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Multiple Choice

1. _____ allows you to research by topic whereas _____ allows you to work from a given article.
    a. The SSCI; the SCI
    b. The SSCI; PsycINFO
    c. PsycINFO; the SSCI
    d. ERIC; the SCI

ANSWER: c
KEYWORDS: REVIEWING THE LITERATURE—UNDERSTAND

2. _____ is an online database that provides full-text articles from many psychology journals.
    a. ProQuest
    b. PsycArticles
    c. ERIC
    d. SSCI

ANSWER: b
KEYWORDS: REVIEWING THE LITERATURE—UNDERSTAND

3. _____ is an online database that searches both scholarly journals and popular media sources.
    a. ProQuest
    b. PsycArticles
    c. ERIC
    d. SSCI

ANSWER: a
KEYWORDS: REVIEWING THE LITERATURE—UNDERSTAND

4. _____ is a clearinghouse for research on educational psychology, testing, counseling, child development, evaluation research, and related areas.
    a. ProQuest
    b. PsycArticles
    c. ERIC
    d. SSCI

ANSWER: c
KEYWORDS: REVIEWING THE LITERATURE—UNDERSTAND

5. _____ is a resource that allows you to search for subsequent articles from the social and behavioral sciences that have cited a key article.
    a. ProQuest
    b. PsycArticles
    c. ERIC
    d. SSCI

ANSWER: d
KEYWORDS: REVIEWING THE LITERATURE—UNDERSTAND

6. _____ is a resource that allows you to search for subsequent articles from disciplines such as biology, chemistry, or medicine that have cited a key article.
    a. ProQuest

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b. SSCI
c. ERIC
d. SCI

ANSWER: d
KEYWORDS: REVIEWING THE LITERATURE—UNDERSTAND

7. Which of the following represents the correct order for the sections in an APA format paper?
a. Abstract, Introduction, Results, Method, Discussion
b. Abstract, Introduction, Method, Results, Discussion
c. Abstract, Introduction, Discussion, Method, Results
d. Abstract, Discussion, Introduction, Method, Results

ANSWER: b
KEYWORDS: READING A JOURNAL ARTICLE: WHAT TO EXPECT—UNDERSTAND

8. The _____ section provides an introduction to the problem, a review of previous research, and the rationale for the current study.
a. Method
b. Introduction
c. Results
d. Discussion

ANSWER: b
KEYWORDS: READING A JOURNAL ARTICLE: WHAT TO EXPECT—UNDERSTAND

9. The _____ section describes exactly how the study was conducted in sufficient detail that a person who read it could replicate the study.
a. Method
b. Results
c. Introduction
d. Discussion

ANSWER: a
KEYWORDS: READING A JOURNAL ARTICLE: WHAT TO EXPECT—UNDERSTAND

10. A review of previous research is to the _____ section as describing how the study was conducted is to the _____ section.
a. Introduction; Results
b. Results; Method
c. Introduction; Discussion
d. Introduction; Method

ANSWER: d
KEYWORDS: READING A JOURNAL ARTICLE: WHAT TO EXPECT—THINKING CRITICALLY

11. The _____ section is a very brief description of the entire paper.
a. Method
b. Results
c. Introduction
d. Abstract

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ANSWER: d
KEYWORDS: READING A JOURNAL ARTICLE: WHAT TO EXPECT—UNDERSTAND

12. A very brief description of the entire paper is to the _____ section as a review of previous research is to the _____ section.
a. Abstract; Introduction
b. Introduction; Method
c. Abstract; Results
d. Results; Introduction
ANSWER: a
KEYWORDS: READING A JOURNAL ARTICLE: WHAT TO EXPECT—THINKING CRITICALLY

13. The _____ section summarizes the data collected and the type of statistics used to analyze the data.
a. Method
b. Results
c. Introduction
d. Discussion
ANSWER: b
KEYWORDS: READING A JOURNAL ARTICLE: WHAT TO EXPECT—UNDERSTAND

14. A summary of the data collected and the type of statistics used to analyze the data is to the _____ section as a very brief description of the entire paper is to the _____ section.
a. Results; Introduction
b. Introduction; Abstract
c. Results; Abstract
d. Discussion; Abstract
ANSWER: c
KEYWORDS: READING A JOURNAL ARTICLE: WHAT TO EXPECT—THINKING CRITICALLY

15. In the _____ section, the results are evaluated, interpreted, and related to past research and theories.
a. Method
b. Results
c. Introduction
d. Discussion
ANSWER: d
KEYWORDS: READING A JOUNAL ARTICLE: WHAT TO EXPECT—UNDERSTAND

16. An evaluation and interpretation of the results is to the _____ section as describing how the study was conducted is to the _____ section.
a. Method; Results
b. Discussion; Method
c. Discussion; Abstract
d. Abstract; Method
ANSWER: b
KEYWORDS: READING A JOURNAL ARTICLE: WHAT TO EXPECT—THINKING CRITICALLY

17. When Stanley Milgram informed the participants in his study that it was on learning and memory, rather than

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obedience, he utilized

a. psychological harm.

b. informed consent.

c. debriefing.

d. deception.

ANSWER: d

KEYWORDS: ETHICAL STANDARDS IN RESEARCH WITH HUMAN SUBJECTS—APPLY

18. If a researcher told participants that her study was about visual perception rather than what it is really on, conformity, she would be utilizing

a. debriefing.

b. no risk.

c. an informed consent.

d. deception.

ANSWER: d

KEYWORDS: ETHICAL STANDARDS IN RESEARCH WITH HUMAN SUBJECTS—APPLY

19. The Tuskegee syphilis study is the most glaring example of failure to

a. obtain informed consent.

b. use deception properly.

c. use debriefing.

d. comply.

