following aphorisms: (1) Birds of a feather flock together; (2) Opposites attract; (3) The more the merrier; (4) Two heads are better the one; (5) Two's company; three's a crowd. Translate each aphorism that you select into a testable hypothesis. Provide operational definitions of each of the variables in each hypothesis.

134) Select and describe a behavioral or mental phenomenon of particular interest to you. Describe how one might use descriptive, correlational, and experimental techniques to shed light on the phenomenon.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

135) List and briefly describe three descriptive research methods. Provide an original example of each. Identify one advantage and one disadvantage of each of the methods you describe.

136) What are the advantages and disadvantages of archival research?

137) Diya, a sociocultural psychologist, is working on an archival research project. She aims to understand more about the lifestyle of unemployed people. Identify the possible sources of data for her research.

TBEXAM.COM

138) Discuss the shortcomings of naturalistic observation.

139) Juan aims to study early childcare practices in uncontacted tribes across the world. For ethical reasons, Juan is not allowed to contact the people of these tribes through any means. However, he is allowed to observe them discreetly from approved observation stations. Which type of descriptive research would Juan choose for his research and why?

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

140) Describe survey research, highlighting not only its advantages, but also several issues that researchers must consider when designing survey research.

141) Ali's research aims to understand sexually deviant behavior in women. He proposes to collect data for his research through in-person interviews with the participants. What problems is Ali likely to face because of the type of research he has chosen?

142) How is a case study different from a survey? Describe the importance of case studies as a method of research.

TBEXAM.COM

143) Irene is studying a child in the autism spectrum. Which method of research is Irene using? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this method.

144) A researcher finds a correlation of −.45 between the amount of stress participants report having experienced recently and the participants' scores on an index of physical health. What does this mean? Provide a one-sentence interpretation of this correlation coefficient. Provide three distinct association mechanisms that might explain this correlation.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

145) Suggest (a) two variables that are most likely positively correlated; (b) two variables that are most likely negatively correlated; and (c) two variables that are probably uncorrelated.

146) How is it that the experimental method allows researchers to draw cause-and-effect conclusions? Identify the critical elements of the experimental method and explain how each helps enable the development of valid causal conclusions.

147) Suggest one variable other than the presence and number of bystanders that you think might influence the likelihood that an individual will come to someone's aid. State a hypothesis and explain how you might test it experimentally. Specify the independent and dependent variables, making sure to provide an operational definition of each. Describe the experimental and control groups and briefly outline the procedure.

TBEXAM.COM

148) Define the terms *replicated research* and *meta-analysis*. Identify the role of replicated research and meta-analysis in hypothesis testing and theory building.

149) Occasionally, psychology has been described as the science of the behavior of college sophomores. Discuss some of the specific criticisms of psychology implied by this charge. How might these shortcomings be rectified?

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

150) Emilia's experiment aims to study how social approval works as a motivation at workplaces. Her experiment involves the use of deception. List some of the safeguards involved in the ethical guidelines that Emilia should keep in mind to protect her participants.

151) Jonas is planning to use chimpanzees to test the efficacy of a new antidepressant. What are some of the guidelines he should keep in mind before using animals in his research?

152) Discuss the use of nonhumans for research.

TBEXAM.COM

153) A pharmaceutical company has developed a new ADHD medication and wishes to test its effectiveness. Identify the threats that validity researchers might face in an experimental test of the medication's efficacy and suggest how these threats may be overcome.

154) Diego is a psychology student. He needs to read several research articles for his assignment. What are the critical thinking questions that Diego should keep in mind when he reads each article?

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

155) The text opens the research methods chapter by recounting Kitty Genovese's rape and murder, in which not a single neighbor came to her aid. Describe how each step of the scientific method might be applied to better understand such a phenomenon.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 02

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

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

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

TBEXAM.COM

T B E X A M . C O M

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

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

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

118) survey
119) sample
120) research
121) Psychological
122) Variables
123) coefficient
124) independent
125) significant
126) meta-analysis
127) deception
128) informed
129) debriefing
130) Experimental
131) double-blind
132) Short Answer

Hypothesis is a specific prediction regarding the relationship between two variables. Theories are broad explanations of the phenomena of interest.
The answer should further suggest that a hypothesis is more specific than a theory.
Next, the answer should contain a single-sentence hypothesis, including some notion of both an independent and a dependent variable.
Finally, both the independent and dependent variables should be operationalized, or stated in quantifiable terms. Examples: intelligence =score on an intelligence test; partying = hours per week spent consuming alcohol or other psychoactive substances in the company of one or more other people; grades = GPA

133) Short Answer

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

The answer should include examples similar to the following:
Birds of a feather flock together. Hypothesis: The more similar two people are, the more likely they are to be attracted to each other.
Operational definitions: Similarity: (high) correlation between two people's scores on personality and intelligence measures interpersonal attraction—attraction ratings completed by the members of the couple; pupil dilation, whether a follow-up phone call takes place.
Opposites attract. Hypothesis: The more dissimilar two people are, the more likely they are to be attracted to each other. Operational definitions: Dissimilar: (low or negative) correlation between two people's scores on personality and intelligence measures interpersonal attraction—attraction ratings completed by the members of the couple; pupil dilation, whether a follow-up phone call takes place.
The more the merrier. Hypothesis: As more people participate in a social event, each individual's enjoyment of the event increases.
Operational definitions: More people—the number of people attending an event. Enjoyment—enjoyment ratings; whether a subsequent get-together is endorsed.
Two heads are better than one. Hypothesis: Problems are solved more rapidly when two individuals collaborate than when one individual attempts the problems alone. Operational definitions: Rapidly—the time it takes to solve the problem. Collaboration: a second problem solver contributes to the solution, or is absent.
Two's company; three's a crowd. Hypothesis: Interpersonal attraction between members of a potential couple is higher when they meet alone than when they meet in the presence of a third individual. Operational definitions: Interpersonal attraction—attraction ratings completed by the members of the couple; pupil dilation, whether a follow-up phone call takes place. Third individual—a confederate is either present or absent.

TBEXAM.COM

134) Short Answer

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Virtually any behavioral or mental phenomena might be selected. Examples include aggression, drinking alcohol, and depression.
The answer should describe in turn the application of at least one descriptive technique, the correlational method, and the experimental technique to the phenomenon of interest.
Examples: Descriptive methods: naturalistic observation—observing children at play during recess and noting instances of aggression; case study—a detailed examination of one clinically depressed individual.
Correlational methods—the focus here should be on computing a correlation coefficient expressing the strength and direction of the relationship between scores on a measure of the phenomenon of interest and scores on measures of another variable that might plausibly be related to it. Example—scores on a measure of aggression and scores on measures of exposure to media violence should be positively correlated. The question does not specifically ask for operationalizations of the variables of interest.
Experimental—the focus should be on the manipulation of an independent variable and the measurement of a dependent variable.
Example—manipulate exposure to an aggressive model and record the subsequent aggressive behavior of children. Experimental (e.g., exposed to aggressive model) and control groups (e.g., not exposed to aggressive model) should be described, and mention should be made of the random assignment of participants to groups.

TBEXAM.COM

135) Short Answer

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

The answer should contain three of the following descriptive methods, along with a description, an example, an advantage, and a disadvantage.

1. Archival research
Description: Examines existing data to confirm hypothesis
Example: Using crime statistics available from the government
Advantage: Ease of data collection and inexpensiveness
Disadvantage: Records may not be systematic or in a form that ideally suits the purpose of the investigation.

2. Case study
Description: An intensive investigation of a single individual or a small group
Example: An in-depth study of an individual with dissociative identity disorder
Advantage: Provides in-depth understanding of participants
Disadvantage: Results may not be generalizable beyond the sample.

3. Naturalistic observation
Description: Observation of naturally occurring behavior, without changing the environment
Example: Recording instances of helping behavior or acts of consideration in an office to examine prosocial behavior at work
Advantage: Provides a sample of people in their natural environment
Disadvantage: Such a study does not allow control over the factors of interest.

4. Survey
Description: Asking a series of questions to a sample chosen to represent a larger population
Example: A survey of 40 questions related to emotions experienced during participants' daily commute
Advantage: Generalizable using a relatively small sample and usually inexpensive and rapid
Disadvantage: Participants may not provide accurate responses to survey questions; sample may not be representative of the larger population.

136) Short Answer
An advantage of archival research is that it is a relatively inexpensive means of testing a hypothesis because someone else has already collected the basic data. One of the drawbacks of archival research is that the data may not be in a form that allows the researcher to test a hypothesis fully. The information could be incomplete, or it could have been collected haphazardly. Most attempts at archival research are hampered by the simple fact that records with the necessary information often do not exist.

137) Short Answer

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

Some of the possible sources of data for Diya's research are newspaper records and articles, census documents, college and organization records, government unemployment records, and online databases.

138) Short Answer
An important shortcoming of naturalistic observation is that the researcher is not able to control any of the factors of interest. The researcher would have to wait until the appropriate conditions occur to observe a particular factor of interest. Another drawback of this type of research is that when people know that they are being watched, they may alter their reactions and produce behavior that is not truly representative.

139) Short Answer
In naturalistic observation, a researcher simply observes naturally occurring behavior and does not make a change in the situation. Since Juan cannot make any changes to the situation, naturalistic observation is the type of research that best suits his purposes.

140) Short Answer
The answer should include the following points:
Survey research involves asking a sample of individuals a series of questions about their behavior, thoughts, or attitudes. The sample is chosen to be representative of a larger group of interest, namely, a population. Survey research is straightforward. It is efficient and allows researchers to infer with great accuracy how a large group of people would respond. Nevertheless, care must be taken to ensure that the sample is truly representative of the population: a random sample is ideal. In addition, researchers should be aware that respondents may be reluctant to admit holding socially undesirable attitudes. Moreover, people may not be consciously aware of their true attitudes or behaviors.

141) Short Answer
Ali is likely to face the following problems while collecting data for understanding sexually deviant behavior in women:
Participants may not want to admit they engage in behaviors that they feel are somehow abnormal. They may be reluctant to provide information about what they really do in private. In addition, participants might find it uncomfortable to speak about their sexual habits in in-person interviews. Finally, in some cases, participants may not even be consciously aware of what their true attitudes are or why they hold them.

142) Short Answer

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

In contrast to a survey, in which many people are studied, a case study is an in-depth, intensive investigation of a single individual or a small group. Case studies often include psychological testing, a procedure in which a carefully designed set of questions is used to gain some insight into the personality of the individual or group.
When case studies are used as a research technique, the goal is to use the insights gained from the study of one or a few individuals to improve our understanding of people in general.

143) Short Answer
Irene is conducting a case study. When case studies are used as a research technique, the goal is often not only to learn about the few individuals being examined but also to use the insights gained from the study to improve our understanding of people in general. Sigmund Freud developed his theories through case studies of individual patients. Similarly, case studies of terrorists might help identify others who are prone to violence.
The drawback to case studies is that if the individuals examined are unique in certain ways, it is impossible to make valid generalizations to a larger population. Still, they sometimes lead the way to new theories and treatments for psychological disorders.

144) Short Answer
The interpretation should be similar to: "The more stress participants report having experienced; the lower their scores on a physical health index." Causal mechanisms: (1) Stress causes or produces poor health; (2) Poor health results in stress—e.g., from medical expenses, lost days at work, an inability to keep up with family demands; (3) A third variable leads to both high stress and poor health. One example might be low SES.

145) Short Answer
Many examples are possible.
Positive—hours spent studying and GPA.
Negative—stress and physical health.
Uncorrelated—agreeableness and intelligence. Graphical representations should show a line with a positive slope to reflect a positive correlation, a line with a negative slope to portray a negative correlation, and a flat, horizontal line to relate two uncorrelated variables.

146) Short Answer

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

The answer should make mention of both (a) the deliberate manipulation of an independent variable and (b) the random assignment of participants to groups. The effects on the dependent variable of the treatment—the manipulation of the independent variable—are compared to the effects of no manipulation, in the control group. If a difference is observed, the independent variable may have an effect. Random assignment to groups minimizes the likelihood that the participants in the control group differ systematically from the participants in the experimental group, and therefore helps rule out such differences as potential causes of any difference observed between groups in the dependent variable.

147) Short Answer
Many variables are possible that might influence the likelihood that an individual will come to someone's aid. One might be apparent status of the victim, operationalized perhaps as dress—with the high-status victim in business attire and the low-status victim in dirty, unkempt attire. The hypothesis should relate the proposed independent variable to the likelihood that the participant will help the victim. Example—People are more likely to help a high-status than a low-status victim. An operationalization of the independent variable should be provided—that is, a description of how the variable will be manipulated should appear in the answer. Dress may be one way to manipulate status. Groups should be identified. Example—participants will be randomly assigned to high-status victim and low-status victim groups. Finally, the procedure should be described in general terms; the procedure should make mention of a false emergency, as in the Latané and Darley experiment.

TBEXAM.COM

148) Short Answer
The response should include the following:
Replicated research: attempting to repeat findings, sometimes using other procedures, other settings, or different groups of participants. Replication and meta-analysis reflect the scientific ideal that hypotheses are subject to stringent test and ultimately supported only if they are confirmed many times across a range of specific situations. Our confidence in a hypothesis is increased if it is supported by replications and meta-analyses; these procedures affirm the generality of a hypothesis. Such confidence in a hypothesis in turn contributes to the development of more accurate theories, or explanations, of thought and behavior.

