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1. The word *science* derives from a Latin word that means what?
   a. Laboratory
   b. Knowledge
   c. Questioning
   d. Progress

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: gathering evidence
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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2. What is one way in which psychological research differs from chemistry and other sciences?
   a. Unlike psychologists, chemists use the experimental method.
   b. Unlike psychologists, chemists analyze their results with statistics.
   c. Psychological research faces more serious ethical restraints.
   d. Psychological experimentation dates back to the time of the ancient Greeks.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: introduction
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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3. Any scientific study goes through four steps. Which of these is the correct order of events?
   a. Hypothesis-interpretation-methods-results
   b. Hypothesis-methods-interpretation-results
   c. Hypothesis-methods-results-interpretation
   d. Interpretation-hypothesis-methods-results

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: gathering evidence
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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4. What is a hypothesis?
   a. A statistical test for determining the significance of a result
   b. A method of doing an experiment
   c. A statement that leads to a prediction

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d. An interpretation of the results of a study

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: gathering evidence
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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5. When someone conducts a research study, which of these comes first?
   a. Interpretation
   b. Methods
   c. Hypothesis
   d. Results

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: gathering evidence
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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6. What does it mean to say that a result is “replicable”?
   a. The results would be unlikely to arise by chance.
   b. The results conform to the predictions of a theory.
   c. Most scientists consider the results important.
   d. Other researchers can get the same results.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: gathering evidence
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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7. If other investigators repeat a study with similar results, what is the result said to be?
   a. Analytical
   b. Redundant
   c. Parsimonious
   d. Replicable

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: replicable
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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8. If a result is replicable, which of these must be true?
    a. Other investigators can repeat the results.
    b. The interpretation is more parsimonious than other possible explanations.
    c. The results have been published in a reputable journal.
    d. The results are statistically significant.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicable
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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9. How could someone determine whether the results of some study are replicable?
    a. Survey other scientists for their opinions of the study.
    b. Perform a statistical analysis to determine the likelihood of such results.
    c. Compare the interpretation of results to other possible interpretations.
    d. Repeat the procedure and try to get the same results.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicable
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: understanding
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10. If someone publishes surprising but incorrect results, in the long run people will not take the study seriously. Why not?
    a. The interpretation will not be parsimonious.
    b. The methods will not be explained in enough detail.
    c. The hypothesis will not be plausible.
    d. The results will not be replicable.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicable
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False

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11. If researchers get similar results whenever they follow a procedure, what are the results?
    a. Statistically significant
    b. Parsimonious
    c. Replicable
    d. Experimental
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicable
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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12. If several researchers follow the same procedure as the first researcher but get different results, what do we say about those results?
    a. They are not fictitious.
    b. They are not replicable.
    c. They are not parsimonious.
    d. They are not statistically significant.
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicable
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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13. Which of these refers to the idea that we accept results only if other investigators can repeat them?
    a. Significance
    b. Replicability
    c. Determinism
    d. Parsimony
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicable
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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14. What does a meta-analysis do?

a. It re-examines the results of a controversial experiment.

b. It determines whether the interpretation of a result is parsimonious.

c. It removes from consideration any data that appear to be inaccurate.

d. It combines the results from many studies.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicable
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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15. Suppose many researchers have conducted similar studies, but most used only a small number of participants. To estimate the true size of the results, which procedure would be best?

a. A correlation coefficient

b. A meta-analysis

c. A survey

d. A statement of parsimony

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicable
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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16. Suppose researchers are not certain about whether or not a certain finding is replicable. Which of these procedures would be appropriate for answering the question?

a. A meta-analysis

b. A standard deviation

c. A demand characteristic

d. A case history

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicable
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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17. A good scientific theory SHOULD have which of the following features?

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a. It is based on many complex assumptions.
b. It makes falsifiable predictions.
c. It can agree with almost any observation.
d. It is based on illusory correlations.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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18. What is meant by a "falsifiable" theory?
a. It is based on results that are not replicable.
b. Someone has reported evidence that contradicts the theory.
c. We can imagine evidence that would contradict the theory.
d. The theory disagrees with common sense.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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19. If a theory is falsifiable, then which of the following is true?
a. It is too vague to be useful.
b. We can imagine evidence that would contradict it.
c. Scientists have replaced it with a better theory.
d. It makes interpretations that are not parsimonious.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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20. Which of these is true about a "falsifiable" theory?
a. Most scientists argue against the theory.
b. Replicable data have contradicted the theory.
c. It makes clear, unambiguous predictions.

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d. So far, not enough research has tested the theory.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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21. Why is "falsifiable" considered a desirable thing for a theory?
    a. It means we have replaced it with a better theory.
    b. It means the theory is sufficiently interesting to attract opposition.
    c. It means that the theory makes clear, testable predictions.
    d. It means the theory is highly parsimonious.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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22. If a theory is "falsifiable," then which of these is true about it?
    a. More than one experiment has disconfirmed the theory.
    b. It makes specific, testable predictions.
    c. It contradicts other well-established theories.
    d. It is based on too many unlikely assumptions.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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23. Which of the following claims would NOT be falsifiable?
    a. "Anxiety is more common in young adults than in old people."
    b. "Mothers who take folic acid during pregnancy tend to have healthier children."
    c. "Dreams are often disguised to hide their true meaning."
    d. "Early music training improves children's language development."

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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24. A psychic claims that he can read the minds of people who lived thousands of years ago. What is the main scientific objection to this claim?

a. The claim is not based on mathematics.
b. The claim is based on correlational data.
c. The claim is not falsifiable.
d. The claim is based on independent variables.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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25. Which of the following do researchers generally regard as desirable?

a. Experimenter bias
b. Demand characteristics
c. Falsifiable theories
d. Illusory correlations

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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26. The legal system requires the prosecution to demonstrate the defendant's guilt. Similarly, a scientist who makes a claim is expected to provide evidence. What is this obligation called?

a. Correlation
b. Burden of proof
c. Parsimony
d. Demand characteristic

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False

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27. In both science and the legal system, which side has the "burden of proof"?
    a. The side that is defending the current point of view
    b. The side that should find it possible to present convincing evidence, if it is right
    c. The side that has more to lose, if it is wrong
    d. The side that has fewer supporters

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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28. In science and in a criminal trial, who has the "burden of proof"—that is, the obligation to demonstrate that its claims are correct?
    a. The side defending the more popular point of view
    b. The side defending the more interesting theory
    c. The side that should be able to produce good evidence, if they are right
    d. The side that has more to lose

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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29. In both the U.S. legal system and in scientific disputes, the "burden of proof" falls on whom?
    a. Someone who is proposing a more parsimonious explanation
    b. Someone who is suspected of being dishonest
    c. Someone who should be in the better position to provide convincing evidence
    d. Someone who is defending the more popular beliefs or values

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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30. The “Yes-ists” claim there are intelligent beings somewhere in outer space. The “No-ists” claim there are not. Which side has the burden of proof, and why?

a. The Yes-ists have the burden of proof because they are defending the more popular point of view.
b. The Yes-ists have the burden of proof because they might be able to find evidence, and the No-ists could not.
c. The No-ists have the burden of proof because they are defending the more popular point of view.
d. The No-ists have the burden of proof because they might be able to find evidence, and the Yes-ists could not.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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31. Some people believe in the existence of the “abominable snowman.” Others doubt its existence. Who has the burden of proof, and why?

a. Those who believe in the abominable snowman have the burden of proof because they are defending the more popular point of view.
b. Those who believe in the abominable snowman have the burden of proof because they might be able to find evidence, and the doubters could not.
c. Those who doubt the abominable snowman have the burden of proof because they are defending the more popular point of view.
d. Those who doubt the abominable snowman have the burden of proof because they might be able to find evidence, and the believers could not.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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32. According to the principle of parsimony, what kind of theory should we prefer?

a. The theory for which we cannot even imagine any contradictory evidence
b. The theory that was proposed first
c. The theory that is most popular with the general public
d. The theory that makes fewer and simpler assumptions

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: parsimony
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33. What do we call the principle that we should prefer the theory that makes the fewest and simplest assumptions?
    a. Informed consent
    b. Parsimony
    c. Falsifiability
    d. Correlation

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: parsimony
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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34. The professor says Angela missed class. Angela says she was there, but aliens from outer space caused her to be invisible. Why do we prefer the professor's account of the event?
    a. It is more open-minded.
    b. It is more parsimonious.
    c. It is more correlational.
    d. It is more psychoanalytic.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: parsimony
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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35. If a theory makes only a few simple assumptions similar to those of other widely accepted theories, what do we say about the new theory?
    a. It is parsimonious.
    b. It is inferential.
    c. It is correlational.
    d. It is replicable.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: parsimony
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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36. To decide whether a theory is parsimonious, what do scientists consider?
    a. Whether or not the theory leads to practical applications
    b. Whether or not the theory is popular with the general public
    c. Whether or not the theory can be stated with mathematical precision
    d. How simple the assumptions behind the theory are

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: parsimony
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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37. Why do scientists prefer the more parsimonious explanation?
    a. It is simpler.
    b. It is more interesting.
    c. It leads to getting better grant support.
    d. It avoids the burden of proof.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: parsimony
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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38. Suppose someone doing a card trick claims to read other people's minds though psychic powers. What would most scientists seek?
    a. A more sensational explanation
    b. A more parsimonious explanation
    c. A more correlational explanation
    d. A more psychoanalytic explanation

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: parsimony
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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39. Clever Hans was a horse that at first appeared to have what surprising ability?
    a. Language comprehension
    b. Mind reading

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c. Mathematical calculation
d. Disappearance

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Clever Hans
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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40. "Clever Hans" could answer math questions only under which conditions?
a. Only if he had heard the same question before
b. Only if his trainer was present
c. Only if he could see the questioner's face
d. Only if he could hear the questioner's voice

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Clever Hans
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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41. Clever Hans appeared to do math. But he was really responding to what?
a. Finger movements
b. Sounds
c. Facial expressions
d. Breathing patterns

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Clever Hans
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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42. When Clever Hans appeared to do complex math, why did scientists seek a different explanation?
a. Scientists seek the most interesting explanation.
b. Scientists seek the most parsimonious explanation.
c. Scientists seek the most original explanation.
d. Scientists seek the most psychoanalytic explanation.

