Discovering Psychology The Science of Mind 3rd edition Cacioppo Test Bank

SKU: 9781337561815-TEST-BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1 : Science comes from the Latin scientia, which means knowledge. According to your text, which of the following best describes science today?
A : A study of the physical world through objective and subjective observations
B : A method of assessment that uses all of a researchers senses
C : A special way of learning about reality through systematic observation and experimentation
D : A process of investigation through thoughtful and personal reflection

Correct Answer : C

2 : One important difference between science and everyday observations is that science relies on
A : objectivity.
B : introspection.
C : perspective.
D : subjectivity.

Correct Answer : A

3 : Steve and Joe are debating about the best places to live after college. Steve states that the Southwest offers a healthier lifestyle than the Northwest and insists that he is basing his conclusion on facts, without any influence of personal emotion or bias. In other words, Steve believes that he is showing
A : subjectivity.
B : neutrality.
C : objectivity.
D : perspective.

Correct Answer : C

4 : Jadea, a medical school student, is assisting a psychology professor with a research study on the physiological and psychological reactions to violence in blockbuster films. After a participant views a film clip, she administers some basic tests. Which of the following is the most subjective result?
A : The participants blood pressure is 140/90.
B : The participant describes the level of film violence as 8 on a scale of 0 to 10.
C : The participants heart rate is 75.
D : The participant has perspiration on her brow and her pupils are dilated.

Correct Answer : B

5 : An important difference between science and everyday observations is the use of systematic as opposed to _____ observation.
A : designed
B : manipulated
C : controlled
D : hit-or-miss

Correct Answer : D

6 : When we make conclusions based on observations of our immediate circle of

acquaintances, friends, and loved ones, we are engaging in
A : systematic observations.
B : repeated observations.
C : interpreted observations.
D : hit-or-miss observations.

Correct Answer : D

7 : Emily grew up in Boston and is now attending college there. While walking to class, she often notices clusters of people smoking outside of office buildings. Which of the following sources would provide the most reliable information regarding the prevalence of smoking in Boston?
A : A detailed personal study of the history of her extended family
B : Interviews with her classmates and professors
C : A review of her professors behavioral statistics study drawn from census data
D : Observations of campus fraternity and sorority life

Correct Answer : C

8 : Researchers found that the widespread and highly publicized stereotype about female talkativeness is unfounded. For this conclusion to be considered as science, it would need to rely primarily on
A : strongly held beliefs.
B : subjective evidence.
C : observable, repeatable evidence.
D : laboratory experiments.

Correct Answer : C

9 : According to your text, if you hold a belief you are likely to notice and remember instances that support your belief more than instances that contradict it. This difference in attention and memory is termed
A : critical thinking.
B : confirmation bias.
C : observational engagement.
D : progressive observation.

Correct Answer : B

10 : The ability to think clearly, rationally, and independently is called
A : naturalistic observation.
B : authoritative reasoning.
C : free thinking.
D : critical thinking.

Correct Answer : D

11 : Critical thinking is
A : a skill people learn.
B : set by ones teenage years.
C : genetically determined.
D : based on cultural norms.

Correct Answer : A

12 : Which of the following questions demonstrates critical thinking?
A : What is your immediate reaction to this information?
B : What political party is expressing this point of view?
C : What evidence supports this position?
D : What did the professor give as the answer?

Correct Answer : C

13 : Blair and Devin support different presidential candidates and frequently debate the claims that each candidate makes against the other on various issues. Devin persists in heatedly arguing that the candidate who wears nice clothes is better because fashion sense equates to political sense. Blair insists that they both look up evidence that supports both candidates positions using independent sources. Blairs ground rules for the debate show good principles of
A : critical thinking.
B : debate.
C : psychology.
D : social control.

Correct Answer : A

14 : The news headline Recession Spurs Young in U.S. to Forgo or Delay Marriage describes
A : a study that found a causal link between the U.S. recession and the decisions of young adults to marry.
B : census data that indicated poverty was a primary cause of decreased marriage rates.
C : data that could have been explained by the trend for Americans to marry at later ages.
D : a study of historical data on marriage rates.

Correct Answer : C

15 : A set of facts and relationships between facts that can explain and predict related phenomena is called a(n)
A : theory.
B : hypothesis.
C : descriptive method.
D : experiment.