149) Short Answer
The answers should mention that college students are often used as participants in psychological research. The answer should indicate that college students are not representative of the population as a whole—they are younger, whiter, and better educated than the population at large. The answer should describe some way in which the diversity of participants in psychological research may be increased.

150) Short Answer

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

Following are the safeguards that Emilia should keep in mind:

- Protection of participants from physical and mental harm
- The right of participants to privacy regarding their behavior
- The assurance that participation in research is completely voluntary
- The necessity of informing participants about the nature of procedures before their participation in the experiment
- Review of all experiments by an independent panel before being conducted

151) Short Answer

Jonas must make every effort to minimize discomfort, illness, and pain caused to the chimpanzees. Procedures that subject animals to distress are permitted only when an alternative procedure is unavailable and when the research is justified by its prospective value. Moreover, Jonas must not only strive to avoid causing physical discomfort to the animals but also promote their psychological well-being.

152) Short Answer

Nonhumans are employed in psychological research designed to answer questions different from those posed in research with humans. For example, the shorter life span of animals (rats live an average of 2 years) allows researchers to learn about the effects of aging in a relatively short time frame. It is also possible to provide greater experimental control over nonhumans and to carry out procedures that might not be possible with people. For example, some studies require large numbers of participants that share similar backgrounds or have been exposed to particular environments—conditions that could not practically be met with human beings.

Research with animals has provided psychologists with information that has profoundly benefited humans. For instance, it furnished the keys to detecting eye disorders in children early enough to prevent permanent damage, to communicating more effectively with children with severe intellectual disability, and to reducing chronic pain in people. Still, the use of research using nonhumans is controversial, involving complex moral and philosophical concerns. Consequently, all research involving nonhumans must be carefully reviewed beforehand to ensure that it is conducted ethically.

153) Short Answer

The threats that validity researchers might face are:

a. Participant expectations—participants should not know whether they receive the medication or not, so that apparent effects of the drug do not reflect participants' belief in its efficacy. A placebo should be given in the no-medication group.

b. Experimenter expectations—the experimenter should not know which participants receive the medication so that apparent effects of the drug do not reflect the experimenter's belief in its efficacy. A double-blind procedure should be used.

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Understanding Psychology Edition 15 by Feldman

154) Short Answer

The answer should mention most of the following questions:

Purpose of the research: Is the theoretical background clearly specified? Are specific hypotheses mentioned?

Methods of the research: Who were the participants? How many participants were used? What were the specific methods that the researchers used?

Presentation of the results: Are the results presented fairly, without distortion?

155) Essay

The answer should include all four steps of the scientific method:

1. Identifying a question of interest: How could it be that absolutely no one in a crowded city would help a woman being raped and killed?

That's disturbing; let's use the scientific method to find an answer.

2. Formulating an explanation: Psychologists Latané and Darley developed an explanation, or theory, based on the notion of diffusion of responsibility. The more bystanders there are, the more the responsibility for helping is perceived to be spread among them. Thus, the more bystanders, the smaller the share of responsibility felt by any one bystander, and the less likely he or she is to help.

3. Carrying out research: The answer should describe an experimental scenario in which the number of bystanders to a staged emergency is varied and the helping behavior of the participant is measured.

TBEXAM.COM

4. Sharing the findings: The results of the experiment should be published as a journal article or presented at a conference.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Chapter 2

Psychological Research

OPENING THEMES

The scientific method is central to understanding the field today. Although it may seem as though these topics are not really about "psychology," without a scientific approach, psychology would be no different than the pseudosciences that are propagated in the media.

MODULE 4: THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

4-1 What is the scientific method?

4-2 What role do theories and hypotheses play in psychological research?

The **scientific method** is the approach used by psychologists to systematically acquire knowledge
TBEXAM.COM
and understanding about behavior and other phenomena of interest. It consists of four main steps:
(1) identifying questions of interest; (2) formulating an explanation; (3) carrying out research designed to support or refute the explanation; and (4) communicating the findings (see **Figure 1**).

THEORIES: SPECIFYING BROAD EXPLANATIONS

In using the scientific method, psychologists start by identifying questions of interest. Once a question has been identified, the next step in the scientific method is to develop a theory to explain the observed phenomenon. **Theories** are broad explanations and predictions concerning phenomena of interest. They are established on the basis of a careful study of the psychological literature to identify earlier relevant research and previously formulated theories, as well as psychologists' general knowledge of the field.

Psychologists Bibb Latané and John Darley, responding to the failure of bystanders to intervene when Kitty Genovese was murdered in New York, developed what they called a theory of diffusion of responsibility.

HYPOTHESES: CRAFTING TESTABLE PREDICTIONS

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

Although the diffusion of responsibility theory seems to make sense, it represented only the beginning phase of Latané and Darley's investigative process. Their next step was to devise a way to test their theory. To do this, they needed to create a hypothesis. A **hypothesis** is a prediction stated in a way that allows it to be tested. Hypotheses stem from theories; they help test the underlying soundness of theories.

A hypothesis must be restated in a way that will allow it to be tested, which involves creating an operational definition. An **operational definition** is the translation of a hypothesis into specific, testable procedures that can be measured and observed in an experiment.

KEY TERMS

hypothesis A prediction, stemming from a theory, stated in a way that allows it to be tested.

operational definition The translation of a hypothesis into specific, testable procedures that can be measured and observed in an experiment.

scientific method The approach through which psychologists systematically acquire knowledge and understanding about behavior and other phenomena of interest.

theories Broad explanations and predictions concerning phenomena of interest.

TBEXAM.COM

LECTURE IDEAS

Psychology in the Real World: Ask students to find three instances from real life that demonstrate psychological concepts in their lives. This can be done individually or in groups. Have students share their ideas and discuss which major subdisciplines best explain the experience.

Importance of Research: Ask the psychology majors in the room what courses they are most and least looking forward to. Generally, they will say they are looking the least forward to Research Methods and Statistics. Then, ask them why those classes are required for their major. Use this as a jumping-off point for a discussion about the importance of research in psychology.

Nature and Nurture: How do psychologists tease apart how much of a trait is due to genetics and how much is due to environment? A common approach is to study twins (both identical and fraternal) who are reared apart or reared together. A brief overview of behavioral genetics and personality can be found at http://www.personalityresearch.org/bg.html. It reviews twin and adoptee research on personality and how behavioral genetics has influenced methodology.

CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES AND STUDENT ASSIGNMENTS

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Skepticism: Bring in a couple of self-help books that you checked out from the library. Break the class into groups and have them look through one of the self-help books and choose one of the treatments or suggestions the author gives for a problem. Ask the groups to discuss whether or not the treatment or advice sounds factual. Ask them to write down what credentials the author has. Discuss with the class how self-help books may seem helpful but should be read and followed carefully. Discuss with them how using the scientific method when conducting research results in more factual conclusions.

Teacher Bias: Have students read a great article that expands Rosenthal's research into teacher bias: Rosenthal, R., S. L., & Jacobson, L. (1966). Teachers' expectancies: Determinates of pupils' IQ gains. *Psychological Reports, 19*, 115–118. Have them write two paragraphs that summarize the article and then one paragraph that illustrates a personal experience in which they have experienced the bias themselves.

Research Design: Have students get into groups and give them the following theory: Media violence and adolescent aggression are related. Assign each group to a different research design (correlation, experiment, survey, case study, and naturalistic observation) and ask them to come up with a testable hypothesis and method of testing.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Why is it necessary for psychological researchers to use the scientific method?

Think about a psychological issue of interest to you. How would you approach it from a scientific perspective?

Is it more or less difficult for psychologists to study phenomena of interest than is true for scientists in other disciplines?

Students may have difficulty differentiating theories from hypotheses. Tell them of some different theories you have and ask them to pull out testable hypotheses. For example, you can tell them that a researcher believed that frozen foods do not have calories. Calories are measures of heat. Frozen food, by definition, can't have calories. Therefore, frozen foods are calorie-free. Explain what events this theory might lead to: diets of frozen candy bars, ice cream, Starbucks Frappuccinos, frozen cookie dough, and so on that lead to weight gain instead of weight loss. What is the theory? Hypotheses? How can they be tested?

When you see an advertisement, whether it be in a newspaper, magazine, on television, or online, do you pay attention to the statistics that are given? For example, "Four out of five dentists have chosen Brand X toothpaste over other brands." Do you ever think about who those four out of five dentists are and the source of the statistics?

POLLING QUESTIONS

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Polling Question: Mrs. Smith was found dead in her boarding house. By her side a knife with the initials JB was found. She had one stab wound. Examining the evidence, Inspector Lestrade said, “I believe that John Butcher did it. It’s his knife. He knew Mrs. Smith." Is this a theory or hypothesis?

SUGGESTED MEDIA

Annenberg/CBS Project. (2001). *Discovering psychology 1: Past, present, and promise*, 30:00. https://www.learner.org/series/discovering-psychology/past-present-and-promise/.This video introduces the field of psychology and what the entire field entails. It also discusses the relationship between psychology as a science and the other fields of science.

Annenberg/CPB Project. (2001). *Discovering psychology 2: Understanding research*, 30:00. https://www.learner.org/series/discovering-psychology/understanding-research/. This covers the scientific method and the process of data collection both in the laboratory and in a natural setting.

Association of Psychological Science. http://www.psychologicalscience.org.
This is the official website of the Association of Psychological Science.

CRM/McGraw-Hill. (1971). *Aspects of behavior,* 26:00.
This video introduces the field of psychology. There are also taped interviews with noted historical psychology scholars such as Stanley Milgram and Abraham Maslow.

TBEXAM.COM

The Psych Files. http://www.thepsychfiles.com.
This is a good website housing several free podcasts and videos on various topics related to psychology, including research methods and statistics.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Burkley, E., & Burkley, M. (2009). Mythbusters: A tool for teaching research methods in psychology. *Teaching of Psychology, 36*, 179–184.

Latané, B., & Darley, J. M. (1970). *The unresponsive bystander: Why doesn't he help?* Prentice Hall.

Lilienfeld, S. O. (2005). The 10 commandments for helping students distinguish science from pseudoscience in psychology. *APS Observer, 18*, http://people.ucalgary.ca/~mueller/P305/Science-Pseudo.pdf.

Lilienfeld, S. O., Lynn, S. J., Ruscio, J., & Beyerstein, B. L. (2010). *50 great myths of popular psychology: Shattering widespread misconceptions about human behavior*. Wiley-Blackwell.

Mikulak, A. (2014). Using pseudoscience to shine light on good science. *APA Observer, 27*.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Shermer, M. (1997). *Why people believe weird things: Pseudoscience, superstition, and other confusions of our time.* New York: W. H. Freeman.

Stanovich, K. E. (2013). *How to think straight about psychology* (10th ed.). Boston, MA: Pearson Publishing.

MODULE 5: CONDUCTING PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

5-1 What research methods do psychologists use?

5-2 How do psychologists establish cause-and-effect relationships in research studies?

Research—systematic inquiry aimed at the discovery of new knowledge—is a central ingredient of the scientific method in psychology. It provides the key to understanding the degree to which hypotheses (and the theories behind them) are accurate.

Descriptive research is designed to systematically investigate a person, a group, or patterns of behavior. These methods include archival research, naturalistic observation, survey research, and case studies.

TBEXAM.COM

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

In **archival research**, existing data, such as census documents, college records, and newspaper articles, are examined to test a hypothesis. Archival research is a relatively inexpensive means of testing a hypothesis because someone else has already collected the basic data. Of course, the use of existing data has several drawbacks. The data may not be in a form that allows the researcher to test a hypothesis fully. The information could be incomplete, or it could have been collected haphazardly.

NATURALISTIC OBSERVATION

In **naturalistic observation**, the investigator observes some naturally occurring behavior and does not make a change in the situation. Although the advantage of naturalistic observation is obvious—we get a sample of what people do in their "natural habitat"—there is also an important drawback: the inability to control any of the factors of interest.

SURVEY RESEARCH

In **survey research**, a sample of people chosen to represent a larger group of interest (a population) is asked a series of questions about their behavior, thoughts, or attitudes. Survey methods have become so sophisticated that even with a very small sample, researchers are able

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

to infer with great accuracy how a larger group would respond. However, survey research has several potential pitfalls. For one thing, if the sample of people who are surveyed is not representative of the broader population of interest, the results of the survey will have little meaning. In addition, survey respondents may not want to admit to holding socially undesirable attitudes or to engaging in behaviors that they feel somehow abnormal. Finally, in some cases, people may not even be consciously aware of what their true attitudes are or why they hold them.

THE CASE STUDY

In contrast to a survey, in which many people are studied, a **case study** is an in-depth, intensive investigation of a single individual or a small group. Case studies often include psychological testing, a procedure in which a carefully designed set of questions is used to gain some insight into the personality of the individual or group. The drawback to case studies is that if the individuals examined are unique in certain ways, it is impossible to make valid generalizations to a larger population.

CORRELATIONAL RESEARCH

Variables are behaviors, events, or other characteristics that can change, or vary, in some way. In **correlational research**, two sets of variables are examined to determine whether they are associated, or "correlated." The strength and direction of the relationship between the two variables are represented by a mathematical statistic known as a correlation, which can range from +1.0 to −1.0. A positive correlation indicates that as the value of one variable increases, we can predict that the value of the other variable will also increase. A negative correlation tells us that as the value of one variable increases, the value of the other decreases. The inability of correlational research to demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships is a crucial drawback to its use. See **Figure 1** for an illustration of this last point.