ANSWER: b

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POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Clever Hans
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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43. What was Oskar Pfungst's evidence that Clever Hans was not doing math?
    a. Hans's answers were only slightly more accurate than chance.
    b. Hans guessed randomly when scientists were present.
    c. Hans answered correctly only when his trainer, Mr. von Osten, was present.
    d. Hans answered correctly only if the questioner knew the correct answer.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Clever Hans
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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44. What was Oskar Pfungst's evidence that Clever Hans was not doing math?
    a. Hans answered correctly only when the questioner made certain sounds.
    b. Hans answered correctly only when the questioner stood in plain sight.
    c. Hans answered correctly only when his trainer, Mr. von Osten, was present.
    d. Hans answered correctly on some days and not others.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Clever Hans
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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45. How did Clever Hans solve arithmetic problems?
    a. He memorized the answer to each question by long practice.
    b. He watched the questioner for facial cues.
    c. He listened for the questioner to clear his throat.
    d. He guessed correctly only by accident.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Clever Hans
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

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NOTES: remembering
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46. In one word, why did most scientists doubt that Clever Hans could do complex mathematics, even before they understood he was actually doing?

a. Correlation
b. Maturation
c. Parsimony
d. Statistics

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Clever Hans
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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47. What do supporters of extrasensory perception assert?

a. They assert that at least some people have an additional sense organ that perceives energies that other people do not perceive.
b. They assert that all people have an additional sense organ that scientists don't know about.
c. They assert that some people gain information without receiving anything through any sense organ.
d. They assert that some people are luckier at guessing than other people are.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: extrasensory
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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48. What is an anecdote?

a. A way of testing the statistical significance of a result
b. A participant in a research study
c. A report of a single event
d. A medicine that blocks the damage from a poison

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: extrasensory
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)

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49. You think about a friend you haven't thought about in months, and then that friend calls you. This is an example of what?

a. A double-blind study
b. A demand characteristic
c. A statistically significant finding
d. An anecdote

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: extrasensory
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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50. Why is an anecdote NOT considered strong evidence?

a. Most people do not experience anecdotes.
b. When people do experience anecdotes, they don't remember them.
c. An anecdote is a demand characteristic.
d. An anecdote could have occurred by accident.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: extrasensory
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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51. Why is an anecdote not considered strong evidence?

a. An anecdote is part of an experiment.
b. An anecdote is not replicable.
c. An anecdote is falsifiable.
d. An anecdote is observed in a double-blind manner.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: extrasensory
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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52. “The Amazing Kreskin” demonstrates his powers by finding his paycheck hidden somewhere in the audience. What is the most parsimonious explanation?

a. He reads facial cues, much like Clever Hans.

b. He finds the check by coincidence alone.

c. He uses supernatural psychic powers.

d. He perceives brain waves radiating from the audience.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: extrasensory
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 5:54 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

53. Someone claims that ESP shows up only when the vibrations are right and that there is no way to know whether the vibrations are right except to see whether ESP shows up. Why is this proposal not scientifically acceptable?

a. It is not falsifiable.

b. It has too many independent variables.

c. It has too many dependent variables.

d. It has no demand characteristics.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: extrasensory
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 5:56 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

54. What is one of the main objections raised against ESP?

a. Not enough anecdotes have been reported.

b. The experiments claiming to support ESP have independent variables.

c. The results claiming to support ESP are not replicable.

d. The theory behind ESP is falsifiable.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: extrasensory
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 5:59 AM
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55. What are the reasons to be skeptical of extrasensory perception?

a. The results are not replicable and the explanation is not parsimonious.

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b. The results are not independent and the explanation is not statistical.
c. The results are not random and the explanation is not psychoanalytical.
d. The results are not anecdotal and the explanation is not replicable.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: extrasensory
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:01 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

56. What is an operational definition?
a. A definition that states how to produce or measure something
b. A definition in terms of synonyms and antonyms
c. A definition that explains the scientific causes of something
d. A definition that explains the origin of the word

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: operational definitions
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:03 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

57. Why do researchers use operational definitions of their terms?
a. An operational definition enables researchers to measure something.
b. An operational definition provides a scientific explanation of something.
c. An operational definition explains the term to the average person.
d. An operational definition explains the practical importance of something.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: operational definitions
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:05 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

58. Which of the following is an operational definition of “grief”?
a. A synonym for bereavement
b. A feeling of sadness and loneliness
c. The consequence of the loss of a loved one
d. The number of tears shed per day

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ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: operational definitions
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:07 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

59. Which of the following is an operational definition of "hunger"?
    a. How much someone would be willing to pay for a meal
    b. A desire for food
    c. The opposite of "feeling full"
    d. The biological need for nutrition

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: operational definitions
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:12 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

60. Which of the following is an operational definition of "religiousness"?
    a. A belief in a supreme being
    b. The opposite of atheism
    c. The frequency of attending worship services
    d. A deep sense of oneness with the universe

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: operational definitions
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:14 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

61. Which of the following could be an operational definition of "love" of someone?
    a. Increase of heart rate upon seeing a picture of the person
    b. A desire to be with the person whenever possible
    c. A feeling of jealousy if someone else makes this person smile
    d. The opposite of dislike or hate

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: operational definitions

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QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:16 AM
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62. Which of the following could be an operational definition of "love" of someone?
    a. An extremely high regard for this person and desire for the person to be happy
    b. A feeling of happiness when spending time with this person
    c. How far you would be willing to walk through snow to get to this person
    d. The opposite of a strong dislike
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: operational definitions
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:18 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

63. Which of the following could be an operational definition of "fearfulness"?
    a. A frequent sense of dread or tension
    b. A belief that the world tends to be a dangerous place
    c. The amount of increased heart beat after hearing a loud noise
    d. The opposite of a sense of relaxation and harmony
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: operational definitions
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:20 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

64. Which of the following could be an operational definition of "effective motherhood"?
    a. A strong desire to do what is best for one's children
    b. A sense of security felt by the children themselves
    c. The number of children who survive to age 21
    d. A desire by the mother to conform to the best advice about motherhood
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: operational definitions
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding

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65. Which of the following could be an operational definition of “sadness”?
    a. An inability to experience joy or laughter
    b. A general feeling of discouragement or despair
    c. The number of tears shed during a day
    d. The emotional outcome after someone has felt an important loss
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: operational definitions
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:23 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

66. Which of the following is an operational definition of “honesty”?
    a. A tendency to tell the truth
    b. A feeling of guilt after telling a lie
    c. The amount of money returned after finding a lost wallet
    d. A feeling of contempt after seeing someone else tell a lie
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: operational definitions
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:25 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

67. Which of the following is an operational definition of “thriftiness”?
    a. A desire to save money
    b. The amount of money saved per month
    c. A reputation for spending money carefully
    d. A feeling of nervousness whenever purchasing something expensive
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: operational definitions
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:27 AM
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68. On the Mechanical Turk website, researchers post studies and anyone who wants to can participate for a small fee.

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What kind of research sample does this provide?

a. It is a convenience sample.
b. It is a random sample.
c. It is a representative sample.
d. It is a statistical sample.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: samples
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:29 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

69. Suppose you interview every tenth person who enters a shopping mall one day. What kind of sample is this?

a. It is a cross-cultural sample.
b. It is a representative sample.
c. It is a random sample.
d. It is a convenience sample.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: samples
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:31 AM
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70. A researcher sits on a park bench and surveys every passing person who is willing to participate. What type of sample will this be?

a. A random sample
b. A representative sample
c. A convenience sample
d. A cross-cultural sample

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: samples
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:40 AM
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71. A researcher studies a group that includes the same percentages of male and female, old and young, and so on, as the whole population. This is which type of sample?

a. Convenience sample

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b. Cross-cultural sample
c. Random sample
d. Representative sample

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: samples
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:50 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

72. A researcher studies a large group of people, obtaining the same percentages of male and female, young and old, as in the total population. What kind of sample is this?
a. A convenience sample
b. A cross-cultural sample
c. A representative sample
d. A random sample

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: samples
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:52 AM
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73. Which of these characterizes a representative sample?
a. Anyone who volunteers to participate is included in the study.
b. Everyone in the population has an equal chance of being chosen for the study.
c. The percentages of male and female, old and young, match the whole population.
d. The people in the study say they are confident that their opinions are the common ones.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: samples
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:54 AM
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74. In what kind of sample does everyone in the population have an equal chance of being chosen?
a. A random sample
b. A representative sample
c. A convenience sample
d. An elite sample