Correct Answer : A

16 : The best scientific theories not only explain and organize known facts but also
A : use historical perspectives.
B : generate new predictions.
C : establish new facts.
D : discredit other theories.

Correct Answer : B

17 : A proposed explanation for a situation, usually taking the form if A happens then B will be the result is called a(n)
A : theory.
B : research proposal.
C : experiment.

D : hypothesis.

Correct Answer : D

18 : Scientific hypotheses are best described as
A : educated guesses.
B : the first step to proving a fact is true.
C : theories.
D : research methods.

Correct Answer : A

19 : When a hypothesis is demonstrated to be false using appropriate research methods, what must be done?
A : Another researcher must replicate the research.
B : The hypothesis must be modified or discarded.
C : Different statistical analyses should be conducted to find support for the hypothesis.
D : Research should be repeated with the opposite hypothesis.

Correct Answer : B

20 : What did Sir Isaac Newton mean when he noted that scholars stand on the shoulders of giants?
A : Previous scholars had biased opinions.
B : All scholars tend to find what they are looking for.
C : Scholars build on previous theory and discoveries.
D : Current scholars have narrow points of view.

Correct Answer : C

21 : How frequently can scientists prove that their hypotheses are true?
A : Never
B : Always
C : Sometimes
D : Often

Correct Answer : A

22 : Jeanine, a research psychologist, has developed a hypothesis. Her next step is to
A : interpret the data necessary to evaluate it.
B : conduct the statistical analysis.
C : undergo peer review of her hypothesis.
D : collect the data necessary to evaluate it.

Correct Answer : D

23 : Arthur has developed a hypothesis and now is designing a study to test it. Which of the following can provide the best guidance regarding his choice of measures, types of data to be collected, and methods for interpreting the data?
A : The people who are readily available to study
B : The scientific literature in the area of interest
C : The method that can be replicated by others
D : Personal observations during the development phase

Correct Answer : B

24 : Professor Frankel is an editor for a psychology journal. She is considering which submissions to send out for peer review. Which of the following submissions is likely to receive the strongest consideration based on its research methods?
A : A professor from Utah who submitted research that is important, accurate, and explained thoroughly
B : A researcher from California who developed novel methods to study new technology
C : A professor from Illinois who employed rarely used methods but makes dramatic new findings
D : A postdoctoral fellow from Texas who used a controversial method and has already gained media attention for making sensational claims

Correct Answer : A

25 : Science is best described as a _____ enterprise.
A : socialist
B : collaborative
C : hierarchical
D : solitary

Correct Answer : B

26 : The process of having other scientists who are experts examine research prior to its publication is called
A : quality assurance.
B : jury evaluation.
C : peer review.
D : validation.

Correct Answer : C

27 : Keith feels that the results of his research study in autism spectrum disorder among the elderly is finally ready for submission to a journal. For the journal editor to recommend his article for publication, what must the peer reviewers conclude?
A : His research is important, accurate, and explained thoroughly.
B : His methods are novel and could contribute to the field.
C : No other article on this topic has been published in the journal recently.
D : His findings are the first of their kind.

Correct Answer : A

28 : During the peer review process, whose work is most likely to be accepted rapidly into the body of scientific knowledge?
A : Dr. Guptas, whose research led to unexpected and unique results
B : Dr. Kochs, whose results fit with existing knowledge in the field
C : Dr. Antons, who used novel research methods and produced unconventional findings
D : Dr. Dunns, whose results are unreplicated in previous reports in the field

Correct Answer : B

29 : Dr. Snape was skeptical after reading a study concluding that chocolate truffles reduced the

symptoms of generalized anxiety disorder. Therefore, he initiated a similar study to determine whether similar results could be achieved. Dr. Snapes study would be termed a
A : statistical sampling.
B : validity test.
C : regressive analysis.
D : replication.

Correct Answer : D

30 : Research methods that include surveys, case studies, and observations are called
A : correlational methods.
B : inferential methods.
C : experimental methods.
D : descriptive methods.