TBEXAM.COM

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH (SEE **FIGURE 2**)

In a formal **experiment**, the researcher investigates the relationship between two (or more) variables by deliberately changing one variable in a controlled situation and observing the effects of that change on other aspects of the situation. The change that the researcher deliberately makes in an experiment is called the **experimental manipulation**. Experimental manipulations are used to detect relationships between different variables.

Latané and Darley, in testing their theory of the diffusion of responsibility in bystander behavior, developed this hypothesis: The higher the number of people who witness an emergency situation is, the less likely it is that any of them will help the victim. They then designed an experiment to test this hypothesis. Their first step was to formulate an operational definition of the hypothesis by conceptualizing it in a way that could be tested.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS AND CONTROL GROUPS

Experimental research requires that the responses of at least two groups be compared. One group will receive some special **treatment**—the manipulation implemented by the experimenter—and another group will receive either no treatment or a different treatment. Any group that receives a treatment is called an **experimental group**; a group that receives no treatment is called a **control group**.

Returning to Latané and Darley's experiment, we see that the researchers needed to translate their hypothesis into something testable. To do this, they decided to create a false emergency situation that would appear to require the aid of a bystander. As their experimental manipulation, they decided to vary the number of bystanders present.

INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES

The **independent variable** is the condition that is manipulated by an experimenter. In the case of the Latané and Darley experiment, the independent variable was the number of people present, which was manipulated by the experimenters.

Crucial to every experiment is the **dependent variable**, the variable that is measured and is expected to change as a result of changes caused by the experimenter's manipulation of the independent variable. The dependent variable is dependent on the actions of the participants or subjects—the people taking part in the experiment. For Latané and Darley, the dependent variables were the measure of whether bystanders in each of the groups provided help and the amount of time it took them to do so.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

RANDOM ASSIGNMENT OF PARTICIPANTS

To make the experiment a valid test of the hypothesis, Latané and Darley needed to add a final step to the design: properly assigning participants to a particular experimental group.

How can we ensure that participants in each experimental group will be equally intelligent, extroverted, cooperative, and so forth, when the list of characteristics—any one of which could be important—is potentially endless? The solution is a simple but elegant procedure called **random assignment to condition**: Participants are assigned to different experimental groups, or "conditions," on the basis of chance and chance alone (see **Figure 2** for another example of an experiment.)

WERE LATANÉ AND DARLEY RIGHT?

To test their hypothesis that increasing the number of bystanders in an emergency situation would lower the degree of helping behavior, Latané and Darley placed the participants in a room and told them that the purpose of the experiment was to talk about personal problems associated

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

with college. The sizes of the discussion groups were two, three, and six people, which constituted the manipulation of the independent variable of group size. Participants were randomly assigned to these groups upon their arrival at the laboratory. Each group included a trained confederate, or employee, of the experimenters. In each two-person group, then, there was only one real "bystander."

As the participants in each group were holding their discussion, they suddenly heard through the intercom one of the other participants—the confederate—having what sounded like an epileptic seizure and then calling for help. The participants' behavior was now what counted. The dependent variable was the time that elapsed from the start of the "seizure" to the time a participant began trying to help the "victim."

As predicted by the hypothesis, the size of the group had a significant effect on whether a participant provided help. The more people who were present, the less likely it was that someone would supply help (see **Figure 4**).

Because these results are straightforward, it seems clear that the experiment confirmed the original hypothesis. However, Latané and Darley could not be sure that the results were truly meaningful until they determined whether the results represented a **significant outcome**. Only when differences between groups are large enough that statistical tests show them to be significant, it is possible for researchers to confirm a hypothesis.

TBEXAM.COM

MOVING BEYOND THE STUDY

The Latané and Darley study contains all the elements of an experiment: an independent variable, a dependent variable, random assignment to conditions, and multiple experimental groups.

Psychologists, like other scientists, require that findings be **replicated**, or repeated, sometimes using other procedures, in other settings, with other groups of participants, before full confidence can be placed in the results of any single experiment. A procedure called meta-analysis permits psychologists to combine the results of many separate studies into one overall conclusion. For example, follow-up research shows that college students aren't the only ones who show the bystander effect; young children do as well (see the **Applying Psychology in the 21st Century** box).

Some researchers claim that psychology and other social sciences are facing a *replication crisis* because many replication studies have failed to support the original findings. Latané and Darley's study illustrate well the four-step process in the scientific method: (1) question of interest; (2) a formulated explanation; (3) carrying out research; and (4) communicating the findings.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

KEY TERMS

archival research Research in which existing data, such as census documents, college records, and newspaper clippings, are examined to test a hypothesis.

case study An in-depth, intensive investigation of an individual or small group of people.

control group A group participating in an experiment that receives no treatment.

correlational research Research in which the relationship between two sets of variables is examined to determine whether they are associated, or "correlated."

dependent variable The variable that is measured in an experiment. It is expected to change as a result of the experimenter's manipulation of the independent variable.

experiment The investigation of the relationship between two (or more) variables by deliberately producing a change in one variable in a situation and observing the effects of that change on other aspects of the situation.

experimental group Any group participating in an experiment that receives a treatment.

TBEXAM.COM

experimental manipulation The change that an experimenter deliberately produces in a situation.

independent variable The variable that is manipulated by an experimenter.

naturalistic observation Research in which an investigator simply observes some naturally occurring behavior and does not make a change in the situation.

random assignment to condition A procedure in which participants are assigned to different experimental groups or "conditions" on the basis of chance and chance alone.

replicated research Research that is repeated, sometimes using other procedures, settings, and groups of participants, to increase confidence in prior findings.

significant outcome Meaningful results that make it possible for researchers to feel confident that they have confirmed their hypotheses.

survey research Research in which people chosen to represent a larger population are asked a series of questions about their behavior, thoughts, or attitudes.

treatment The manipulation implemented by the experimenter.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

variables Behaviors, events, or other characteristics that can change, or vary, in some way.

LECTURE IDEAS

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Provide students with these examples of archival research:

Searching high school records of people who later became criminals to see if there were early signs of misbehavior.

Looking up marriage licenses to find out the average age difference between spouses.

Finding out whether there are racial biases in jury decisions by examining court records.

Studying speeches made in Congress by men and women to see if there are differences in their use of particular words or phrases.

Examining census records to determine whether there are relationships between education and death rates.

Examining the use of online help manuals by people who buy printers to see if those with more knowledge of computers are less likely to use manuals.

TBEXAM.COM

Using cell phone signals to identify the behavioral patterns of people as they carry out their everyday activities.

NATURALISTIC RESEARCH

Provide students with these examples of naturalistic research:

Watching the patients in a psychiatric ward during meals to see if they speak to each other.

Having people of different races drop their books while walking on a campus sidewalk and counting the number of people who stop to help to see if people are more likely to help those of the same race as themselves.

Determining whether people are more or less likely to ride an elevator than to take the stairs in the morning versus the afternoon.

Watching people in a computer lab and counting the number of times that they interrupt their studies to answer emails.

Counting the length of time it takes people in a grocery store to decide on a cereal brand.

Watching men and women in conversation to examine their nonverbal behavior.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Counting the number of times that students versus nonstudents make calls on their cell phones during basketball games.

Watching children in a playgroup and recording the number of times they smile at other children.

Recording the number of times that a teacher in a classroom calls on boys and girls to see if boys are more likely to be called on to answer questions.

Observing whether people are more likely to cross against the light on a suburban street or a street in the center of a city.

Counting the number of times clients with various disorders cancel their psychotherapy appointments.

SURVEY RESEARCH

Provide students with these examples of survey research:

Asking a random sample of people to complete an online questionnaire about political attitudes.

Asking people to list their favorite foods to determine if there are geographic differences in food preferences.

Interviewing people to ask them about their health practices.

Asking people to rate their preferences for different yogurt flavors.

Asking people to rate their attitudes toward new television technologies.

Giving people a chance to rate their preferences for catalog shopping by phone or online.

Having people describe whether or not they have experienced particular psychological symptoms throughout their lifetimes.

Asking about people's experiences in elementary school with male versus female teachers.

Asking a sample of 50 people to participate in an opinion poll.

Finding out from airline passengers whether they would prefer to buy their meals on the airplane or in the airport terminal.

CASE STUDY

Provide students with these examples of case studies:

Giving a troubled adolescent a set of lengthy questionnaires and interviews.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Examining a group of substance-addicted adults with tests of biological functioning.

Asking a mother to talk in-depth about her experiences raising a child with autism.

Asking a human resources manager to describe how she makes decisions about recommending applicants for employment.

Studying intensively the work habits of a small group of successful CEOs.

Conducting intensive neurological and neuropsychological testing of a group of children with a rare brain disorder.

Documenting progress in psychotherapy with a victim of Hurricane Katrina.

VARIABLES TO STUDY IN CORRELATIONAL RESEARCH

Provide students with these examples of variables to study in correlational studies:

Depression and chocolate consumption.

Self-esteem and height.

Exercise and cancer risk.

Depression and length of internet use.

TBEXAM.COM

Time spent playing video games and grades.

Attractiveness and popularity.

Height and intelligence.

Noise level of music and heart rate.

Body image and weight.

Achievement test scores and scholarship funding.

Stress hormones and perceived stress level.

Number of action movies seen in past 12 months and sensation-seeking as a personality variable.

Intelligence and enjoyment of pop music.

Marijuana smoking and high school grades.

Time spent reading novels and depression scores.

Alcohol consumption and problem-solving ability.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM - THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Sex role attitudes and political conservatism.

Weight gain and risk of poor self-rated health.

Anxiety and lack of concern over test performance.

Behavior problems and popularity in schoolchildren.

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

Provide students with these examples of experimental research:

Determining whether negatively worded advertisements cause people to buy more or less of a product.

Testing people to determine whether memory is better for words or pictures.

Having people take a memory test in a laboratory to determine which conditions are best for promoting short-term memory.

Providing therapy to people with severe anxiety disorders and comparing them to a control group that did not receive therapy.

Determining whether people are more likely to lie when they are put in a condition of thinking they need to impress the experimenter compared to a condition in which they do not think they need to impress the experimenter.

TBEXAM.COM

Comparing people's anxiety levels when told to imagine a stressful job interview compared to when told to imagine listening to relaxing music.

SUMMARY OF DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH METHODS

Use this chart to summarize research methods used in descriptive research:

Research Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
Archival	Inexpensive	Data can be in poor form. Incomplete information Haphazardly collected Records often don't exist.
Naturalistic	Natural habitat	Inability to control factors Need perfect conditions Subjects may alter actions.
Surveys	Straightforward	Memory lapses in respondents

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

	Accuracy with small samples	Responses tailored to what researcher wants to hear Sample may not be representative of population.
Case Study	In-depth and focused	Generalizations must be made cautiously.

This could be used as a classroom activity in which students work together to fill in the advantages and disadvantages of each method.

Operationally Define the Variables. In pairs or small groups, have students operationally define the following: *integrity*, *generosity*, *love*, *maturity*, *liberal*, *conservative*, *exhaustion*, *stress*, and *attractiveness*. To facilitate discussion, have students share their results with the rest of the class.

"PSYCHIC EXPERIMENTS"

To show the importance of the scientific method, particularly ruling out alternative, competing hypotheses, here are three demonstrations that are very simple to do. It just takes a bit of show-"person"-ship.

Experiment 1:

This idea is loosely based on the "magic" tricks of Daryl Bem, Cornell University psychologist.

TBEXAM.COM

The idea is to lure students into thinking that you can read their minds by guessing which object in the classroom they will have chosen. You will use a trick called "Black Magic." After amazing them with your psychic powers, you then ask students to suggest alternative hypotheses to the possibility that you actually read their minds. The setup for this demonstration is reference to the Ganzfeld procedure in which a "receiver" attempts to read the mind of a "sender." The procedure involves the receiver trying to guess which of four objects the sender chose. The chance rate is 25% correct, but Bem's meta-analysis demonstrated a hit rate of 33–35%. Say that Bem was therefore able to prove the existence of psychic phenomena (also called the "Psi" effect). If the class cooperates by concentrating their thoughts on an object in the room, you may be able to demonstrate the effect today.

Follow these steps:

Before the class, arrange to have a volunteer assist you. This volunteer will appear to have been randomly chosen during the class, but actually you will have preselected this person. You can honestly ask this person in front of the class whether you arranged ahead of time regarding which object was selected, and the honest answer will be no because you will not have arranged ahead of time which object was actually selected. You will arrange ahead of time which object the assistant will point to before whatever object the class selects. This will be a black object. Any

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

object that the volunteer points to after the black one will be the object chosen by the class. As you can see, nothing is really left to chance at all, nor have you been dishonest.

Tell the class that you will step out of the room and they will have up until the time you count to 30 to choose the object. The assistant will be in the room during this time.

Return to the room and now tell the class that in order to replicate the Ganzfeld procedure, you will need to have the volunteer point to several objects in the room. You will use your psychic powers (along with the class's cooperation) to determine which object they have chosen. During this time, the volunteer will point to three or four objects, then to an object that is black. The object after the black one should be what the class selected.

Feel free to ham this up. For each object, carefully inspect it, put your hands on it, look as though you are concentrating, and then announce in a loud voice, "No, this is definitely not the object." For one or two of the objects, you can start to say yes, but then shake your head and say no. Chide the class and tell them to concentrate harder because you are getting confusing signals. For the object after the black one, first start to say no, then say very loudly, "YES! THIS IS THE OBJECT." Look at the class, and take a well-deserved bow.