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ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: samples
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:57 AM
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75. Which of these procedures would produce a random sample of Chicago voters?
    a. Take the list of all Chicago voters and draw names out of a hat.
    b. Choose voters such that the percentage of male and female, Black and White, match the total percentage for the city.
    c. Take a spot on a street and interview every voter who walks by you.
    d. Ask for volunteers and accept every registered voter who volunteers.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: samples
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 6:59 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

76. Someone doing a survey in Florida interviews every 1,000th person on the census list. This procedure approximates which type of sample?
    a. A random sample
    b. A cross-cultural sample
    c. A cross-sectional sample
    d. An elite sample

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: samples
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:01 AM
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77. What kind of sample closely matches the total population in its percentage of young and old, male and female, and various ethnic groups?
    a. Convenience sample
    b. Representative sample
    c. Cross-cultural sample
    d. Local sample

ANSWER: b

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POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: samples
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:04 AM
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78. You find a difference between men and women at your college, but you wonder whether it is true for humans in general. To answer the question, what do you need?

a. Convenience sample
b. Cross-cultural sample
c. Larger sample
d. Different sample

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: samples
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:07 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

79. For which of the following is a cross-cultural sample most important?

a. Studies about the basic mechanisms of vision, hearing, and other senses
b. Studies about the humanlike behaviors of chimpanzees
c. Studies about chemicals in the brain and how they influence behavior
d. Studies about which male–female differences are natural, and which ones are learned

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: samples
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:08 AM
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80. A cross-cultural study compared all 300 residents of a remote African village to 300 volunteers from Chicago. What is the MAIN weakness in this research?

a. The researcher might not find a large difference between the cultures.
b. Chicago is not a typical American city.
c. The types of samples are not comparable.
d. A village with only 300 people is too small.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: samples

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QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:10 AM
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81. What do we call an observation of what people or animals do in their normal environments?
    a. A single-blind study
    b. A double-blind study
    c. Naturalistic observation
    d. A controlled experiment
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: naturalistic
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:12 AM
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82. Jane Goodall spent years observing chimpanzees in the wild. What was her technique?
    a. Naturalistic observation
    b. A single-blind experiment
    c. A double-blind experiment
    d. A correlational study
ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: naturalistic
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:14 AM
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83. Which of the following would be most likely to rely on naturalistic observations?
    a. A comparison of how two drugs affect animal learning
    b. A study of how much people can improve memory by practice
    c. A study of when and where people laugh the most
    d. A study comparing psychotherapy to antidepressant medications
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: naturalistic
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding

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DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:16 AM
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84. Which research method generally uses the fewest participants?
a. Single-blind experiment
b. Case history
c. Survey
d. Correlation
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: case history
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:17 AM
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85. When do researchers most often use the case history method of research?
a. When they study the behavior of someone with a rare condition
b. When they need to study the effects of two variables at the same time
c. When they compare the frequencies of certain behaviors in different cultures
d. When they study people who are unable or unwilling to give informed consent
ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: case history
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:20 AM
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86. People with a rare type of brain damage have trouble seeing whether something is moving, or if so how fast and which direction. A study of this condition would probably rely on which method?
a. Single-blind experiment
b. Double-blind experiment
c. Case history
d. Cross-cultural research
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: case history
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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87. What should every survey try to do?

a. Put the survey on the Internet so that anyone can volunteer to answer it.

b. Use a random sample or representative sample of the population.

c. Word the questions to suggest the answers you hope to receive.

d. Write all the questions at a college reading level.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: survey
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:26 AM
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88. Which of the following is a common problem with survey research?

a. Not enough people agree to answer the survey questions.

b. Many people express unconsidered or ill-informed opinions.

c. Most surveys have too many independent variables.

d. Most surveys have too many dependent variables.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: survey
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:28 AM
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89. A survey reports how many people say they have done something dishonest at work. Before we can interpret these results, what questions do we need to have answered?

a. What were they told to count as an example of a dishonest act?

b. Did the survey include equal numbers of men and women?

c. What other faults did the people admit to doing?

d. Why did someone decide to ask about dishonesty?

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: survey
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:30 AM
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90. A survey reports how many high school students say they were “physically abused.” Before we decide how seriously to take these results, which questions do we need to have answered?

a. What were they told to include as examples of physical abuse?

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b. How many of them fought back after being physically abused?
c. How many of them were seniors, juniors, and sophomores?
d. Was this a double-blind study?

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: survey
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:31 AM
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91. A survey asks, "Do you support the current laws on gun ownership?" Eighty percent of the respondents answered "no." What, if anything, can we conclude?
a. Most people think the laws are not strict enough.
b. Most people think the laws are too strict.
c. Most people know what the current laws are.
d. We can draw none of these conclusions.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: survey
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:33 AM
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92. What does a correlation measure?
a. It measures the percentage of people who agree with a certain statement.
b. It measures the relationship between two variables.
c. It measures the changes in a group of people over time.
d. It measures the effect of an experimental procedure.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:35 AM
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93. If a researcher does not control anything, but measures the relationship between two variables, what is the research method?
a. Correlation
b. Single-blind experiment
c. Double-blind experiment

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d. Cross-cultural study

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:37 AM
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94. A researcher finds that better-educated people tend to like their jobs more than less-educated people do. What kind of research design was probably used in this study?

a. Single-blind experiment
b. Double-blind experiment
c. Correlation
d. Case history

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:40 AM
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95. It has been reported that people who spend more time reading tend to have a larger vocabulary. This conclusion is probably based on which kind of study?

a. Correlation
b. Cross-cultural study
c. Single-blind experiment
d. Double-blind experiment

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:42 AM
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96. A researcher tests whether people with a long index finger behave differently from people with a long ring finger. What kind of research is this?

a. Case history
b. Correlation
c. Single-blind experiment
d. Double-blind experiment

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ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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97. People who spend more money on binoculars tend to know more about birds than people who spend less or none. This observation was almost certainly based on what kind of study?

a. Anecdote
b. Correlation
c. Single-blind study
d. Double-blind study

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:46 AM
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98. What is the highest possible value for a correlation coefficient?

a. 1
b. 10
c. 100
d. infinity

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:48 AM
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99. If increases in one variable have no consistent relationship to changes in a second variable, what is the correlation between them?

a. -1
b. 0
c. .5
d. 1

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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100. If the correlation between variables A and B is negative, what can we conclude?
a. Increases in A are associated with decreases in B.
b. Measurements of A are lower than the measurements of B.
c. The values of A are unrelated to the values of B.
d. The strength of the relationship between A and B has been growing weaker over time.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:52 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

101. Which of these correlation coefficients indicates it is possible to use measurements of one variable to predict a second variable with perfect accuracy?
a. -1
b. 0
c. 0.5
d. 0.75

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 7:56 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/19/2015 7:24 AM

102. What does it mean if the correlation between variables A and B is negative?
a. A causes B.
b. B causes A.
c. A and B are unrelated.
d. When A increases, B usually decreases.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False

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NOTES: application and understanding
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103. Someone finds that the number of hours a student spends studying correlates negatively with a student's skill at video games. Which of the following can we conclude?

a. Students who are good at video games tend not to study as much as others.
b. Most students spend more time studying than playing video games.
c. Most students spend more time playing video games than studying.
d. As a semester progresses, students spend more time studying and less on video games.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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104. Someone comparing many countries finds a negative correlation between the status of women and the average happiness of people in the country. Which of the following can we conclude?

a. Over decades, women's status has been improving, and so has happiness, on average.
b. Over decades, women's status has been improving, but happiness has not.
c. The status of women has no consistent relationship to people's happiness.
d. Where women have low status, people tend to be less happy.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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105. Researchers find that people who spend more time watching television spend less time reading. (Yeah, big surprise.) What kind of correlation does this study illustrate?

a. Positive correlation
b. Zero correlation
c. Negative correlation
d. Illusory correlation

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding

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106. If the correlation between variables A and B is positive, then which of the following is true?
a. The mean value of A is greater than the mean value of B.
b. The mean value of B is greater than the mean value of A.
c. Measurements of one variable help us predict the other one, approximately.
d. Over time, the mean values of both A and B have been increasing.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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107. If the correlation between two variables is strongly negative, which of these is true?
a. We could use measurements of one of them to help predict the other.
b. The two variables are unrelated.
c. One of the variables has much smaller values than the other.
d. The relationship between the two variables has been growing weaker over time.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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108. If the correlation between variable A and variable B is 0, then which of the following is true?
a. Increases in A have no relationship to the values of B.
b. The mean value of A equals the mean value of B.
c. When values of A increase, the values of B decrease.
d. The relationship between A and B has been steady over time.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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109. If increases in variable A have no relationship to the values of variable B, then what type of correlation holds

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between A and B?

a. A has a positive correlation with B.

b. A has a zero correlation with B.

c. A has a negative correlation with B.

d. We do not have enough information to know the direction of correlation.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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110. If a researcher finds a near-zero correlation between variables A and B, one possible explanation is that the two variables are unrelated. What is the other possible explanation?

a. The researcher had poor measurements of the variables.

b. Whenever variable A increases, the value of B decreases.

c. The mean value of A is equal to the mean value of B.

d. Whenever variable A increases, the value of B increases also.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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111. If the correlation between variables A and B is zero, what can we conclude?

a. A and B have the same mean, the same median, and the same distribution.

b. As A goes up, B does not consistently go either up or down.

c. The mean value of either A or B must be zero.

d. If we know the value of A, we can predict the value of B with zero error.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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112. What does it mean to say the correlation between two variables is zero?

a. The two variables have the same mean and the same distribution.

b. Measuring one variable gives no information useful in predicting the other.