ANSWER: a

KEYWORDS: ETHICAL STANDARDS IN RESEARCH WITH HUMAN SUBJECTS—UNDERSTAND

20. _____ refers to explaining the purpose of a study to participants after completion of data collection.

a. Debriefing

b. Informed consent

c. Deception

d. none of the above

ANSWER: a

KEYWORDS: ETHICAL STANDARDS IN RESEARCH WITH HUMAN SUBJECTS—UNDERSTAND

21. _____refers to explaining the purpose of a study to participants after completion of data collection, and _____ refers to not telling the participants the truth about the purpose of the study.

a. Deception; debriefing

b. Debriefing; informed consent

c. Informed consent; debriefing

d. Debriefing; deception

ANSWER: d

KEYWORDS: ETHICAL STANDARDS IN RESEARCH WITH HUMAN SUBJECTS—THINKING CRITICALLY

22. To ensure ethical standards, research proposals are typically reviewed by

a. an ethics committee.

b. an institutional review board.

c. a deception and debriefing board.

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d. all of the above

ANSWER: b

KEYWORDS: ETHICAL STANDARDS IN RESEARCH WITH HUMAN SUBJECTS—UNDERSTAND

23. An _____ helps to determine whether participants are _____ or _____.

a. IRB; debriefed; not

b. IRB; at risk; at minimal risk

c. informed consent; debriefed; not

d. informed consent; at risk; at minimal risk

ANSWER: b

KEYWORDS: ETHICAL STANDARDS IN RESEARCH WITH HUMAN SUBJECTS—UNDERSTAND

24. A committee charged with evaluating research projects in which human participants are used is a(n)

a. Institutional Review Board.

b. Informed Consent Committee.

c. Debriefing Committee.

d. Anti-deception Board.

ANSWER: a

KEYWORDS: ETHICAL STANDARDS IN RESEARCH WITH HUMAN SUBJECTS—UNDERSTAND

25. A form given to individuals before they participate in a study to inform them of the general nature of the study and to obtain their consent to participate is a(n)

a. IRB Form.

b. Informed Consent Form.

c. Debriefing Form.

d. Compliance Form.

ANSWER: b

KEYWORDS: ETHICAL STANDARDS IN RESEARCH WITH HUMAN SUBJECTS—UNDERSTAND

26. Providing information about the true purpose of a study as soon after the completion of data collection as possible is referred to as

a. the anti-deception technique.

b. compliance.

c. debriefing.

d. informed consent.

ANSWER: c

KEYWORDS: ETHICAL STANDARDS IN RESEARCH WITH HUMAN SUBJECTS—UNDERSTAND

27. _____ risk research is defined as research involving no more risk than that encountered in daily life or during the performance of routine physical or psychological examinations or tests.

a. Moderate

b. No

c. High

d. Minimal

ANSWER: d

KEYWORDS: ETHICAL STANDARDS IN RESEARCH WITH HUMAN SUBJECTS—UNDERSTAND

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28. If confidentiality is compromised, then human participants
    a. are considered at risk.
    b. are most definitely not at risk.
    c. should not be used in the study.
    d. are at risk and should not be used in the study.

ANSWER: a

KEYWORDS: ETHICAL STANDARDS IN RESEARCH WITH HUMAN SUBJECTS—UNDERSTAND

29. When children are used as research participants
    a. informed consent is not necessary.
    b. informed consent must be obtained from the parents or legal guardians.
    c. confidentiality does not matter.
    d. the issue of "risk" is not important.

ANSWER: b

KEYWORDS: ETHICAL STANDARDS IN RESEARACH WITH CHILDREN—UNDERSTAND

30. The APA guidelines address several issues with respect to animal welfare. These include all of the following EXCEPT
    a. a justification for the study must be provided.
    b. the researchers must ensure that the care and housing of the animals meets federal regulations.
    c. the animals may be acquired from any source.
    d. the personnel interacting with the animals are well trained.

ANSWER: c

KEYWORDS: ETHICAL STANDARDS IN RESEARACH WITH ANIMALS—UNDERSTAND

Essay

31. Explain the difference in use between the Psychological Abstracts and the Social Science Citation Index.

ANSWER: *The Psychological Abstracts allow you to search based on topic. Thus, one can search the abstracts for a certain topic along with other parameters such as date or type of publication. The Social Science Citation Index allows one to search for subsequent articles that have cited a key article.*

KEYWORDS: READING A JOURNAL ARTICLE: WHAT TO EXPECT—UNDERSTAND

32. Explain what deception and debriefing are.

ANSWER: *Deception involves lying to the participants concerning the true nature of a study because knowing the true nature of the study might affect their performance. Debriefing involves providing information about the true purpose of a study as soon after the completion of data collection as possible.*

KEYWORDS: ETHICAL STANDARDS IN RESEARCH WITH HUMAN SUBJECTS—UNDERSTAND

33. When is it acceptable to use deception in a research study?

ANSWER: *Psychologists only use deception in a research study when they have determined that the use of deceptive techniques is justified by the study's significant prospective scientific, educational, or applied value and that effective nondeceptive alternative procedures are not feasible.*

KEYWORDS: ETHICAL STANDARDS IN RESEARCH WITH HUMAN SUBJECTS—UNDERSTAND

34. Participants can be classified as "at risk" or "at minimal risk". What is the difference?

ANSWER: *Participants "at minimal risk" are placed under no more physical or emotional risk than would be encountered in daily life or in routine physical or psychological examinations or tests. Participants "at risk" are those at risk for physical or emotional harm or those whose privacy is compromised—in other*

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words, the results from the study are not completely confidential.

KEYWORDS: ETHICAL STANDARDS IN RESEARCH WITH HUMAN SUBJECTS—UNDERSTAND

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