Now, ask the class if they now believe in ESP. With luck, no one will have seen this trick performed before. Encourage them to think of alternative hypotheses, and if necessary, lead them to think of the trick as involving not the object itself but the object *after* the black object.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

Experiment 2:

Prepare three piles of cards:
Pile 1 has three cards.
Pile 2 has four 3s (from all four suits).
Pile 3 is the third pile.

Put them together at the top of a deck to create the illusion that you are going to be randomly taking them off the top, but they will have been prearranged.

Now, ask for a volunteer and state that you will predict which pile the volunteer will pick because your psychic powers are so strong. In fact, you will write down your prediction ahead of time! Without allowing the volunteer to see what you are doing, write down the number 3 on a large sheet of paper, fold it up, and then turn to the task at hand. Instruct the volunteer to think of a number and really concentrate. Close your eyes and pretend to be "sensing" what the volunteer is thinking. Then, instruct the volunteer to point at the pile she or he has chosen. After pointing to any of the piles, say, "Yes, that is what I predicted! I have written down the number 3!!" Of course you will be right because in Pile #1, there are three cards, Pile #2 has all 3s, and the third pile is "Pile #3." After the applause dies down, ask the audience if you have proven you are truly psychic. Of course they won't think you are, but now you can ask them to generate hypotheses

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

about the secret of the trick. Through this process, you will be demonstrating the value of considering alternative hypotheses and being ready to critique a result even if it seems to be dramatically proving a point.

CURRENT RESEARCH EXAMPLES

Interesting research examples can be taped from news documentary programs and cable networks, such as the History Channel (somewhat a misnomer as it now incorporates many scientific programs), and shown for educational purposes on a one-time basis without violating copyright laws. The purpose of showing one of these examples in connection with this module (compared to the others on research) would be to highlight the importance of using the scientific method to arrive at conclusions about human behavior.

One excellent example comes from the Discovery Channel program *Myth Busters* in which the team debunks the notion of mind control (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ydxb1gN2Tag). Have students connect the experiment run on the show to concepts from this chapter (e.g., scientific method, theory, and hypothesis).

CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES AND STUDENT ASSIGNMENTS

Naturalistic Observation: Have the students write down five places where naturalistic observation research could take place. Next, break the students into groups and have them discuss within their groups the five places they wrote down. Have the groups choose three of the places, describe the types of research variables a researcher would possibly be looking at in these settings, and explain why laboratory research could not be conducted in these settings. The students will get an idea of the differences between laboratory research and naturalistic observation and why certain variables cannot be manipulated in both settings.

Correlations: Draw graphs on the board representing both positive and negative correlations. Put various correlation coefficients on the board under the graphs. Break the class into groups and ask them to identify each graph as either a positive or a negative correlation and say if it represents a strong or a weak correlation. After the groups have finished, ask one member of each group to come to the board and write down what their group decided. This activity will give the students experience in identifying different types of correlations.

Design an Experiment: Explain to students that they are going to study the influence of smiling on social behaviors. The experimental group will interact with a confederate who smiles a lot during the interaction. Ask students: What has to happen in the control group? Would a confederate keep a blank expression?

Words That Are Alike: On the board or electronically, write the word *correlation* in one column and the word *causation* in another column. Either in groups or individually, ask students to identify as many words as possible that are synonyms to these column labels. Afterward,

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

discuss recent media illustrations using or even misusing these terms. Lastly, was there a discrepancy in the number of synonyms in each column? Have student speculate as to why that may or may not be.

PsycInfo: For a brief assignment, have students use PsycInfo (or Google Scholar) to find a current example of each type of research method (e.g., archival and case study). Briefly describe the method used in each study that students identify.

Double-Blind Study: Have students write a short essay regarding their voluntary participation in a double-blind drug study. How would their participation influence its external validity?

Reality Television: Instruct students to design a reality television series that explores psychological processes. What ethical safeguards would be in place to protect participants?

Media and Research: Have students find a report of research by a media outlet (e.g., TV news, online news source, or radio station) and report to the class what the essence of the report entailed and how the conclusions should be evaluated. Ask students what is missing or what more information they would need before determining the credibility and validity of the research being reported in their media selection.

TBEXAM.COM

Professional Journal Articles: Have the students bring research articles (choose articles with Methods, Results, and Discussion/Conclusion sections) from psychology journals to class. In class, in groups of two or three, have the students identify the different steps and tools of the scientific method. Have them determine if the research is descriptive, correlational, or experimental. In addition, have them list the criteria in the article that led them to determine the type of research. Discuss these in class.

TBEXAM.COM

Significantly Significant: Before class, find a few current articles and parse out the results sections. In groups, give students an example of research results and ask them to discuss whether or not the results were statistically significant and what that means to them. *(Since this is often a difficult concept for students to understand, having them put this in their own words may help clarify the misunderstandings.)*

Subjective Well-Being: Have the students write down what their subjective well-being is, or what it is that makes them happy. What do they think happiness consists of? Break the class into groups and have them discuss each of their comments. Discuss as a class how happiness comes from within and is different for each person.

Little Albert—Is It Ethical? Have students watch John Watson's experiment with Little Albert at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xt0ucxOrPQE. After watching the video clip, discuss the ethics of the experiment by using the APA ethical guidelines as a checklist. Ask the students if they would be willing to allow their own baby to participate in a research experiment. Why or why not?

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

HANDOUT 1: Common Sense or Fact: Use *Handout 1: Common Sense or Fact* as a way to help students realize that what they think they already know about common everyday occurrences may not actually be true. This activity involves students reading through a list of common occurrences or common information and stating whether the information is true or false.

HANDOUT 2: Methods of Research: NOTE TO INSTRUCTOR: Edit out the correct answers before distributing to students.

Research, systematic inquiry aimed at the discovery of new knowledge, is a central ingredient of the scientific method in psychology. It provides the key to understanding the degree to which hypotheses (and the theories behind them) are accurate. Just as we can apply different theories and hypotheses to explain the same phenomena, we can use a number of alternative methods to conduct research.

In this exercise, students will learn more about several methods of research that psychologists use to gain new knowledge about human behavior.

TBEXAM.COM

HANDOUT 3: Correlational Research: NOTE TO INSTRUCTOR: Edit out the correct answers before distributing to students.

In correlational research, the relationship between two sets of variables is examined to determine whether they are associated, or correlated. When we find that two variables are strongly correlated with one another, it is tempting to presume that one variable causes the other. The mere fact that two variables occur together does not mean that one causes the other. It is impossible to determine which variable is the "cause" and which is the "result." In addition, there may be a third variable not accounted for that is responsible for the correlation. This principle is known as "correlation is not causation."

In this activity, students will have the chance to learn for yourself about the problems involved in making conclusions about causality in correlational research.

HANDOUT 4: Experimental Design: NOTE TO INSTRUCTOR: Edit out the correct answers before distributing to students.

The only way psychologists can establish cause-and-effect relationships through research is by carrying out an experiment. In a formal experiment, the relationship between two (or more) variables is investigated by deliberately producing a change in one variable in a situation and observing the effects of that change on other aspects of the situation. In an experiment, then, the conditions required to study a question of interest are created by an experimenter, who deliberately makes a change in those conditions in order to observe the effects of that change. The change that an experimenter deliberately produces in a situation is called the "experimental manipulation." Experimental manipulations are used to detect relationships between different

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

variables. In this activity, you will have the chance to explore the factors involved in designing an experimental study.

HANDOUT 5: Operational Definitions: Use *Handout 5: Operational Definitions* to have the students find operational definitions in an experiment. In this activity, the students are given various segments from actual journal articles and asked to identify the operational definition(s) in each of the articles.

HANDOUT 6: Independent and Dependent Variables/Experimental and Control Groups: Use *Handout 6: Independent and Dependent Variables/Experimental and Control Groups.* This activity has different examples of hypotheses for research ideas. The students have to identify both the independent and dependent variables in the hypotheses. They also have to identify who makes up the experimental group and who makes up the control group.

HANDOUT 7: Populations and Samples: Use *Handout 7: Populations and Samples* to give the students experience in identifying the population and samples in various examples. The students should be able to differentiate between who the population is and who makes up the sample.

TBEXAM.COM

SURVEY AND CORRELATIONAL RESEARCH

To demonstrate both survey and correlational methods, conduct a brief study with your students as participants. Have students fill out a brief, simple survey with the following questions (or questions of your choosing):

Favorite ice cream flavor:
Height:
Shoe size:
Number of siblings:

At the next class meeting, present students with the data from their classmates. First, display a figure illustrating the favorite ice cream flavors of students: This is an example of a simple survey question. Second, present the calculated correlation coefficient and display a scatter plot illustrating the correlation between height and shoe size: This is an example of a positive correlation. Finally, present the calculated correlation coefficient and display a scatter plot of the correlation between height and number of siblings: This is an example of a near zero correlation. Correlations can be a difficult topic for students; giving them an example from their own lives can make it easier to understand.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Can psychologists really fully understand human behavior? We say that the mission of psychological research is to understand human behavior, but is this possible, considering that all human beings are separate individuals and no two people are exactly alike?

Do you think self-help books are based on factual information that came from psychological research? What purpose do you think self-help books serve? What are the intentions of the authors?

Can psychological researchers really control the third variable problem? How do you conduct research while knowing you cannot think of every possible variable that could confound your results?

Can you think of a situation where correlation does equal causation?

Can you describe how a researcher might use naturalistic observation, case studies, and survey research to investigate gender differences in children's aggressive behavior at school?

First, state a hypothesis, and then describe your research approaches. What positive and negative features does each method have?

TBEXAM.COM

POLLING QUESTIONS

Polling Question: Since I Can Use It, It Must Be Ok!
Take a few minutes to review the critical controversy over deception in research. Let's share our own thoughts and ideas about this. How many think that using deception in research is acceptable under any condition? Who thinks that it is not all right to trade one's ethical responsibility such as informed consent for advancement in research through deception? How many people in the class have been deceived by someone they trusted?

Polling Question: It's All Over the News… Video Games Cause Children to Be Violent!
Much controversy surrounds the culture of video gaming and its effect on our youth. Over the past several years, video games have become increasingly more graphic, dramatic, and some would say violent. As a result, how many of you have heard that video games cause children to be more violent or act aggressively? How many of you agree with the statement that "The companies that make violent video games should be held responsible if children imitate and ultimately hurt others as a result of playing their games?" Who thinks people are misunderstanding what the word *causation* means when they are talking about explaining childhood aggression and video game playing? In this discussion, illustrating very clear points, students will have a more applicable understanding of the uses and misuses of causation and correlation terminology.

SUGGESTED MEDIA

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

American Psychological Association. http://www.apa.org/research/index.aspx. This is the official website of the APA. This website discusses the ethical regulations and codes of conduct that must be followed when conducting psychological research.

Annenberg/CPB Collection. *Against all odds: Inside statistics, samples, and surveys*, 30:00. https://www.learner.org/courses/againstallodds/. This piece describes the importance of sampling when administering and interpreting surveys.

Annenberg/CPB Collection. *Against all odds: Inside statistics and experimental design*, 30:00. https://www.learner.org/courses/againstallodds/. This film describes the differences between experimental and observational research. It covers the basic principles of experimental design.

Annenberg/CPB Project. (2001). *Discovering psychology 2: Past, present, and promise*, 30:00. https://www.learner.org/series/discoveringpsychology/01/e01expand.html. Annenberg/CBS Project, 2001, 30:00. This video introduces the field of psychology and what the entire field entails. It also discusses the relationship between psychology as a science and the other fields of science.

Annenberg/CPB Project. (2001). *Discovering psychology 2: Understanding research*, 30:00. https://www.learner.org/series/discoveringpsychology/02/e02expand.html. This covers the scientific method and the process of data collection both in the laboratory and in a natural setting.

TBEXAM.COM

Annenberg Learning Series Videos Discovering Psychology: Updated Edition (2013). *Research methods: From question to conclusion.* https://www.learner.org/series/discovering-psychology/understanding-research/.

Association of Psychological Science. http://www.psychologicalscience.org.
This is the official website of the Association of Psychological Science.

Correlational research. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=30g69EGghKQ.
A brief video covering the correlational method.

Crash course psychology #2 (2014). *Psychological research:* https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hFV71QPvX2I. Explores how to apply the scientific method to psychological research with a focus on case studies, naturalistic observation, surveys and interviews, and experimentation.

CRM/McGraw-Hill. (1971). *Aspects of behavior*, 26:00. This video introduces the field of psychology. There are also taped interviews with noted historical psychology scholars such as Stanley Milgram and Abraham Maslow.

Hidden brain: A dramatic cure (2019). This podcast centers on the placebo effect and what they teach us about healing. https://podcasts.apple.com/us/podcast/a-dramatic-cure/id1028908750?i=1000436846861.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Insight Media. (2001). Research methods in psychology 28 min.
The film details the various research procedures of descriptive, correlational, and experimental studies.

Insight Media. (2006). Endless questions: Critical thinking and research, 30:00.
This film examines the various types of research methods in psychology.

Independent variable practice worksheet.
http://dvusd.org/cms/lib07/AZ01901092/Centricity/Domain/4763/variables_worksheet.pdf.