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c. Neither variable measures anything of practical importance.

d. The strength of the relationship between the variables has decreased over time.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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113. People who exercise regularly have a lower probability of becoming depressed. Therefore the correlation between exercise and depression is what?

a. Positive

b. Negative

c. Zero

d. Unknown

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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114. We find we can use measurements of variable A to predict measurements of B with moderate accuracy. Therefore, what can we conclude about the correlation between A and B?

a. It is positive.

b. It is negative.

c. It is zero.

d. It is either positive or negative, but not zero.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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115. What is true about research using correlations?

a. Individuals are randomly assigned to two or more groups.

b. A negative correlation is just as useful as a positive correlation.

c. All procedures are carried out with a double-blind design.

d. Correlational research leads to cause-and-effect conclusions.

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ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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116. Which of the following correlation coefficients indicates the weakest relationship between two variables—that is, the weakest ability to use one variable to predict the other?

a. +1
b. 0.5
c. 0
d. -1

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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117. Of these correlation coefficients, which indicates the strongest relationship between variables?

a. +0.5
b. +0.25
c. 0
d. -0.75

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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118. What is an illusory correlation?

a. A relationship between two imaginary variables
b. A relationship between a psychological variable and a physical variable
c. An imagined or greatly exaggerated relationship
d. A relationship that has been growing stronger over time

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: illusory

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QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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119. It seems that it always rains when you wanted to go camping. However, you never kept any systematic records. The apparent relationship is probably an example of what?

a. A significant negative correlation
b. An illusory correlation
c. A significant positive correlation
d. A double-blind study

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: illusory
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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120. Deliria and her sister Oblivia remember all the times their horoscopes seemed right, but they forget the times they were wrong. What is the result?

a. A negative correlation
b. A positive correlation
c. An illusory correlation
d. A significant correlation

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: illusory
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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121. Why do many people continue to believe in illusory correlations?

a. People remember only the most recent events and forget the earlier events.
b. People pretend to believe things they don't really believe.
c. People remember the events that fit their expectations.
d. People make errors in their mathematical calculations.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: illusory
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False

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122. What is a placebo?
a. It is a procedure intended to eliminate the effects of independent variables.
b. It is a pill with no known pharmacological effects.
c. It is an observer who does not know the experimenter's predictions.
d. It is a procedure given prior to asking for informed consent.
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: blind studies
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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123. If variables A and B have a strong positive correlation, which of these, if any, can we conclude?
a. A causes B.
b. B causes A.
c. Something else causes both A and B.
d. We cannot draw any of these conclusions.
ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation/causation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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124. The correlation between A and B is higher than the correlation between C and D. What, if anything, can we conclude about causation?
a. A causes B.
b. A causes B, and C causes D.
c. Either A causes B, or B causes A.
d. We cannot conclude anything about causation.
ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation/causation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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125. People's use of marijuana correlates positively with their probability of developing schizophrenia. What, if anything, can we conclude from this observation?

a. Marijuana increases the risk of schizophrenia.

b. People developing schizophrenia become more likely to use marijuana.

c. Neighborhoods where schizophrenia is common tend to have easy access to marijuana.

d. We can draw none of these conclusions.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation/causation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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126. Suppose we find a strong positive correlation between how happy people are and how many friends they have. Which conclusion, if any, can we draw?

a. Being happy helps you make friends.

b. Having friends makes you happy.

c. Being healthy increases happiness, and also increases the chance of friendships.

d. None of these conclusions follow from the data.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation/causation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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127. People's happiness correlates positively with how often they eat at nice restaurants. From this observation, what conclusion (if any) can we draw?

a. People celebrate happy events by eating at nice restaurants.

b. Eating at nice restaurants helps make people feel happy.

c. People who can afford to eat at nice restaurants tend to be happy.

d. The results do not justify any of these conclusions.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation/causation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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128. People's frequency of exercising at a gym correlates positively with how many magazines they read. Which of these conclusions, if any, follows from these data?

a. While people are exercising at a gym, they like to read magazines.

b. Many people read magazines that recommend the value of exercise.

c. People who can afford to belong to a gym can also afford to buy magazines.

d. None of these conclusions follow from the data.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation/causation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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129. Suppose we find that how many other people someone sees in a day correlates positively with how often the person gets a haircut. Which of the following conclusions can we draw, if any?

a. While getting a haircut, someone is likely to see many other people.

b. Someone who is trying to make a good impression on other people tries to look good.

c. Living in a big city increases how many people you see and how much you care about grooming.

d. We can draw none of these conclusions.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation/causation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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130. Healthy people tend to be happier than unhealthy people. From this kind of information, which of the following (if any) can we conclude?

a. Good health increases people's happiness.

b. Happiness increases people's efforts to maintain their health.

c. Certain genes that tend to increase happiness also tend to improve health.

d. We can draw none of these conclusions.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation/causation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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131. Older people who eat more chocolate tend to have a better memory. What conclusion, if any, can we draw from these

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data?

a. Chocolate improves memory.
b. Older people with good memory can remember where they put the chocolate.
c. Healthier people eat chocolate and have a good memory.
d. We can draw none of these conclusions.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation/causation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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132. Showing up on time for class correlates positively with better grades in the course. What conclusion, if any, follows?

a. Being in class the whole time improves learning of the material.
b. Students who are doing well in the course tend to show more interest.
c. Students who are conscientious about attendance are also conscientious about studying.
d. None of these conclusions follow from the observation.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation/causation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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133. For children, the hours watching *Sesame Street* on television correlates positively with higher vocabulary. Which conclusion, if any, can we draw from this result?

a. Watching *Sesame Street* increases children's vocabulary.
b. Children with a good vocabulary enjoy watching *Sesame Street.*
c. Upper-middle-class families have children with good vocabularies and encourage children to watch *Sesame Street.*
d. None of these conclusions follow from the result.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation/causation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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134. The mean happiness of a country correlates positively with the education of women in the country. What conclusion, if any, can we draw from this result?

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a. Educated women make a country happier.
b. As a country becomes happier, it increases education of its women.
c. Wealthier countries tend to be happier, and to educate the women.
d. We can draw none of these conclusions.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation/causation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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135. Suppose we find that the amount of sleep someone gets correlates positively with creative thinking. What conclusion, if any, would follow from this result?
a. Getting enough sleep increases creative thinking.
b. Creative thinking increases the need for sleep.
c. People with more leisure time can afford to sleep, and have a chance to think creatively.
d. None of these conclusions follows from the result.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation/causation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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136. What is the main difference between a correlational study and an experiment?
a. Correlational studies take place in a laboratory, whereas experiments occur in nature.
b. In an experiment, the investigator manipulates the independent variable.
c. Participants give informed consent for correlations, but not for experiments.
d. Correlations have several independent variables, whereas experiments avoid them.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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137. A researcher who wants to determine cause and effect uses which of these methods?
a. Naturalistic observation
b. Survey
c. Experiment

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d. Correlation

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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138. In what way does the experimental method have an advantage over correlational studies?
a. An experiment can be completed more quickly, and with less equipment.
b. An experiment does not require the use of statistical tests.
c. An experiment poses fewer ethical problems.
d. An experiment is more likely to determine cause-and-effect relationships.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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139. Compared to a correlational study, which of these is a big advantage to an experiment?
a. An experiment can be performed without asking for informed consent.
b. An experiment requires less cost and less equipment.
c. An experiment is less likely to be influenced by independent variables.
d. An experiment is more likely to demonstrate cause and effect.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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140. How does a correlational study differ from an experiment?
a. In a correlational study, the researcher allows participants to record their own behavior.
b. In a correlational study, the researcher manipulates one or more independent variables.
c. In a correlational study, the researcher does not control any of the variables.
d. In a correlational study, the researcher starts by randomly assigning individuals to groups.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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141. In which type of study would participants be randomly assigned to groups?
a. A case history
b. A survey
c. An experiment
d. A correlational study
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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142. Suppose someone finds that people who drank coffee got less sleep than those who didn't. To know whether this statement came from an experiment or a correlation, which question should we ask?
a. Were people randomly assigned to two groups, or did they decide for themselves?
b. Was this the result for just one night, or the average over several nights?
c. In what way did the researchers measure the amount of sleep?
d. How large was the difference between the two groups?
ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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143. What is an independent variable?
a. Something that occurs, but cannot be measured
b. Something that the researcher changes or controls
c. Something that the researcher measures to determine the outcome
d. Something irrelevant to the procedure that might interfere with the results
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False

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144. What is a dependent variable?
a. Something that occurs, but cannot be measured
b. Something that the researcher changes or controls
c. Something that the researcher measures to determine the outcome
d. Something irrelevant to the procedure that might interfere with the results
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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145. A professor presents a test in black ink for half the students and in red ink for the other half, and compares the students' test scores. What is the independent variable in this experiment?
a. The number of students in each group
b. The color of ink on the test
c. The students' test scores
d. The difficulty of the test
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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146. A professor presents a test in black ink for half the students and in red ink for the other half, and compares the students' test scores. What is the dependent variable in this experiment?
a. The number of students in each group
b. The color of ink on the test
c. The students' test scores
d. The difficulty of the test
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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147. A researcher tests learning for one group of rats in a cold room and for another group in a warm room. What is the independent variable in this experiment?

a. The rats' learning performance
b. The experimenter
c. The temperature of the room
d. The size of the room

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 9:53 AM
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148. A researcher tests learning for one group of rats in a cold room and for another group in a warm room. What is the dependent variable in this experiment?

a. The rats' learning performance
b. The experimenter
c. The temperature of the room
d. The size of the room

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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149. A store plays background music on some days, randomly chosen, and none on other days. It compares sales on the two kinds of days. What is the independent variable in this experiment?

a. The workers in the store
b. The volume of sales
c. The presence or absence of music
d. The variations in weather

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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150. A store plays background music on some days, randomly chosen, and none on other days. It compares sales on the two kinds of days. What is the dependent variable in this experiment?

a. The workers in the store
b. The volume of sales
c. The presence or absence of music
d. The variations in weather

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/15/2015 9:58 AM
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151. A company pays one group of workers weekly and another group, randomly chosen, once a month. It compares the workers' effectiveness. What is the independent variable in this experiment?

a. The frequency of pay
b. The difficulty of the job
c. Daily variations in the weather
d. The workers' job effectiveness

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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152. A company pays one group of workers weekly and another group, randomly chosen, once a month. It compares the workers' effectiveness. What is the dependent variable in this experiment?

a. The frequency of pay
b. The difficulty of the job
c. Daily variations in the weather
d. The workers' job effectiveness

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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153. A track coach asks half of the athletes, chosen randomly, to try wearing a new type of shoe. Later the coach compares results for those wearing the new and old shoe types. What is the independent variable in this experiment?

a. The type of shoe
b. The athletes' performances
c. Variations in the weather
d. The track coach

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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154. A track coach asks half of the athletes, chosen randomly, to try wearing a new type of shoe. Later the coach compares results for those wearing the new and old shoe types. What is the dependent variable in this experiment?

a. The type of shoe
b. The athletes' performances
c. Variations in the weather
d. The track coach

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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155. A researcher asks people to drink coffee before or after reading an essay, and later compares the memory of the two groups. What is the independent variable in this experiment?

a. The time of drinking coffee
b. The nature of the essay
c. The memory performances
d. The brand of coffee

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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156. A researcher asks people to drink coffee before or after reading an essay, and later compares the memory of the two

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groups. What is the dependent variable in this experiment?

a. The time of drinking coffee
b. The nature of the essay
c. The memory performances
d. The brand of coffee

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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157. If people in the experimental group get some drug that might improve memory, what do people in the control group do?

a. They get some ineffective chemical instead of the drug.
b. They get to decide whether or not to take the drug.
c. They observe the people in the experimental group.
d. They wait until they find out how effective the drug was.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
DATE CREATED: 10/16/2015 1:27 AM
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158. After all people in an experiment watch a movie, those in the experimental group get hypnotized before trying to remember details from the movie. What will the control group in this experiment do?

a. Answer the questions without being hypnotized.
b. Measure the memory of the people in the experimental group.
c. Decide whether they want to be hypnotized.
d. Help the experimenter design the next experiment.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/16/2015 1:29 AM
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159. To determine the effect of distraction, an experimenter tests the memory of people who try to read a chapter while listening to loud music. What will the control group do?

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a. Read the chapter without the music, and then answer the questions.
b. Decide whether or not to listen to the music while reading the chapter.
c. Read the chapter while listening to the music, but then leave without answering questions.
d. Help the experimenter design the next experiment.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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160. To which of the following does an experimenter apply "random assignment"?
a. Research participants
b. Means and medians
c. Correlation coefficients
d. Survey questions

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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161. How does an experimenter try to equate the experimental group and the control group?
a. The experimenter attempts to increase the demand characteristics.
b. The experimenter attempts to eliminate all independent variables.
c. The experimenter attempts to eliminate all dependent variables.
d. The experimenter uses random assignment of participants.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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162. What does random assignment do?
a. It increases the variance of measurements.
b. It increases the correlation between two variables.
c. It eliminates the effects of the independent variables.

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d. It determines who will be in the experimental group.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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163. Random assignment occurs in which type of research study?

a. Correlation
b. Experiment
c. Survey
d. Naturalistic observation

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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164. Which of the following is part of an experiment but NOT part of a correlational study?

a. A case history
b. Careful avoidance of independent variables
c. Random assignment to groups
d. Operational definitions

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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165. What is the benefit of random assignment in an experiment?

a. It increases the probable effect of the procedure.
b. It minimizes the need for statistical tests after the data have been collected.
c. It reduces the chance that the groups differ greatly at the start of the experiment.
d. It decreases the influence of any independent variables.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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166. A professor provides a special study guide to the students who chose seats in the front two rows of class. Later these students get better than average test scores. What is wrong with this experiment?

a. The professor failed to provide demand characteristics.
b. The procedure probably had too many independent variables.
c. Students were not randomly assigned to groups.
d. The experiment did not have a hypothesis.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/16/2015 1:54 AM
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167. Because people who join Alcoholics Anonymous control their alcohol problems better than people who do not join, a researcher concludes that Alcoholics Anonymous is highly effective. What is a major limitation on this study?

a. The research had too many independent variables.
b. The research did not have a hypothesis.
c. The research did not have demand characteristics.
d. People were not randomly assigned to groups.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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168. Because students who took a calculus course do better in biology than students who did not take calculus, a researcher concludes that understanding calculus is helpful for understanding biology. What is wrong with this study?

a. Calculus is a more difficult subject than biology.
b. Biology is a more difficult subject than calculus.
c. The research had too many independent variables.
d. Students were not randomly assigned to groups.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments

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QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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169. Because students at private high schools get better test scores, on average, than those in public schools, a researcher concludes that the private high schools provide a better education. What is a major weakness of this study, from a scientific standpoint?

a. Students were not randomly assigned to groups.
b. Public high schools tend to be larger than private high schools.
c. Private high schools are more expensive than public high schools.
d. Many students prefer public schools, because they have friends there.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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170. What is meant by experimenter bias?

a. It is the tendency for experimenters to come from certain ethnic groups more than others.
b. It is the unwanted influence of an experimenter's expectations.
c. It is the experimenter's preference for doing certain experiments more than others.
d. It is someone's preference for doing experiments instead of correlations.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: blind studies
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
DATE CREATED: 10/16/2015 2:02 AM
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171. What is a "blind observer" in an experiment?

a. A blind observer does not know the experimenter's predictions.
b. A blind observer has no previous experience in psychological research.
c. A blind observer tries to predict the results before the experiment starts.
d. A blind observer listens to people without watching them.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: blind studies
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False

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NOTES: remembering (definition)
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172. Why is it sometimes important for an experiment to use a blind observer?
a. To minimize the effect of experimenter bias
b. To avoid the need for informed consent
c. To combine the results of the experiment with a correlational study
d. To minimize the effect of an independent variable
ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: blind studies
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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173. Dr. Wow believes a certain training program can increase creativity. She administers the program to a randomly chosen group, and not to the control group, and later evaluates the ideas from the experimental group as being more creative. What procedure would have improved this study?
a. She should have had more people in the experimental than the control group.
b. She should have had a blind observer evaluate the creativity.
c. She should have been careful to eliminate all independent variables.
d. She should have let people decide whether to be in the experimental or control group.
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: blind studies
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/16/2015 2:08 AM
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174. A researcher, who predicts that left-handers are better artists than right-handers, watches people draw and evaluates their art. What would be the most important way to improve this study?
a. Randomly assign people to being left- or right-handed.
b. Evaluate their music as well as their art.
c. Use a “blind” observer.
d. Be sure to have an equal number of left- and right-handers.
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: blind studies
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding

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175. A therapist provides treatment to 50 percent of people with depression seeking help, while putting the others on a waiting list. After three months, he evaluates most of his patients as less depressed than those on the waiting list. What is wrong with this study?

a. The therapist should have used a blind observer.
b. The study has too many independent variables.
c. The study does not have enough demand characteristics.
d. The study should have had more people on the waiting list.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: blind studies
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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176. In a double-blind study, who knows which participants are in the experimental group?

a. Only the participants themselves
b. Only the observer who evaluates the participants
c. Both the participants and the observer who evaluates them.
d. Only the experimenter who organized the study

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: blind studies
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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177. A researcher gives a new drug to 50 volunteers and later evaluates their behavior, reporting that the drug made them happier than similar people who did not volunteer. What is wrong with this study?

a. The study lacks both an independent variable and a dependent variable.
b. The study has too many independent variables and not enough demand characteristics.
c. The people in the control group should have received the drug also.
d. Participants were not assigned randomly and the observer was not blind.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: blind studies and random assignment
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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178. A tennis coach believes orange juice improves performance. She gives her players orange juice on randomly chosen days, and rates their performance. What, if anything, is wrong with this study?

a. People in a control group should drink orange juice on the same days.

b. The players should be able to choose when to drink orange juice.

c. The study should have a blind observer.