Kenneth Pope website. http://kspope.com/. The site covers a broad range of subjects, including licensing laws, regulation, ethics, medication, military-related issues, suicide and sexual issues, and so forth. A unique feature that deserves mention is that the website is designed for people with disabilities in accordance with W3C Accessibility Guidelines.

Kinsey. (2004) is a racy, but good, example of surveys and interviewing techniques. The opening sequence can be shown by going to http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e19GnyNdC48.

McGraw-Hill Psychology Episode III—Insight Into Research Methods.
https://soundcloud.com/user-250403395/episode-iii-insight-into-research-methods.

TBEXAM.COM

Merlot.org. https://www.merlot.org/merlot/index.htm.
This is a useful website for resources in learning and online teaching that houses learning experiences, peer-reviewed activities, and personal collections of psychological materials.

Placebo effect. (2010). https://www.scientificamerican.com/podcast/episode/placebos-work-even-when-you-know-10-12-23/.

The placebo effect. (2016). From the placebo effect to drinking beer, Dan Ariely explores the placebo effect. https://www.chicagoideas.com/videos/the-placebo-effect.

The Psych Files. http://www.thepsychfiles.com. This is a good website housing several free podcasts and videos on various topics related to psychology, including research methods and statistics. Ep 246: *Why replications sometimes don't agree with the original study.*
https://podcasts.apple.com/us/podcast/ep-246-why-replications-sometimes-dont-agree-original/id215516451?i=1000352211342.

Research methods. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kyOlUekJmUA.
This clip, part of the "Headless Professor" series, explains introspection, case studies, surveys, and experiments.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Sybil. (1976) is a great example of a case study.

The Jane Goodall Institute's homepage. https://janegoodall.org/.

A great video from Annenberg with Philip Zimbardo, former president of the APA discussing research methods in psychology can be found at: Part 1: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PrlI9oErJJg, Part 2: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5KoRfdC1l-o&feature=related, and Part 3: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zIpDPrbRiBo&feature=related.

http://psychology.arrive2.net/. This page has links to: professional psychology associations, sources of online data that could be used for student research, sites where you can participate in experiments, humor, scholarly journals and magazines, even more journals, large psychology sites (mega sites), information to help you perform research, self-help sites, sites especially designed for students (such as tutorials), and sites especially designed for teachers.

*Speaking of Psychology: Big Data and Its Implications for Psychological Research With Alex Pentland (*2018). Published by the American Psychological Association, this video shows how large-scale studies can be used to predict and shape a wide range of important common behaviors. https://youtu.be/zmu-JK-3kdU.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

TBEXAM.COM

Boring, E. G. (1950). *A history of experimental psychology* (2nd ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Burkley, E., & Burkley, M. (2009). Mythbusters: A tool for teaching research methods in psychology. *Teaching of Psychology, 36*, 179–184.

Lillenfield, S. O. (2005). The 10 commandments for helping students distinguish science from pseudoscience in psychology. *APS Observer, 18*, http://people.ucalgary.ca/~mueller/P305/Science-Pseudo.pdf.

Madson, L. (2005). Demonstrating the importance of question wording on surveys. *Teaching of Psychology, 32*, 40–43.

Martin, D.W. (2000). *Doing psychology experiments* (5th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning.

Mikulak, A. (2014). Using pseudoscience to shine light on good science. *APA Observer, 27*.

Nisbett, R. E., & Wilson, T. D. (1977). Telling more than we can know: Verbal reports on mental processes. *Psychological Review, 84,* 231–259.

Rosenthal, R. (1976). *Experimenter effects in behavioral research.* New York: Irvington Publishers.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Rosnow, R. L., & Rosenthal, R. (1989). Statistical procedures and the justification of knowledge in psychological science. *American Psychologist, 44,* 1276–1284.

Rosenzweig, S. (1933). The experimental situation as a psychological problem. *Psychological Review, 40,* 337–354.

Shermer, M. (1997). *Why people believe weird things: Pseudoscience, superstition, and other confusions of our time.* New York: W. H. Freeman.

Stanovich, K. E. (2019). *How to think straight about psychology* (11th ed.). Boston, MA: Pearson Publishing.

Zimbardo, P. G. (2007). *The Lucifer effect: Understanding how good people turn evil.* New York: Random House.

MODULE 6: CRITICAL RESEARCH ISSUES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

6-1 What major issues confront psychologists conducting research?

THE ETHICS OF RESEARCH

TBEXAM.COM

Because research has the potential to violate the rights of participants, psychologists are expected to adhere to a strict set of ethical guidelines aimed at protecting participants. Those guidelines involve the following safeguards:

- Protection of participants from physical and mental harm.
- The right of participants to privacy regarding their behavior.
- The assurance that participation in research is completely voluntary.
- The necessity of informing participants about the nature of procedures before their participation in the experiment.
- All experiments must be reviewed by an independent panel before being conducted.

One of psychologists' key ethical principles is **informed consent**. Before participating in an experiment, the participants must sign a document affirming that they have been told the basic outlines of the study and are aware of what their participation will involve, what risks the experiment may hold, and the fact that their participation is purely voluntary and they may terminate it at any time.

Furthermore, after participation in a study, participants must be given a debriefing in which they receive an explanation of the study and the procedures that were involved.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

EXPLORING DIVERSITY: CHOOSING PARTICIPANTS WHO REPRESENT THE SCOPE OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR

When Latané and Darley, both college professors, decided who would participate in their experiment, they turned to the people at hand: college students. Using college students as participants has both advantages and drawbacks. The big benefit is that because most research occurs in university settings, college students are readily available. The problem is that college students may not represent the general population adequately. In fact, undergraduate research participants are typically a special group of people: Relative to the general population, college students tend to be from **W**estern, **e**ducated, **i**ndustrialized, **r**ich, and **d**emocratic cultures (WEIRD).

Because psychology is a science whose goal is to explain all human behavior generally, its studies must use participants who are fully representative of the general population in terms of gender, age, race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and educational level. See **Neuroscience in Your Life: The Importance of Using Representative Participants** in the text for an example.

SHOULD ANIMALS BE USED IN RESEARCH?

Researchers who use nonhuman animals in experiments have their own set of exacting guidelines to ensure that the animals do not suffer. Specifically, researchers must make every effort to minimize discomfort, illness, and pain. Procedures that subject animals to distress are permitted only when an alternative procedure is unavailable and when the research is justified by its prospective value.

TBEXAM.COM

Psychological research that employs nonhumans is designed to answer questions different from those posed in research with humans.

APPLYING PSYCHOLOGY IN THE 21ST CENTURY: CONDUCTING RESEARCH ON THE INTERNET

Mechanical Turk, or MTurk, brings together researchers and participants in an online environment where the participants, motivated by payment, can spend all day if they wish participating in studies wherever they can find an internet connection. Researchers have access to a ready-made pool of motivated participants and can collect data from hundreds of participants in a matter of days, or perhaps even hours. Whether MTurk participants are representative of the larger population is another question, and research suggests that they are not. The traditional participant pool of college students is also quite distinctive (recall the earlier discussion of WEIRD participants). Like all research tools, MTurk offers a profile of advantages and disadvantages that researchers must consider carefully before deciding how best to proceed with their research.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

THREATS TO EXPERIMENTAL VALIDITY: AVOIDING EXPERIMENTAL BIAS

Even the best-laid experimental plans are susceptible to **experimental bias**—factors that distort the way the independent variable affects the dependent variable in an experiment. One of the most common forms of experimental bias is experimenter expectations, when an experimenter unintentionally transmits cues to participants about the way the experimenter expects them to behave.

A related problem is participant expectations about appropriate behavior. If participants form their own hypotheses and then act on their hunches, it may be their expectations, rather than the experimental manipulation, that produce the results. To guard against participant expectations biasing the results of an experiment, the experimenter may try to disguise the true purpose of the experiment.

Sometimes it is impossible to hide the actual purpose of research. To solve this problem, psychologists typically use a procedure in which all the participants receive a treatment, but those in the control group receive only a **placebo**—a false treatment, such as a pill, "drug," or other substance that has no significant chemical properties or active ingredient.

To overcome the possibility that experimenter expectations will affect the participant, the researcher can use the double-blind procedure. By keeping both the participant and the experimenter who interacts with the participant "blind" to the nature of the treatment that is being administered, researchers can more accurately assess the effects of the treatment.

TBEXAM.COM

BECOMING AN INFORMED CONSUMER OF PSYCHOLOGY: THINKING CRITICALLY ABOUT RESEARCH

Because the field of psychology is based on an accumulated body of research, we must scrutinize thoroughly the methods, results, and claims of researchers. Several basic questions can help us sort through what is valid and what is not. Among the most important questions to ask are these:

- What was the purpose of the research?
- How well was the study conducted?
- Are the results presented fairly?

KEY TERMS

experimental bias Factors that distort how the independent variable affects the dependent variable in an experiment.

informed consent A document signed by participants affirming that they have been told the basic outlines of the study and are aware of what their participation will involve.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

placebo A false treatment, such as a pill, "drug," or other substance, without any significant chemical properties or active ingredient.

LECTURE IDEAS

ETHICAL CONCERNS

Enhance this part of the lecture by presenting a brief history and synopsis of the Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct (http://www.apa.org/ethics/code/).

Be sure to differentiate clearly between the need to protect participants from undue risk, the need to inform participants in advance regarding what will take place when they complete the research, and the need to maintain the scientific integrity of the research. For example, if Latané and Darley (1970) had informed participants of exactly what would transpire in the study on diffusion of responsibility and the bystander effect, their results would not necessarily have provided them with valid results because participants would have known that they were expected to help (this issue relates also to participant expectations). Another topic of interest to students is that of withholding psychological services in the interests of maintaining the integrity of the experimental design.

EXPERIMENTAL BIAS

TBEXAM.COM

Cite specific problems associated with experimental bias in psychological research, distinguishing between bias due to experimenter expectations and bias due to participant expectations. Placebos can be used to minimize the effects of participant expectation, particularly when used in a double-blind procedure. However, placebos can sometimes lead to improvement due to the "placebo effect" (see http://www.nytimes.com/2010/05/04/opinion/04judson.html for an excellent discussion of this issue). Raise the issue of why deception is needed and how best to handle the balance between informed consent and the need to minimize bias.

CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES AND STUDENT ASSIGNMENTS

HANDOUT 8: Ethical Dilemmas: Use *Handout 8: Ethical Dilemmas* as a way for students to think about ethical considerations when conducting research. This activity gives students research scenarios that deal with ethical concerns. Questions regarding their own ethical considerations follow each scenario.

Ethics on the Web: In class, use the APA website and review some of the ethical guidelines that are listed. Explore the guidelines and discuss why ethical conduct is so important in psychology and in research in general.

EXPERIMENTAL BIAS

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Have students volunteer to be participants in a psychological experiment.
After they have completed their participation, ask them to answer these questions:

- Did you know what the hypothesis was in this study?
- If so, how do you think your performance was affected by this knowledge? If not, how might your performance have been affected by this knowledge?

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

Go to the APA website and look up the Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct: http://www.apa.org/ethics/code/.

Choose three of the principles and answer the following questions:

- Why do you think this principle is important?
- What difficulties might psychologists encounter when applying this principle?
- Describe a real-life situation in which this principle might be used.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Do you think psychological research has really controlled for ethnic bias and overcome the problems of ethnicity in research?

TBEXAM.COM

Why do you think some individuals are more comfortable with animal testing on rats but uncomfortable with animal tests on dogs?

Ask students to stand up if they believe research on animals is unethical; have them move to stand on the left side of the room. If they believe that it is ethical, have them stand on the right side. If they are unsure, they can stay in the middle. Have the left and right sides discuss their perspectives, and then ask people to move to the part of the room that now represents their stance. Generally, many students will shift views after discussion, and this will illustrate attitude change.

POLLING QUESTIONS

Polling Question: Do you think it is ethical to use animals in psychological research?

a) Yes
b) No
c) It depends.

Polling Question: Clients as Friends, We'll See?
While many digital immigrants (i.e., older therapists) recoil at the thought of having clients as Facebook friends and too readily call it "unethical," is the answer really that simple? Knowing that the digital age is moving so fast and that access to therapy may have a technological

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

counterpart, what do you think? How many would accept a former client as a *friend* on a social media site once therapy ended? How many think it would be acceptable for a therapist to have a professional social media site and accept friend requests there? Who has had an experience (either their own or that of someone they know) of crossing the boundary lines of ethical behavior with someone in a professional role? Lastly, how many people think it is all right for the therapist to text their clients? Let's discuss the implications of ethical behavior and its effects on others.

SUGGESTED MEDIA

American Psychological Association. https://www.apa.org/research/index.
This is the official website of the APA. It discusses the ethical regulations and codes of conduct that must be followed when conducting psychological research.

Association of Psychological Science. http://www.psychologicalscience.org.
This is the official website of the Association of Psychological Science.

CRM/McGraw-Hill. (1971). *Aspects of Behavior*, 26:00.
This video introduces the field of psychology. There are also taped interviews with noted historical psychology scholars such as Stanley Milgram and Abraham Maslow.

Episodes of the Discovery Channel's *MythBusters*, in which experiments are designed and run in an attempt to debunk common myths, can be found at:
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL0A5590CEE7F2EC3B.

Insight Media, (2008). Research ethics, 21:00.
https://search.alexanderstreet.com/view/work/bibliographic_entity%7Cvideo_work%7C3383123. The video focuses upon ethical issues in conducting and reporting research.
Kenneth Pope website. http://kspope.com/. The site covers a broad range of subjects, including licensing laws, regulation, ethics, medication, military-related issues, suicide and sexual issues, and so forth. A unique feature that deserves mention is that the website is designed for people with disabilities in accordance with W3C Accessibility Guidelines.

NOVA. (1988). *Do scientists cheat?* https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S4ldNRO_qD0., 56:04.
Examines the question of scientific fraud: How common and by whom? What happens when cheaters are caught in the act? How widespread is scientific fraud and can it undermine science and scientists?

Reenactment of Darley and Latané's Research.
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KE5YwN4NW5o.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

American Psychological Association. (2002). Ethical principles of psychologists and code of conduct. *American Psychologist, 57*(12).

Anderson, C. A., Lindsay, J. L., & Bushman, B. J. (1999). Research in the psychological laboratory: Truth or triviality? *Current Directions in Psychological Science, 8*, 3–9. https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/6796/a923bce7b141e1e4369a04bbbf561ffe6d4c.pdf.

Baumrind, D. (1964). Some thoughts on ethics of research: After reading Milgram's "behavioral study of obedience." *American Psychologist, 19,* 421–423.

Chastain, G., & Landrum, R. E. (1999). *Protecting human subjects: Departmental subject pools and institutional review boards*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Guthrie, R. V. (2003). *Even the rat was white* (2nd ed.). Allyn-Bacon.

Latané, B., & Darley, J. M. (1970). *The unresponsive bystander: Why doesn't he help?* Prentice Hall.

Rosenthal, R. (1976). *Experimenter effects in behavioral research.* New York: Irvington Publishers.

Zimbardo, P. G. (2007). *The Lucifer effect: Understanding how good people turn evil.* New York: Random House.

CONNECT

The following are assignable via Connect:

PRACTICE QUIZZES

- Pre-Test
- Reading Assignment Quizzes (one per module)
- Terminology Quiz
- Post-Test

CONCEPT CLIPS

- The Scientific Method
- Hypotheses and Theories
- Correlation
- Independent and Dependent Variables
- Replication of Research

VIDEOS

- The Usefulness of Psychological Research
- Naturalistic Observation in Psychology

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

INTERACTIVITIES

- The Scientific Method
- Naturalistic Observation
- Understanding Correlations
- Designing an Experiment: Dependent and Independent Variables
- Research Ethics

NEWSFLASH

- Is Happiness a Warm Puppy?
- The Science Reproducibility Crisis
- Gender Bias in Autism Research
- Confessions of a Heavy Heart: Physical Weight and Secrets

COURSE-WIDE CONTENT

- Psychology at Work Videos
- McGraw-Hill Psychology APA Documentation Guide
- Scientific Reasoning Exercises
- Power of Process Readings (from main assignment page)

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

HANDOUTS

HANDOUT 1: COMMON SENSE OR FACT?

Read the following statements and determine if they are true or false. Write the letter T in the space provided if you believe the statement is true and the letter F if you believe the statement is false.

1. _____ People dream on average around five or six times a night.

2. _____ Dogs dream.

3. _____ Psychiatrists attend the same medical school as did your family physician or a surgeon.

4. _____ Psychology originally stemmed from the area of biology.

5. _____ You are more likely to receive help if there are two people around than if there are 20 people around.

6. _____ You would value receiving $10 for helping a neighbor clean out his garage more than getting $10 for doing nothing.

7. _____ Adults in their sixties start to decline in their interest in sex.

8. _____ Psychology is all about making people feel better.

9. _____ Living together before marriage will result in a better marriage.

10. _____ Intelligence is inherited.

TBEXAM.COM

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

HANDOUT 2: METHODS OF RESEARCH

NOTE TO INSTRUCTOR: Edit out the correct answers before distributing to students.

Research, systematic inquiry aimed at the discovery of new knowledge, is a central ingredient of the scientific method in psychology. It provides the key to understanding the degree to which hypotheses (and the theories behind them) are accurate. Just as we can apply different theories and hypotheses to explain the same phenomena, we can use a number of alternative methods to conduct research.

In this exercise, you will learn more about several methods of research that psychologists use to gain new knowledge about human behavior.

1. You are conducting research on gender differences in emails. Your hypothesis is that men use more declarative statements and women use more questions. Answer each of the following questions:

   What might be the advantages of using the archival method?

   [Answers: A large amount of available data; Inexpensive.]

   What might be the disadvantages of using the archival method?

   TBEXAM.COM

   [Answers: Difficulty of organizing the information; Not all emails contain punctuation.]

2. Now, imagine that you are conducting research on the length of time it takes customers to select items in a grocery store. Assume that your hypothesis is that people will spend more time deciding on more expensive items than on cheaper items.

   What might be the advantages of using naturalistic observation?

   [Answers: People are completing the behavior in a naturalistic setting rather than a laboratory; The data will be easily scored.]

   What might be the disadvantages of using naturalistic observation?

   [Answers: People might act differently if they know they are being watched; It is not possible to control the choices that people make.]

3. You have decided to conduct a survey on whether a political candidate will be popular with Latino voters.

   What is an advantage of the survey method?

   [Answers: Those who are surveyed can be followed up with more detailed questions if necessary; Can use a small sample to predict how a population would respond.]

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

What is a disadvantage of the survey method?

[Answers: People may alter their answers to provide responses that they think the experimenter wishes to get; Question wording is very important to avoid bias.]

4. You have decided to use the case study method to investigate a mother's experience in raising a child with autism.

   What is an advantage of the case study method?

   [Answers: In-depth understanding of a few unusual or important instances; Gain insights into complex human problems.]

   What is a disadvantage of the case study method?

   [Answers: Possibility of collecting data that cannot be analyzed; Inability to draw cause-and-effect conclusions.]

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

HANDOUT 3: CORRELATIONAL RESEARCH

NOTE TO INSTRUCTOR: Edit out the correct answers before distributing to students.

Correlation and Causation

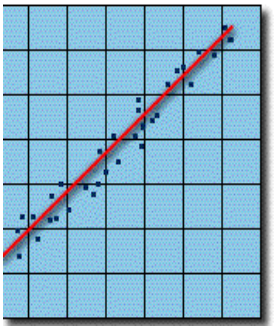
In correlational research, the relationship between two sets of variables is examined to determine whether they are associated, or correlated. When we find that two variables are strongly correlated with one another, it is tempting to presume that one variable causes the other. The mere fact that two variables occur together does not mean that one causes the other. It is impossible to determine which variable is the "cause" and which is the "result." In addition, there may be a third variable not accounted for that is responsible for the correlation. This principle is known as "correlation is not causation."

In this activity, you will have the chance to learn for yourself about the problems involved in making conclusions about causality in correlational research.

Part 1

GRAPH A:
Here is the correlation between amount of stress hormones in the blood and the ratings by participants of how much stress they are feeling.

TBEXAM.COM



x-axis: Stress hormones

y-axis: Perceived stress levels

Is this correlation positive, negative, or zero?

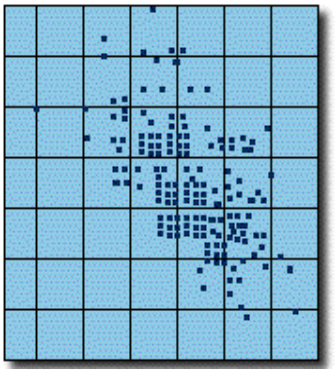
[Answer: Positive.]

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

GRAPH B:
Here is the correlation between number of action movies seen in the last 12 months and a personality trait called “fear of arousal.”



x-axis: Number of action movies

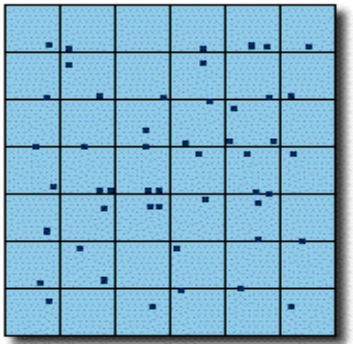
y-axis: Arousal personality trait

Is this correlation positive, negative, or zero?

[Answer: Negative.]

TBEXAM.COM

GRAPH C:
Here is the correlation between intelligence and enjoyment of popular music.



x-axis: Intelligence

y-axis: Enjoyment of pop music

Is this correlation positive, negative, or zero?

[Answer: Zero.]

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Out of the three graphs you just saw, which one showed the STRONGEST (closest to 1) relationship?

[Answer: Graph A.]

Part 2

Now that you have learned the basics of correlational studies, let's go on to examine ways of interpreting the results of this type of research.

Dr. Robert Denver is conducting a study examining the relationship between internet surfing and self-esteem by using a telephone survey of 50 people selected randomly from all over the country. He hypothesizes that internet surfing can harm a person's self-esteem. Each participant completed a survey involving 10 questions on self-esteem, a question asking for the number of hours per week spent surfing the internet, and other questions asking for age, occupation, education, salary, and attitudes toward a variety of current issues. He finds that internet surfing is negatively correlated with self-esteem.

Dr. Denver is excited about his findings and contacts his colleague, Dr. Gilligan, to let him know.

Here's what he writes:

TBEXAM.COM

Dear Dr. Gilligan,

As you can see from the attached file of my data, I have shown that people who spend many hours on the internet each day are more likely to have low self-esteem than those who spend a little time on the internet. This study proves that, as we have long suspected, the internet is psychologically harmful. People should try not to use it because if they do, they will have lower self-esteem. I expect to publish these findings very soon in the Journal of the Society of Scientists (J-SOS).

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,
Dr. Robert Denver

Dr. Gilligan writes back:

Dear Dr. Denver,

I have looked over your data, but unfortunately, I see that there is a serious problem with your conclusions. It would be best if you would take a more careful look at your findings before you try to publish them, especially in such a well-respected journal as the J-SOS.

TBEXAM.COM

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Best regards,
Dr. William Gilligan

Clearly, Dr. Denver has made a serious error that caused Dr. Gilligan to warn him not to try to publish the findings. What was that error?

[Answer: Trying to show any type of cause and effect.]

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

Dr. Denver made the classic error of failing to realize that correlation does not equal causation. His study cannot show cause and effect. Check off below all the possible interpretations of Dr. Denver's findings:

[Answers: Each is a possible interpretation.]

_____ Internet surfing caused low self-esteem (Dr. Denver's conclusion).

_____ Low self-esteem caused internet surfing.

_____ A third factor caused people to engage in internet surfing and to have low self-esteem.

_____ Men were more likely to engage in internet surfing and have lower self-esteem.

_____ Women were more likely to engage in internet surfing and have lower self-esteem.

_____ People without jobs were more likely to have low self-esteem and engage in internet surfing.

_____ People with few friends are likely to have low self-esteem and spend time surfing the internet because they have fewer social activities.

_____ Being ill could lead people to have low self-esteem due to feeling unwell and to have more time to surf the internet.

TBEXAM.COM

_____ Living alone could cause people to have low self-esteem because they are lonely and to spend more time on the internet.

_____ People who spend a great deal of time on the internet may be working very hard and also feel stressed, leading them to have low self-esteem.

_____ Spending many hours on the internet could lead people to realize that they are not as successful as other people and therefore to have low self-esteem.

_____ People looking for better housing may spend many hours on the internet and become frustrated that they cannot afford it, lowering their self-esteem.

_____ People with lower income have lower self-esteem and are also less able to afford going out, so they spend more time on the internet.

* As you can see, there are many possible interpretations of the findings from Dr. Denver's study. Fortunately, he had many other variables to explore, allowing him to eventually eliminate factors such as health, education, employment status, and lifestyle.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

HANDOUT 4: EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

NOTE TO INSTRUCTOR: Edit out the correct answers before distributing to students.

The only way psychologists can establish cause-and-effect relationships through research is by carrying out an experiment. In a formal experiment, the relationship between two (or more) variables is investigated by deliberately producing a change in one variable in a situation and observing the effects of that change on other aspects of the situation. In an experiment, then, the conditions required to study a question of interest are created by an experimenter, who deliberately makes a change in those conditions in order to observe the effects of that change. The change that an experimenter deliberately produces in a situation is called the "experimental manipulation." Experimental manipulations are used to detect relationships between different variables. In this activity, you will have the chance to explore the factors involved in designing an experimental study.

You are the manager of MassChips, a manufacturing plant that produces computer chips. Your department's production has been down lately, and you want to find out how to improve it. You hire Dr. H. Thorne, a noted industrial/organizational psychologist, to help you solve this problem. Here is what he has to say:

"After looking over the situation, I can see that, obviously, you need to improve the conditions in this place! First, you have to improve the lighting. I am now going to do research that will test the hypothesis that better lighting will lead to higher productivity among your workers."

TBEXAM.COM

If Dr. Thorne is going to test his hypothesis that better lighting will lead to higher productivity, what should he do next?

[Answer: Design an experimental study.]

Now that he has decided to do an experiment, Dr. Thorne has to define the independent and dependent variables. If Dr. Thorne wants to improve productivity by turning up the lights, then:

What is the independent variable?

[Answer: Level of light.]

What is the dependent variable?

[Answer: Productivity.]

Dr. Thorne then moves on to the next phase of the experiment. He hands out cards to the workers. Half of the cards say, "Go to Room 108." The other half of the cards say, "Go to Room 109." Room 108 is brightly lit, and Room 109 has the same lighting the whole factory had before. Over the next 2 weeks, Dr. Thorne's research assistants will sit in both rooms and count the number of computer chips that each group of workers produces.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

What is the name for the group that will be working in Room 108?