d. Nothing is wrong with this study.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: blind studies
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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179. To test the effect of background music on class performance, Professor Jones plays soft background music for his introductory class and no music for his advanced class. He counts the number of "intelligent questions" in each class and reports more in the class with music. What are the two things wrong with this experiment?

a. Lack of an independent variable and lack of demand characteristics

b. Lack of a control group and lack of a dependent variable

c. Lack of random assignment and lack of blind observations

d. Lack of a hypothesis and lack of a correlation

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: random assignment and blind observer
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/16/2015 2:29 AM
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180. To test the effects of thirst on work motivation, a company permits older workers to use the water cooler but not the younger workers. The experimenter who designed the study watches the workers to decide who appears more motivated. What are two serious flaws in this experiment?

a. It has neither random assignment nor blind observations.

b. It has several independent variables and a falsifiable hypothesis.

c. It has neither a hypothesis nor a method.

d. It has a falsifiable hypothesis and too few demand characteristics.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: random assignment and blind observer
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding

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181. Demand characteristics have a possible effect on whom?
a. The participants in an experiment
b. The person who evaluates the results of an experiment
c. The person who designs the experiment
d. The people who read about the results of an experiment

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: blind studies
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/16/2015 2:32 AM
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182. What do we call the cues that hint to the research participants what the experimenter hopes to find?
a. Demand characteristics
b. Independent variables
c. Dependent variables
d. Correlation coefficients

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: demand characteristics
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
DATE CREATED: 10/16/2015 2:35 AM
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183. If people expect a drug to make them friendlier, they act friendlier. If they expect the same drug to make them less friendly, they act less friendly. What does this tendency illustrate?
a. Demand characteristics
b. Blind observers
c. Illusory correlation
d. Independent variables

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: demand characteristics
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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184. How does a researcher reduce the effects of demand characteristics?

a. Discard data from anyone whose results are far from the mean.

b. Conceal the purpose of the experiment from the participants.

c. Allow participants to decide whether to be in the experimental or control group.

d. Keep informing the participants how well they are doing while the study is in progress.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: demand characteristics
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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185. People who believe they have taken a hallucinogenic drug sometimes report hallucinations, even if they took a placebo. Which of these does this phenomenon illustrate?

a. Experimenter bias

b. Independent variables

c. Demand characteristics

d. Blind observations

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: demand characteristics
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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186. Which of these does a psychological researcher try to avoid or minimize?

a. Demand characteristics

b. Falsifiable hypotheses

c. Independent variables

d. Dependent variables

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: demand characteristics
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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187. Which of the following is undesirable for psychological research and theories?

a. Independent variables

b. Parsimony

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c. Demand characteristics
d. Falsifiable hypotheses

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: demand characteristics
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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188. Which of the following helps to alleviate the problems caused by demand characteristics?
a. A double-blind study
b. Informed consent
c. Replicability
d. Statistical significance

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: demand characteristics
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/16/2015 2:50 AM
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189. A professor invites students who did poorly on the first test to attend a special review session before the second test. Most do better on the second test. What kind of research is this?
a. A before-and-after study
b. A single-blind experiment
c. A double-blind experiment
d. A case history

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: before/after
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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190. Under what circumstances are the results of a before-and-after study difficult to interpret?
a. If the study does not include a control group
b. If the study includes too many participants
c. If the study starts with a falsifiable hypothesis
d. If the participants are a random sample of the population

ANSWER: a

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POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: before/after
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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191. An investigator trying to demonstrate Lamarckian evolution tested rats' ability to learn a swimming maze, and then bred those rats and demonstrated that the next generation learned faster. What was the flaw in this study?

a. The original study had no control group.
b. The original study failed to provide an operational definition of learning.
c. The original study used an unusual strain of rats.
d. The researcher in the original study failed to keep adequate records.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: before/after
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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192. In an early study, an investigator trying to demonstrate Lamarckian evolution tested rats' ability to learn a swimming maze, and then bred those rats and demonstrated that the next generation learned faster. What conclusion did the research support, if any?

a. When rats learn something, their offspring inherit the knowledge.
b. Breeding rats in a laboratory enables them to evolve greater intelligence.
c. Rats learn faster in a swimming maze than they do in a walking maze.
d. The results did not lead to a conclusion, because of the absence of a control group.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: before/after
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/16/2015 2:59 AM
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193. A professor invites students who did poorly on the first test to attend a special review session before the second test. Most do better on the second test. What conclusion, if any, can we draw, and why?

a. We conclude that the study session helped, because the scores improved.
b. We conclude that the most motivated students attended the review session, because scores improved.
c. We draw no conclusion, because the study has too many independent variables.
d. We draw no conclusion, because the study lacks a control group.

ANSWER: d

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POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: before/after
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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194. A psychologist provides therapy to 20 extremely fearful people, and finds that over the next six months, most become less fearful. The psychologist concludes that the therapy helped. What is a major defect in this study?

a. It lacks a control group.
b. It has too many independent variables.
c. It doesn't have enough demand characteristics.
d. It doesn't have a dependent variable.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: before/after
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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195. A researcher asks a group of unhappy people to follow the advice in their newspaper horoscopes, and finds that over six months most of them become happier. What is the main problem with this research?

a. Most scientists are skeptical of horoscopes.
b. The study has no control group.
c. The study has too many independent variables.
d. Six months is too short a time for a before-and-after study.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: before/after
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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196. An online dating service reports that 45 percent of their clients started a satisfactory relationship within one year. Why is it difficult to evaluate how impressive that result is?

a. We don't know when within the year those relationships started.
b. We don't know how much the dating service charged for their services.
c. We don't know the result for an appropriate control group.
d. Forty-five percent is less than half.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: before/after
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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197. What is a “descriptive statistic”?
a. A rule about how to conduct a research study
b. A prediction of probable results
c. An exaggeration of the actual results
d. A mathematical summary of results
ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: descriptive stats
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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198. During the last five days, Sarah studied 3, 5, 9, 3, and 10 hours (for a total of 30). What was her mean number of study hours per day?
a. 3
b. 5
c. 6
d. 9
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: central score
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
DATE CREATED: 10/16/2015 3:10 AM
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199. During the last five days, Sarah studied 3, 5, 9, 3, and 10 hours (for a total of 30). What was her median number of hours studied per day?
a. 3
b. 5
c. 6
d. 9
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: central score
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

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HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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200. During the last five days, Sarah studied 3, 5, 9, 3, and 10 hours (for a total of 30). What was her mode in number of hours studied per day?

a. 3
b. 5
c. 6
d. 10

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: central score
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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201. The Central Math & Science high school "Fighting Hypotenuses" scored 40, 45, 55, 40, and 60 points (a total of 240) in their first five basketball games. What was their median number of points?

a. 40
b. 45
c. 48
d. 55

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: central score
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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202. The Central Math & Science high school "Fighting Hypotenuses" scored 40, 45, 55, 40, and 60 points (a total of 240) in their first five basketball games. What was their mean number of points?

a. 40
b. 45
c. 48
d. 55

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: central score
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False

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NOTES: application and understanding
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203. Which of the following is true of normal distributions?
a. The mean is zero.
b. The mean equals twice the median.
c. The median equals twice the mean.
d. The distribution is symmetrical.
ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: central score
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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204. The mean salary at your company is $100,000 per year, but most workers are earning minimum wage. How can the mean be so high?
a. The median salary is much higher than the mean salary.
b. The mean salary does not include the president's salary.
c. The salaries at your company fit the normal distribution.
d. A few people are earning extremely high salaries.
ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: central score
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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205. If we want to know the central, or typical, score, when is the mean a misleading figure?
a. If the scores fit the normal distribution
b. If a few individuals score vastly higher or lower than most of the others
c. If the mean, median, and mode are all the same score
d. If the total number of scores is greater than a thousand
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: central score
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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206. If we want to describe the "average" person, when would the mean and median give very different results?
a. The sample follows the normal distribution.
b. The mean is equal to the mode.
c. A few individuals have extreme scores.
d. The sample includes thousands of individuals.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: central score
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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207. Which of the following is an example of an inferential statistic?
a. The mean
b. The median
c. The mode
d. The *p* value

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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208. What are "inferential statistics"?
a. Mathematical summaries of results
b. Sums that combine the mean, median, and mode
c. Estimates of the whole population, based on a sample
d. Predictions of the results, prior to starting the experiment

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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209. In the statement "$p < 0.05$," what does *p* stand for?
a. Psychologists
b. Percentage

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c. Probability
d. Prevention

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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210. What does "$p < 0.05$" mean?
a. Random events would produce this outcome less than 5 percent of the time.
b. The correlation between two variables is very low, almost random.
c. Fewer than 5 percent of individuals had scores above the mean.
d. Fewer than 5 percent of scientists agree with this theory.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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211. In the statistical statement "$p < 0.05$,: what does the p indicate?
a. The strength of correlation between two variables
b. The amount of consistency in the results over a period of time
c. The probability that random events would produce the outcome
d. The amount of difference between two groups

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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212. If an analysis of the difference between the experimental group and the control group indicates that "$p < 0.05$," which of the following is true?
a. Random results would produce a difference of that size less than 5 percent of the time.
b. There is less than a 5 percent chance that the experimenter made any mistakes in the research.
c. Less than 5 percent of those in the control group exceeded the mean for the experimental group.
d. The difference between the two groups is less than 5 percent.