[Answer: Experimental group.]

What is the name of the group that will be working in Room 109?

[Answer: Control group.]

The next day, Dr. Thorne's research assistants are sitting in each room, counting the chips as they come off the production line.

Two weeks later, the workers are now all working in a brightly lit environment. Dr. Thorne is holding a thick report, and he is looking pleased. Here's what he has to say:

"Well, the experiment worked! My statistics show that the experimental group (those in Room 108) were more productive than the control group (those in Room 109). However, I noticed that the control group's productivity went up as well! At least MassChips will be making a profit now. I guess I can move on to my next assignment, which I hope will be as successful as this one was!"

What can Dr. Thorne conclude about lighting and productivity?

[Answer: That lighting contributed to productivity but that there was another cause as well because the control group's productivity also went up.]

TBEXAM.COM

What step was important for Dr. Thorne to take in order to ensure that there were no preexisting differences between the experimental and control groups that would have influenced the results of the experiment?

[Answer: Random assignment to conditions.]

What Dr. H. Thorne did not know is that simply by observing the workers, their productivity would improve, as was seen by the improved performance of workers in Room 109 (the control room). In fact, the "Hawthorne effect," named after the Hawthorne plant of Western Electric, was demonstrated in a series of studies conducted by researchers from Harvard Business School. Production increased not as a consequence of actual changes in working conditions introduced by the plant's management but because management demonstrated interest in the improvements. In the case of this experiment, having observers watch both groups of workers also added to the effect. The Hawthorne effect is now one of the known risks of research involving live observations to obtain measures. However, this study also was considered the first in the rapidly growing field of industrial–organizational psychology.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

HANDOUT 5: OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Read the abstracts below from various journal articles, and then state in the space provided the study's operational definition.

1. The present study examined the relationships of masculinity and femininity with concession in an experimental collaborative eyewitness testimony task, using the MORI technique. Participants formed same-sex or mixed-sex pairs and watched a videotaped event. Their eyewitness memories were assessed three times: immediately after watching, after discussing the event together, and individually 1 week later. The participants' self-confidence in their recalled memories and percentages of concessions were also examined. The Masculinity–Humanity–Femininity Scale was administered to the participants at the end of the experiment. The results showed that masculinity negatively correlated with concession and that both masculinity and femininity were associated with inaccuracy in collaborative memory recall.

Operational Definition:

2. The present study examined the extent to which the achievement strategies deployed by adolescents and those used by their peers would predict adolescents' school adjustment, academic achievement, and problem behavior. The participants were 286 fourteen- to fifteen-year-old comprehensive school students (121 boys and 165 girls) from a middle-sized town in central Sweden. The results showed that not only the maladaptive strategies used by adolescents but also those reported by their peers predicted adolescents' norm-breaking behavior, low school adjustment, and low level of achievement; high levels of failure expectations and task avoidance among adolescents' peers were positively associated with the adolescents' own norm-breaking behavior and, indirectly via this, also with their maladjustment at school and their low grades. These associations were found after controlling for the impact of the adolescents' own achievement strategies.

Operational Definition:

3. An ability to match faces with corresponding names was studied under various conditions involving encoding and retrieval. Twenty photographs of undergraduates were randomly paired with 20 common names. Experiment 1 presented photographs of 10 faces, followed by either presentation of the names alone with an instruction to write facial characteristics from memory or presentation of the photographs again with instructions to write from memory the names and anything unusual about the names themselves. Later retrieval, which was best for the former condition, proved that showing names could prime image representations of faces. Experiment 2 was a partial replication of Experiment 1, with retrieval measured over 7 weeks. These results showed that memories for face–name matches lasted several weeks. Also, consistent with Experiment 1, the number of reported initial facial characteristics was

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

highly predictive of matches between faces and names. These studies show the importance for later retrieval of forming and maintaining vivid images of faces even when the faces have no outstanding characteristics.

Operational Definition:

4. This study examined whether certain personality characteristics are associated with susceptibility to false memories. Participants first answered questions from the Myers–Briggs Type Indicator in order to measure various personality characteristics. They then watched a video excerpt, the simulated eyewitness event. They were next encouraged to lie about the videotaped event during an interview. A week later, some participants recognized confabulated events as being from the video. Two personality characteristics in particular—the introversion–extroversion and thinking–feeling dimensions—were associated with susceptibility to false memories.

Operational Definition:

5. In the present study, three alternative causal models concerning the relationships between implicit theories of intelligence, perceived academic competence, and school achievement were tested. The direction of changes in implicit theories and perceived competence during early adolescence was also examined. A total of 187 fifth and sixth graders were tested and then retested 1 year later, when they were sixth and seventh graders. Cross-lagged regression analyses indicated that school achievement determined the adoption of a particular implicit theory through the mediation of perceived competence. Implicit theories were found to change toward the adoption of more incremental beliefs, and perceived academic competence declined; however, high achievers, as compared with their low- and middle-level classmates, adopted more incremental beliefs and had significantly higher perceived competence.

TBEXAM.COM

Operational Definition:

TBEXAM.COM

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

HANDOUT 6: INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES/ EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS

Read the statements below and then identify what the independent and dependent variable is, and determine who the experimental group is and who the control group is.

1. Participants taking part in a sleep study to determine whether the number of hours of sleep a person gets determines how well they will do on an exam were randomly assigned to either the group that was woken up at various times throughout the night or the group that was allowed to sleep throughout the night.

Independent variable:

Dependent variable:

Experimental group:

Control group:

2. Participants took part in a study to determine the number of consumed beers it would take to affect their ability to walk in a straight line.

TBEXAM.COM

Independent variable:

Dependent variable:

Experimental group:

Control group:

3. Pharmaceutical Company X conducted an experiment to determine if its new migraine headache pill would alleviate migraine headaches.

Independent variable:

Dependent variable:

Experimental group:

Control group:

4. College Y conducted an experiment to determine if freshmen who had their schedules made for them did better in their freshman year than freshmen who made up their own schedules.

Independent variable:

Dependent variable:

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Experimental group:

Control group:

HANDOUT 7: POPULATIONS AND SAMPLES

Read the statements below. In the space provided, identify who the population is and who the sample could be. (None of the examples is factual.) In each case, it is hypothesized that:

1. There is a higher rate of teenage pregnancy in single-parent households than in two-parent households.

Population:

Sample:

2. There is more school violence in inner-city schools than in suburban schools.

Population:

Sample:

TBEXAM.COM

3. Infants born prematurely make better grades in high school than infants not born prematurely.

Population:

Sample:

4. College freshmen drink more alcoholic beverages than do college seniors.

Population:

Sample:

5. Students who started their education at a community college are more likely to graduate than students who started their education at a 4-year college.

Population:

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Sample:

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

HANDOUT 8: ETHICAL DILEMMAS

Read the following scenarios and answer the reflection questions that follow.

1. Both Jennifer and Bethany have recently declared psychology as their majors. One evening as they are looking over their required courses, they start talking.

   JENNIFER: "I don't see why we have to learn statistics and research methods! I am never going to use them anyway. I want to be a counselor, and I am just going to deal with each person as an individual. Science treats everyone as if they are interchangeable and totally predictable. In fact, I think people would be better counselors and teachers and social workers if they didn't take research classes at all because then they would treat everyone as individuals, not clones."

   BETHANY: "People are a lot more predictable than you think. Psychologists have learned so much about human behavior in the last 100 years or so using the scientific method. I really believe that if you can figure out all of the factors that are affecting someone's behavior, you can be pretty accurate in figuring out what they are going to do. I've decided that I want to be a researcher because I think I can help more people in the long run than you will as a therapist. As a researcher, I can develop programs that will help a lot of people who suffer from the same problem. A therapist can only help one person at a time, and sometimes it takes years for a person to get better."

   Reflection questions:

   a. How do Jennifer and Bethany differ in their understanding of what people are like? Who do you agree with more and why?

   b. What is ethically troubling about taking Jennifer's position to the extreme? What would happen if therapists received no training in the scientific study of human behavior?

   c. What is ethically troubling about taking Bethany's position to the extreme? What is the problem with assuming that if you can figure out all the variables (genes, environment, etc.) that you can perfectly predict people's behavior?

2. Dr. Franklin designed a treatment for panic attacks, tried it with all of her clients who suffered from panic attacks, and had great success. Over a 10-year period, Dr. Franklin treated over 100 clients, and the technique significantly reduced panic in all of her clients. The treatment consisted of the therapist (Dr. Franklin) leading the patient through a series of relaxation exercises in her office. Dr. Franklin was so excited about the success of this treatment that she decided to market it to therapists nationwide. For $33 (which is pretty

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

reasonable for a psychological measure or technique), she sent the therapist a script of everything she said to the patient during the relaxation exercises. A lot of therapists purchased the treatment because they were very impressed with the success rate that Dr. Franklin reported. However, 6 months later, Dr. Franklin started to receive calls, letters, and emails from therapists all over the country who complained that the treatment was completely useless for their clients.

Reflection questions:

a. How would you explain the fact that Dr. Franklin had so much success and the other therapists experienced such failure? How would reliability analyses have helped this problem?

b. From an ethical point of view, why should Dr. Franklin have done reliability analyses before marketing her treatment program?

c. Keeping in mind that she never gave any false information to anyone who purchased her treatment program, do you think Dr. Franklin should give them a refund of their money? Why or why not?

3. Karen has been working with Dr. Tarner on a research study for the past 2 years. They have collected data on flavor preferences in rats and found some very impressive results. They presented their research at a conference and submitted a paper about the project to an academic journal. When the reviews of their manuscript come back from the journal, the reviewers have several questions about the data. Dr. Tarner asks Karen to look over the data and the SPSS output from the study and double-check that they did everything correctly. When Karen reviews the data, she realizes that she made a mistake in entering the data. Inadvertently, she had repeated some of the same data values twice in the data file, so it appeared there were 270 observations when there were actually 240.

TBEXAM.COM

Reflection questions:

a. Why might Karen decide not to tell Dr. Tarner about the error?

b. What are some possible negative consequences that might result if Karen tells Dr. Tarner and they both report it to the journal editors?

c. What are some possible negative consequences that might result if Karen tells Dr. Tarner but they agree not to report the mistake to the journal editor?

TBEXAM.COM

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

4. Beverly really wants to go to graduate school in psychology, and she has the grades to get in, but she knows that she needs to get some research experience. She begins working with Dr. Miserendino on a project in which she is observing white rats and measuring the amount of time it takes them to learn to navigate through a maze depending on whether the animal has been given a drug or a placebo. Beverly is supposed to collect data every day for 6 days in a row (Monday through Saturday) to see what happens as the drug gradually wears off. She collects the data Monday through Friday, but on Saturday, she isn't able to get to campus because of a family emergency. She knows from talking to Dr. Miserendino about the study that it is too expensive to repeat because both the rats themselves and the drugs are very costly. She also knows that if she tells Dr. Miserendino that she missed 1 day of data collection, Dr. Miserendino will be really upset. She considers making up the data just for Saturday based on the data she collected the rest of the week. She knows that Dr. Miserendino would never have to find out what happened.

   Reflection questions:

   a. Assuming Dr. Miserendino never does find out about the made-up data, what are some possible negative ethical consequences of Beverly's decision to falsify the data?

   b. Why is it risky for Beverly to make up the data?

   c. What would you choose to do if you were in Beverly's place? Explain.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

5. As part of their class requirements, the students in Dr. Taylor's Research Design and Analysis class are sent over to Trumbull Mall to observe interactions between mothers and their toddler-aged children. They are told not to interact with the moms at all but to just record certain behaviors, such as the number of times they speak harshly to their child and the number of times the child whines or cries.

   One of the mothers notices that the students are watching people and she complains to mall security. The manager of the mall asks the students where they are from, then writes a letter of complaint to Dr. Taylor. Here is an excerpt:

   > "I am requesting that you do not engage in any more observational research at Trumbull Mall. I don't think it is right to allow students to observe people's behavior without getting their permission first. It is a violation of privacy, and it's wrong even if they don't realize they are being watched. People come to the mall to shop, not to be watched."

   Reflection questions:

   a. What are some good reasons for the manager's concerns? Explain.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

b. What are some good reasons why the students should be able to do this type of research? Explain.

c. If you were in Dr. Taylor's position, how would you handle the situation?

6. A mock drill with a person trying to commit suicide is held on a busy Brooklyn street. A psychologist is observing the passersby from a distance. He wants to observe the number of people who try to stop the suicide and the people who just pass by. Which of the following issues does the scenario represent?

   a. Informed consent
   b. Confidentiality
   c. Debriefing
   d. Deception

   Reflection question:

   a. Had the psychologist told people it was a mock drill, and no one was committing suicide, would the result still have been the same?

TBEXAM.COM

7. Merriam Grey, a leading psychologist on child care and upbringing, has appointed Martha, a junior researcher, to observe 10 infants in the incubators. Martha is expected to find one common characteristic trait among the infants by observing them for a specific period and on every alternate day for 2 weeks. Due to a prior commitment, Martha observes the infants only for 1 week and makes a report about her observations. However, Martha's observations are not based on the given guidelines and she does not inform Grey about it.

   Reflection questions:

   a. What would be the consequences of Martha's action?

   b. What are the ethical issues involved when Martha fabricates the report?

   c. How would you act if you were in Martha's place?