ANSWER: a

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POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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213. An investigator analyzes the results determines that $p < 0.05$. Why is p important?
a. It tells us how many individuals were affected by the experimental treatment.
b. It tells us how accurately the experimenter measured the results.
c. It tells us how improbable the results would be by chance alone.
d. It tells us how consistent the results are from one study to another.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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214. If $p < 0.05$, then which of the following is true?
a. The result is larger than usually occurs by chance.
b. The effectiveness of the treatment has been growing weaker over time.
c. The difference between two groups is, on average, less than 5 percent.
d. The apparent result of the experiment is difficult to replicate.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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215. What is the relationship between the value of p (such as $p < 0.05$) and statistical significance?
a. The closer the value of p is to 0.05, the more significant the result is.
b. The higher the value of p, the more significant the result is.
c. The lower the value of p, the more significant the result is.
d. The value of p is unrelated to statistical significance.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

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HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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216. Researchers typically consider a result statistically significant if which of these is true?
    a. The median is greater than the mean.
    b. The mean is greater than the median.
    c. The correlation coefficient is close to zero.
    d. The value of p is less than 0.05.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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217. If the results of an experiment indicate that $p < 0.05$, which of these is correct?
    a. There is less than a 5 percent probability that chance produced this result.
    b. Chance alone would produce this result less than 5 percent of the time.
    c. We are 95 percent confident that the conclusion is correct.
    d. We are less than 5 percent confident that the conclusion is correct.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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218. What does $p < 0.05$ mean?
    a. Random results would look like this less than 5 percent of the time.
    b. There is less than a 5 percent probability that chance alone produced this result.
    c. Fewer than 5 percent of the results matched the prediction.
    d. We are less than 5 percent confident that the results are correct.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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219. What does $p < 0.05$ mean?

a. The results are so unlikely that there has to be some explanation.
b. The results are so unlikely that we are entitled to look for an explanation.
c. The results are so unsurprising that we do not need an explanation.
d. The results are so hard to replicate that we should not look for an explanation.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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220. Traditionally, psychologists have considered a result "significant" if $p < 0.05$. What is one major objection to this practice?

a. It requires experimenters to put many people in the control group.
b. It makes a yes/no decision instead of offering degrees of confidence.
c. It measures only the size of the effect, not its probability of occurrence.
d. Statistical tests are more difficult to calculate than they are worth.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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221. Which of these is an alternative to stating the p value of a research result?

a. State the mean and median for each group.
b. State the number of participants in each group.
c. State the correlation between two variables.
d. State the 95 percent confidence intervals for each group.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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222. When is a research result impressive?

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a. If the *p* value is large and the 95 percent confidence interval is large.
b. If the *p* value is large and the 95 percent confidence interval is small.
c. If the *p* value is small and the 95 percent confidence interval is.large
d. If the *p* value is small and the 95 percent confidence interval is small.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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223. What does the 95 percent confidence interval indicate about a set of results?
a. It indicates the probability that the experimenter conducted the study properly.
b. It indicates the range within which the true mean probably lies.
c. It indicates the size of difference between the mean and the median.
d. It indicates the probability that someone else can replicate the result.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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224. Which of the following has become a serious worry for psychological researchers?
a. They worry that too many studies deal with children instead of adults.
b. They worry that some published results may not be replicable.
c. They worry that not enough research studies are reporting statistical significance levels.
d. They worry that too many research boards are requiring informed consent.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicability issues
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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225. Which of the following has become more common in psychology than it used to be?
a. Research studies without asking for informed consent
b. Attempts to replicate other researchers' findings
c. Research that reports the *p* value of the results

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d. Laboratory research on animal learning

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicability issues
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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226. Why are many psychologists concerned about the replicability of their research?

a. The U.S. government passed a law requiring every research study to be replicated.

b. Apparently significant results can occur by accident.

c. Researchers have been shifting from *p* levels to 95 percent confidence levels.

d. Psychological researchers are unable to measure anything accurately.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicability issues
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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227. Suppose someone reports an unexpected difference between two groups, with $p < 0.05$ and nonoverlapping 95 percent confidence intervals. Before we decide how seriously to take this report, what question should we ask?

a. Is the finding replicable?

b. Is the finding statistically significant?

c. Do the means for the two groups differ?

d. Did the two groups have equal numbers of participants?

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicability issues
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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228. Why do researchers try to replicate a result, especially a surprising one?

a. To guard against accidental findings

b. To determine whether it is statistically significant

c. To increase the number of practical applications

d. To compete against the original researchers

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: replicability issues
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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229. It is likely that many published studies represent random fluctuations in data, rather than true phenomena. How do scientists guard against this possibility?
a. They recalculate the statistics of the published study.
b. They ask for replications of surprising results.
c. They accuse the author of fraud if the results seem surprising.
d. They disbelieve any result that does not have a strong theoretical basis.
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicability issues
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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230. A research finding is especially hard to replicate under which of these conditions?
a. If the finding is statistically significant
b. If attempts to replicate use exactly the same procedure as the original study
c. If attempts to replicate use few participants or imprecise measurements
d. If attempts to replicate use more precise measurements than the original study
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicability issues
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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231. In certain studies with rats, female scientists get consistently different results from those of male scientists. Why?
a. Female scientists tend to talk more than male scientists do.
b. On average, female scientists tend to be more afraid of the rats.
c. On average, male scientists handle the rats more roughly.
d. Rats produce a stress response to the smell of male scientists.
ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicability issues
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False

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NOTES: remembering
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232. If scientists cannot find conditions under which they can replicate a research result, what do they do?
a. They assume that the original researcher was dishonest.
b. They continue to accept the original finding anyway.
c. They ignore the result in theory and practice.
d. They assume that the finding depends on influences that science cannot measure.
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicability issues
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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233. Ethical research with human participants requires which of the following?
a. Always pay the participants at least a minimum wage for the hours spent.
b. Start by informing people of the history of research on the topic being studied.
c. Start by informing people of the procedures and asking for their consent.
d. Conduct only the same type of procedures that other researchers have already used.
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: human ethics
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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234. Before conducting research on humans, what must a researcher obtain?
a. A license from the American Psychological Association
b. Licenses from the national and local governments
c. Informed consent from each participant
d. A web page on which to post the results
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: human ethics
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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235. Research with humans requires informed consent. Who signs that informed consent?

a. The experimenter
b. The state or national association of psychologists
c. The people participating in the study
d. The president of the university

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: human ethics
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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236. An Institutional Review Board provides what function in research?

a. It maintains records about which people participated in which study.
b. It pays the people who participate in a research study.
c. It decides which studies are or are not ethical.
d. It provides a list of the people who are willing to participate in research.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: human ethics
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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237. Who decides which research studies on humans are ethically permissible?

a. The dean of the college
b. The mayor of the city
c. The Institutional Review Board
d. Friends or relatives of the people volunteering for a study

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: human ethics
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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238. Who, if anyone, supervises the treatment of laboratory animals?

a. A committee appointed by the college or other institution
b. The company that sold the animals to the researcher
c. Anyone who wishes to inspect the laboratory

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d. No one, other than the researchers themselves

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: animal ethics
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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239. A standard deviation measures what?

a. The variation of scores within a group
b. The probability of replicating a result
c. The difference in scores between two groups
d. The difference between the actual results and the predicted results

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: variation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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240. If most scores are far from the mean, what will be true of the standard deviation?

a. It will be equal to the mean.
b. It will be small.
c. It will be large.
d. It will be hard to calculate.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: variation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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241. If the standard deviation is small, then which of these is correct?

a. Most scores are inaccurate.
b. Most scores are larger than the mean.
c. Most scores are close to the mean.
d. Most scores are smaller than the mean.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: variation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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242. On the first test, the mean is 75, your score is 90, and the standard deviation is 15. On the second test, the mean is 75, your score is 85, and the standard deviation is 5. Compared to other students, how well did you do on the two tests?

a. You did better on the first test.
b. You did better on the second test.
c. You did equally well on both tests.
d. Not enough information is given to answer the question.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: variation
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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1. To say a result is replicable means that other investigators can get similar results.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicable
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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2. A meta-analysis combines results from many studies as if they were one large study.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicable
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
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3. A scientific theory is just a guess.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: theory
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
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4. A good scientific theory should be falsifiable.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
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5. If someone makes an interesting claim, such as extrasensory perception, anyone who doubts it has the "burden of proof."