8. Give reasons in support of *or* against the following arguments:

   a. Is it ethical for a boss to get her employee to pick up coffee for her every day?

   b. Is it ethical for a student to provide sexual favors to a professor for better grades?

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

c. Is it ethical for a medical practitioner to not tell a dying patient about his condition?

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

ANSWER KEY TO VARIOUS HANDOUTS

HANDOUT 5: OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS **ANSWER KEY**

Read the below abstracts from various journal articles and then state in the space provided what the operational definition is.

1. The present study examined the relationships of masculinity and femininity with concession in an experimental collaborative eyewitness testimony task, using the MORI technique. Participants formed same-sex or mixed-sex pairs and watched a videotaped event. Their eyewitness memories were assessed three times: immediately after watching, after discussing the event together, and individually 1 week later. The participants' self-confidence in their recalled memories and percentages of concessions were also examined. The Masculinity–Humanity–Femininity Scale was administered to the participants at the end of the experiment. The results showed that masculinity negatively correlated with concession, and that both masculinity and femininity were associated with inaccuracy in collaborative memory recall.

   OPERATIONAL DEFINITION: score on the Masculinity–Humanity–Femininity scale

2. The present study examined the extent to which the achievement strategies deployed by adolescents and those used by their peers would predict adolescents' school adjustment, academic achievement, and problem behavior. The participants were 287 fourteen- to fifteen-year-old comprehensive school students (121 boys and 165 girls) from a middle-sized town in central Sweden. The results showed that not only the maladaptive strategies used by adolescents but also those reported by their peers predicted adolescents' norm-breaking behavior, low school adjustment, and low level of achievement; high levels of failure expectations and task-avoidance among adolescents' peers were positively associated with adolescents' own norm-breaking behavior, and indirectly via this, also with their maladjustment at school and low grades. These associations were found after controlling for the impact of adolescents' own achievement strategies.

   OPERATIONAL DEFINITION: grades in school

3. The ability to match faces with corresponding names was studied under various conditions involving encoding and retrieval. Twenty photographs of undergraduates were randomly paired with 20 common names. Experiment 1 presented the photographs for 10 each, followed by either presentation of the names alone with the instruction to write facial characteristics from memory or presentation of the photographs again with instructions to write from memory the names and anything unusual about the names themselves. Later retrieval was best for the former condition and was interpreted as showing that names could prime image representations of faces. Experiment 2 was a partial replication of Experiment 1

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

with retrieval measured over 7 weeks. These results showed that memories for face–name matches lasted several weeks. Also, consistent with Experiment 1, the number of reported initial face characteristics was highly predictive of matches between faces and names. These studies show the importance for later retrieval of forming and maintaining vivid images of faces even when the faces have no outstanding characteristics.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION: name retrieval

4. This study examined whether certain personality characteristics are associated with susceptibility to false memories. Participants first answered questions from the Myers–Briggs Type Indicator in order to measure various personality characteristics. They then watched a video excerpt, the simulated eyewitness event. They were next encouraged to lie about the videotaped event during an interview. A week later, some participants recognized confabulated events as being from the video. Two personality characteristics in particular—the introversion/extroversion and thinking/feeling dimensions—were associated with susceptibility to false memories.

   OPERATIONAL DEFINITION: MBTI scores

5. In the present study, three alternative causal models concerning the relationships between implicit theories of intelligence, perceived academic competence, and school achievement were tested. The direction of changes in implicit theories and perceived competence during early adolescence was also examined. A total of 187 fifth and sixth graders were tested and retested 1 year later, when they were sixth and seventh graders, respectively. Cross-lagged regression analyses indicated that school achievement determined the adoption of a particular implicit theory through the mediation of perceived competence. Implicit theories were found to change toward the adoption of more incremental beliefs and perceived academic competence declined; however, high achievers, as compared with their low- and middle-level classmates, adopted more incremental beliefs, and had significantly higher perceived competence.

   OPERATIONAL DEFINITION: Implicit theories of intelligence operationalized as incremental beliefs; other operationalizations were not clear, but presumably academic achievement was operationalized as grades or GPA.

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

HANDOUT 6: INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES/ EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS **ANSWER KEY**

Read the statements below and then identify the independent and dependent variables and the experimental and control groups.

1. Participants taking part in a sleep study to determine whether the number of hours of sleep a person gets determines how well they will do on an exam were randomly assigned to either the group that was woken up at various times throughout the night or the group that was allowed to sleep throughout the night.

   Independent variable: hours of sleep

   Dependent variable: exam performance

   Experimental group: group that was woken up

   Control group: group that was allowed to sleep through the night

2. Participants took part in a study to determine the number of consumed beers it would take to affect their ability to walk in a straight line. Subjects were randomly assigned to either a group that drank alcoholic beer or a group that drank nonalcoholic beer.

   Independent variable: number of alcoholic beers

   TBEXAM.COM

   Dependent variable: walking in a straight line

   Experimental group: group given beers

   Control group: group given nonalcoholic beer

3. Pharmaceutical Company X conducted an experiment to determine if the new migraine headache pill would alleviate the number of migraine headaches. Subjects were randomly assigned to a group that was given the medication with the active ingredient or a group that was given a placebo pill.

   Independent variable: migraine medication

   Dependent variable: number of migraine headaches

   Experimental group: group given the new migraine pill

   Control group: group given placebo pill

4. College X conducted an experiment to determine if freshmen who had their schedules made for them achieved higher grades in their freshman year than freshmen who made their own schedules.

   Independent variable: type of schedule

   Dependent variable: school performance as measured by higher grades

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Experimental group: group that had schedules made for them

Control group: group that made their own schedules

TBEXAM.COM

TBEXAM.COM

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

HANDOUT 7: POPULATIONS AND SAMPLES **ANSWER KEY**

Read the statements below. In the space provided, identify who the population is and who the sample could be. (None of the examples is factual.) In each case, it is hypothesized that:

1. There is a higher rate of teenage pregnancy in single-parent households than in two-parent households.

   Population: all female teenagers

   Sample: random sample of female teenagers

2. There is more school violence in inner-city schools than in suburban schools.

   Population: all inner-city and suburban schools

   Sample: random sample of inner-city and suburban schools

3. Infants born prematurely get better grades in high school than those infants not born prematurely.

   Population: all children

   Sample: random sample of high school students

TBEXAM.COM

4. College freshman drink more alcoholic beverages than college seniors.

   Population: all college students

   Sample: random sample of freshmen and seniors

5. Students who started their education at a community college are more likely to graduate than students who started their education at a 4-year college.

   Population: all college students

   Sample: random sample of community college and 4-year college students

TBEXAM.COM

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

HANDOUT 8: ETHICAL DILEMMAS **ANSWER KEY**

Read the following scenarios and answer the reflection questions that follow.

1. Both Jennifer and Bethany have recently declared psychology as their majors. One evening as they are looking over their required courses, they start talking.

   JENNIFER: "I don't see why we have to learn statistics and research methods! I am never going to use them anyway. I want to be a counselor, and I am just going to deal with each person as an individual. Science treats everyone as if they are interchangeable and totally predictable. In fact, I think people would be better counselors and teachers and social workers if they didn't take research classes at all because then they would treat everyone as individuals, not clones."

   BETHANY: "People are a lot more predictable than you think. Psychologists have learned so much about human behavior in the last 100 years or so using the scientific method. I really believe that if you can figure out all of the factors that are affecting someone's behavior, you can be pretty accurate in figuring out what they are going to do. I've decided that I want to be a researcher because I think I can help more people in the long run than you will as a therapist. As a researcher, I can develop programs that will help a lot of people who suffer from the same problem. A therapist can only help one person at a time, and sometimes it takes years for a person to get better."

   Reflection questions:

   a. How do Jennifer and Bethany differ in their understanding of what people are like? Who do you agree with more and why?

      Jennifer does not understand that psychology is a science and requires the application of the scientific method.

   b. What is ethically troubling about taking Jennifer's position to the extreme? What would happen if therapists received no training in the scientific study of human behavior?

      By not understanding the research on the treatment methods that are most effective, Jennifer could use the wrong treatments.

   c. What is ethically troubling about taking Bethany's position to the extreme? What is the problem with assuming that if you can figure out all the variables (genes, environment, etc.) that you can perfectly predict people's behavior?

      Psychological research must eventually be taken back to the individual to ensure that it makes sense and is feasible. A researcher has control over many variables, whereas a counselor does not.

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

2. Dr. Franklin designed a treatment for panic attacks, tried it with all of her clients who suffered from panic attacks, and had great success. Over a 10-year period, Dr. Franklin treated over 100 clients, and the technique significantly reduced panic in all of her clients. The treatment consisted of the therapist (Dr. Franklin) leading the patient through a series of relaxation exercises in her office. Dr. Franklin was so excited about the success of this treatment that she decided to market it to therapists nationwide. For $33 (which is pretty reasonable for a psychological measure or technique), she sent the therapist a script of everything she said to the patient during the relaxation exercises. A lot of therapists purchased the treatment because they were very impressed with the success rate that Dr. Franklin reported. However, 6 months later, Dr. Franklin started to receive calls, letters, and emails from therapists all over the country who complained that the treatment was completely useless for their clients.

   Reflection questions:

   a. How would you explain the fact that Dr. Franklin had so much success and the other therapists experienced such failure? How would reliability analyses have helped this problem?

      Multiple therapists should administer the treatment before drawing conclusions.

   b. From an ethical point of view, why should Dr. Franklin have done reliability analyses before marketing her treatment program?

      TBEXAM.COM

      Conclusions were potentially misleading.

   c. Keeping in mind that she never gave any false information to anyone who purchased her treatment program, do you think Dr. Franklin should give them a refund of their money? Why or why not?

      Answers vary.

3. Karen has been working with Dr. Tarner on a research study for the past 2 years. They have collected data on flavor preferences in rats and found some very impressive results. They presented their research at a conference and submitted a paper about the project to an academic journal. When the reviews of their manuscript come back from the journal, the reviewers have several questions about the data. Dr. Tarner asks Karen to look over the data and the SPSS output from the study and double-check that they did everything correctly. When Karen reviews the data, she realizes that she made a mistake in entering the data. Inadvertently, she had repeated some of the same data values twice in the data file, so it appeared there were 270 observations when there were actually 240.

TBEXAM.COM

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

Reflection questions:

a. Why might Karen decide not to tell Dr. Tarner about the error?

Karen is afraid, or the results don't change.

b. What are some possible negative consequences that might result if Karen tells Dr. Tarner and they both report it to the journal editors?

The paper might not be published.

c. What are some possible negative consequences that might result if Karen tells Dr. Tarner but they agree not to report the mistake to the journal editor?

The conclusions drawn from the data could be misleading and even false.

4. Beverly really wants to go to graduate school in psychology, and she has the grades to get in, but she knows that she needs to get some research experience. She begins working with Dr. Miserendino on a project in which she is observing white rats and measuring the amount of time it takes them to learn to navigate through a maze depending on whether the animal has been given a drug or a placebo. Beverly is supposed to collect data every day for 6 days in a row (Monday through Saturday) to see what happens as the drug gradually wears off. She collects the data Monday through Friday, but on Saturday, she isn't able to get to campus because of a family emergency. She knows from talking to Dr. Miserendino about the study that it is too expensive to repeat because both the rats themselves and the drugs are very costly. She also knows that if she tells Dr. Miserendino that she missed 1 day of data collection, Dr. Miserendino will be really upset. She considers making up the data just for Saturday based on the data she collected the rest of the week. She knows that Dr. Miserendino would never have to find out what happened.

TBEXAM.COM

Reflection questions:

a. Assuming Dr. Miserendino never does find out about the made-up data, what are some possible negative ethical consequences of Beverly's decision to falsify the data?

Incorrect conclusions will be drawn from the data thereby compromising the scientific process.

b. Why is it risky for Beverly to make up the data?

Incorrect conclusions will be drawn from the data thereby compromising the scientific process.

c. What would you choose to do if you were in Beverly's place? Explain.

The only correct answer is to admit to the researcher your error.

5. As part of their class requirements, the students in Dr. Taylor's Research Design and Analysis class are sent over to Trumbull Mall to observe interactions between mothers and their toddler-aged children. They are told not to interact with the moms at all but to just

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank

TBEXAM.COM

record certain behaviors, such as the number of times they speak harshly to their child and the number of times the child whines or cries.

One of the mothers notices that the students are watching people and she complains to mall security. The manager of the mall asks the students where they are from, then writes a letter of complaint to Dr. Taylor. Here is an excerpt:

> "I am requesting that you do not engage in any more observational research at Trumbull Mall.
> I don't think it is right to allow students to observe people's behavior without getting their permission first. It is a violation of privacy and it's wrong even if they don't realize they are being watched. People come to the mall to shop, not to be watched."

Reflection questions:

a. What are some good reasons for the manager's concerns? Explain.

   Participants did not give informed consent.

b. What are some good reasons why the students should be able to do this type of research? Explain.

   Participants were in public; participants' routine was not altered by the students; there were no risks.

TBEXAM.COM

c. If you were in Dr. Taylor's position, how would you handle the situation?

   Researchers should seek permission from an owner/manager when they wish to collect data.

TBEXAM.COM

Copyright © 2021 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.
No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

TBEXAM.COM – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TEST BANK AND SOLUTIONS DATABASE WITH UNBEATABLE RATES
Understanding Psychology 15th edition Feldman Test Bank