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
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6. Other things being equal, scientists prefer the most parsimonious theory.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: parsimony
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
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7. Several laboratory demonstrations of extrasensory perception are consistently replicable.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: extrasensory
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
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8. Claims for extrasensory perception are neither parsimonious nor replicable.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: extrasensory
QUESTION TYPE: True / False

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HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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9. Most dictionary definitions are operational definitions.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: operational def
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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10. An operational definition tells how to measure something.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: operational def
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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11. If you study everyone who volunteers for your study, you obtain a random sample of the population.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: samples
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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12. A case history studies a random sample of the population.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: case history
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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13. Changing the wording of a survey question causes many people to answer differently.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: survey
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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14. A correlation coefficient of -0.7 represents a stronger relationship between variables than a correlation coefficient of +0.5.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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15. If variable A has a strong positive correlation with variable B, then changes in variable A cause changes in variable B.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation/causation
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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16. Properly conducted experiments allow researchers to draw conclusions about cause and effect.
    a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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17. Every experiment has at least one independent variable.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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18. In an experiment on how coffee affects alertness, the amount of coffee would be the dependent variable.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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19. The control group in an experiment is the group of people who have some control over what happens.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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20. Random assignment is an important procedure in both experiments and correlational research.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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21. The use of a blind observer reduces the influence of experimenter bias.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: blind studies
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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22. A double-blind procedure reduces the influence of demand characteristics.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: blind studies
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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23. If most patients recover from depression after a few months of therapy, we can conclude that the therapy was helpful.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: before/after
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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24. A before-and-after study can lead to a firm conclusion, even without a control group.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: before/after
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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25. The mean is especially useful if the scores approximate the normal distribution.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: central score
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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26. Consider the following set of scores on a quiz: 70, 100, 85, 70, 75. The mean for this set of scores is 75.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: central score
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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27. Consider the following set of scores on a quiz: 70, 100, 85, 70, 75. The median for this set of scores is 75.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: central score
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False

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28. Consider the following set of scores on a quiz: 2, 2, 3, 5, 8. The median for this set of scores is 4.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: central score
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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29. In general, scientists are impressed with an experimental result if the *p* value is small.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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30. If the *p* value of a research study is small, the 95 percent confidence intervals for each group will be large.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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31. “It is unlikely that chance alone would produce results like this,” means that “It is unlikely that chance alone did produce these results.”
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: inferential
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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32. Some statistically significant results represent only random fluctuations in the data.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicability
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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33. Psychologists are confident that almost any statistically significant result can be replicated.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicability
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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34. Any ethical experiment on people begins by asking participants for their informed consent.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: human ethics
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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35. A statement that leads to a clear prediction is called a _____.
ANSWER: hypothesis
POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: hypothesis
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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36. The goal of scientific research is to establish comprehensive explanations of observable events. These explanations are called _____.
ANSWER: theories
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: evaluating theories
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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37. If different researchers consistently get similar results, we say the results are _____.
ANSWER: replicable
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicable
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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38. If a theory is stated so precisely that we can see what evidence would count against it, we say the theory is _____
ANSWER: falsifiable
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: burden of proof
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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39. If a theory makes simple, acceptable assumptions, we say the theory is _____.
ANSWER: parsimonious
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: parsimony
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)

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40. One objection to claims of extrasensory perception is that the explanations are not parsimonious. Another objection is that the results are not _____.
ANSWER: replicable
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: extrasensory
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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41. A definition that states how to measure something is a(n) _____ definition.
ANSWER: operational
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: operational def
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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42. If every individual in the population has an equal chance of being selected for a sample, the sample is said to be a(n) _____ sample.
ANSWER: random
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: samples
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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43. A researcher who wants to generalize the findings to apply to the whole population will, ideally, get what kind of sample? _____
ANSWER: random sample
cross-cultural sample
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: samples
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
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44. A sample of the population that matches the whole population in percentage of males and females, old and young, and so on, is a(n) _____ sample.

ANSWER: representative
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: samples
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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45. An instructor measures to what extent the students who attend class regularly also do well on the tests. This type of research is called a _____

ANSWER: correlational study
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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46. A correlation coefficient ranges from a low of zero to a high of ____

ANSWER: 1 (or "plus or minus 1")
1 or "plus or minus 1"
1
plus or minus 1
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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47. If an increase in one variable is not associated with any consistent increase or decrease in a second variable, then the correlation between the two variables is _____.

ANSWER: zero
0
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: correlation
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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48. To evaluate the effects of expectations, a researcher might give the experimental group a new drug and give the control group an inactive pill, known as a(n)_____

ANSWER: placebo
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: placebo
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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49. An experimenter manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. The one the experimenter manipulates is the _____ variable.

ANSWER: independent
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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50. An experimenter manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. The one the experimenter measures to see how it was affected is the _____ variable.

ANSWER: dependent
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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51. In a properly conducted experiment, the researcher assigns people to the experimental and control groups by a procedure known as _____ assignment.

ANSWER: random
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: experiments
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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52. To reduce or avoid effects of experimenter bias, it is best to have a _____ observer make the observations or collect the data.

ANSWER: blind

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POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: blind studies
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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53. In many cases a researcher conceals the purpose of the study, so that participants will not be heavily influenced by _____ characteristics.
ANSWER: demand
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: demand characteristics
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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54. A before-and-after study can provide invalid results if it has no _____ group.
ANSWER: control
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: before/after
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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55. The sum of all the scores divided by the total number of scores is called the _____. (NOT "average." Give the more precise term.)
ANSWER: mean
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: central score
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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56. If you arrange scores from the highest to the lowest, the middle one is called the _____.
ANSWER: median
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: central score
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False

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NOTES: remembering (definition)
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57. Traditionally, most researchers have called a result "statistically significant" if ____ is less than 0.05.
ANSWER: *p*

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: inferential statistics
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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58. Recently, many psychologists have worried that because of random fluctuations in data, some published results, even though they are statistically significant, may not be _____.
ANSWER: replicable
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicability
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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59. Before conducting any experiment on humans, a psychological investigator must obtain _____ consent from the participants.
ANSWER: informed
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: human ethics
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering
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60. A scientist has formed the following hypothesis: Students who listen to music while studying will take longer to complete their reading and remember less of it. Once she has constructed her hypothesis, what are the three steps that she should follow to complete her experiment? State the steps and give an example of how to complete each step.
ANSWER: The first step is to devise a method to test the hypothesis. One way to assign students randomly to two groups, one of which listens to music and one that does not.

The next step is to collect results. In this case, she might ask each student to record the time he or she started reading and the time of finishing. At one or more later times she would administer tests of how well students in the two groups remembered the material.

The final step is to interpret the data and determine what the results mean. If the students listening to music took longer to finish and remembered less, then she gains confidence in her hypothesis.

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However, she should try to replicate the result, possibly using different types of music or different types of reading. If the groups did not differ, or if the group listening to music remembered more, then she should abandon or modify her hypothesis.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: gathering evidence
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: application and understanding
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61. After defining the variables involved in a study, scientists have to identify individuals to study. The *population* is the group of individuals to whom we hope our conclusions will apply. Researchers generally hope that their conclusions will apply to a large population, such as all 20-year-olds in the country. Because it is not practical to examine everyone in the population, researchers study a *sample* of people and assume that the results for the sample apply to the whole population. Briefly define the following types of samples: convenience sample, representative sample, random sample, and cross-cultural sample.

ANSWER: *Convenience Sample:* a group chosen because of its ease of study. An example is the use of college students taking a psychology course.

Representative Sample: closely resembles the population in its percentage of males and females, Blacks and Whites, young and old, or other characteristics that are likely to affect the results.

Random Sample: every individual in the population has an equal chance of being selected. For example, the researcher might take the census report for a state and try to contact 100 people (in this case, 100 20-year-olds), chosen at random from the list.

Cross-Cultural Sample: groups of people from at least two cultures, such as the United States and India.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: general principles of psychological disorder
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: remembering (definition)
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62. Why are most psychological researchers skeptical of the idea of extrasensory perception?

ANSWER: First, despite many attempts, no one has found evidence for extrasensory perception that is consistently replicable. Second, because the idea conflicts with basic principles of physics, researchers seek a more parsimonious explanation.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: evaluating scientific theories
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
HAS VARIABLES: False
NOTES: evaluating
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63. Describe an example of a negative correlation.

ANSWER: *A few possible examples:* (1) The greater the number of days in a month spent exercising, the fewer the number of sick days used. (2) The more time someone practices golf, the lower the person's golf score, on average. (3) On average, people who smoke more cigarettes have a shorter life expectancy. (4) The more times a student misses class, the lower the probable score on a test.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: observational research designs

QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer

HAS VARIABLES: False

NOTES: application and understanding

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64. A professor assembles a group of volunteers to compare two methods of studying. One group spends an hour a day on the first subject (such as psychology), then an hour on the second (chemistry), and so forth. The other group goes back and forth, with a few minutes on each topic, repeating the sequence until completing the same total study time as the first group. At the end of a week, the professor tests each student's knowledge of each subject. Identify the independent variable and the dependent variable.

ANSWER: The independent variable is the pattern of studying (one subject at a time or frequent changes). The dependent variable is the test score at the end of the week.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: experiments

QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer

HAS VARIABLES: False

NOTES: application and understanding

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65. Falsifiability, independent variables, dependent variables, blind observers, and demand characteristics are all potential characteristics of an experiment. Which of these would an experimenter try to minimize or avoid, and why?

ANSWER: An experimenter would try to minimize or avoid demand characteristics, because these are cues that tell a participant what is expected of him or her and what the experimenter hopes to find. The experimenter would like the results to depend on the experimental manipulation rather than participants' attempts to conform to the experimenter's predictions.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: experiments

QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer

HAS VARIABLES: False

NOTES: evaluating

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66. Why have many psychologists begun to worry that some of the published results may not be replicable?

ANSWER: Throughout the world, many psychological researchers are conducting studies. Overall, a huge number are conducted. Random fluctuations in the data will occasionally produce an unlikely event, with $p < 0.05$. Researchers attempt to publish any result that appears to be statistically significant, and therefore some of the published results (including some that seem very interesting) may be accidents, or may represent a finding that occurs only under limited circumstances. (Also, some results are known to depend on incidental factors such as the odor of the experimenter!)

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POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: replicability
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
HAS VARIABLES: False
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