Correct Answer : D

31 : Which of the following lends itself to the use of a descriptive method?
A : Daniel seeks to test his hypothesis that stress in early childhood is positively related to heart disease in adulthood.
B : Bina would like to find whether there is a correlation between stress in early childhood and learning difficulties in school.
C : Jonathan would like to develop a hypothesis regarding the role of parental expression of affection in reducing toxic stress in early childhood.
D : Heather is conducting data analysis regarding health disparities and depression among children from different socioeconomic and racial groups.

Correct Answer : C

32 : Dr. Crane is studying patients who are in the residual phase of schizophrenia. His colleague, Dr. Mellus, takes detailed notes during a series of interviews and interactions that Dr. Crane has with one such patient for later analysis. What research method are these doctors employing?
A : Experimental study
B : Case study
C : Correlational study
D : Experiential study

Correct Answer : B

33 : Professor Scott conducts research on teenage risk-taking behavior. He would like to develop a hypothesis on the parental influence on teenage risk-taking at the extreme end of the spectrum, with a focus on teenagers who sail around the world alone. Would a case study be an appropriate first step, and why or why not?
A : Yes, because Professor Scott already knows that parents are the driving influence behind teenage circumnavigation.
B : No, because it will not generate a sufficient amount of data to be tested statistically.
C : Yes, because teenagers who sail around the world alone are rare and the data will help generate new, or possibly falsify existing hypotheses.
D : No, because case studies are too idiosyncratic and lack scientific rigor.

Correct Answer : C

34 : You decide to study the effects of peer pressure on binge drinking for a sociology term paper. To do this, you frequent a bar near campus on weekend nights for several weeks. What method of research are you employing?
A : Case study
B : Naturalistic observation
C : Survey
D : Experiential observation

Correct Answer : B

35 : Which of the following is an advantage of using naturalistic observation over the case study method?
A : Looking at a much larger group supports application of the results to the general population.
B : Observing individuals in their natural setting without their knowledge is the most accepted form of research.
C : Observing individuals outside of their everyday circumstances encourages candor.
D : Looking at a much larger group supports hypothesis testing as well as hypothesis generation.

Correct Answer : A

36 : Mary Jane, a psychologist, would like to conduct research in the form of naturalistic observation of marijuana sales and use among teenagers in her citys poorest neighborhood without their knowledge. What problem does this approach raise?
A : The research may be illegal.
B : People often behave differently when they know they are being observed.
C : The sample is insufficiently representative for naturalistic observation.
D : Study participants tend to want to appear socially appropriate.

Correct Answer : B

37 : Naturalistic observation is best suited for
A : testing hypotheses.
B : determining a cause-and-effect relationship between two variables.
C : developing hypotheses.
D : establishing whether the relationship between two concepts is positive or negative.

Correct Answer : C

38 : A survey is a descriptive method in which the participants are all asked
A : open-ended questions.
B : to journal their own thoughts.
C : the same questions.
D : to converse with other survey members.

Correct Answer : C

39 : Which of the following is an advantage of survey research?
A : Survey participants are easy to recruit since the typical sample is small.
B : Survey participants are more likely to be truthful than participants of other research methods.
C : Surveys provide insight into real-world behaviors in their natural setting.
D : Surveys provide large amounts of data quickly, usually without great expense.

Correct Answer : D

40 : A subset of a population being studied is called a
A : sample.
B : cohort.
C : demographic.
D : cluster.

Correct Answer : A

41 : Survey results can be influenced by peoples natural tendency to want to appear socially appropriate because surveys rely on
A : later publication.
B : public funding.
C : peer review.
D : self-reporting.

Correct Answer : D

42 : Participants in the following surveys are guaranteed that their answers will remain confidential and anonymous. In which case are survey respondents least likely to shade the truth?
A : A survey regarding personal displays of racial prejudice
B : A survey regarding sexual infidelity
C : A survey regarding preferences as to online news sources
D : A survey regarding the purchase, sale, or use of illegal drugs

Correct Answer : C

43 : The text described a survey that asked a representative sample of middle-school students to respond to 17 motives for playing violent video games on a four-point scale. Surprisingly, about 20% of boys indicated that they liked to play these games in order to
A : compete and win.
B : help get their anger out.
C : reduce boredom.
D : make friends and teach others.

Correct Answer : B

44 : The measure of the direction and strength of the relationship between two variables is called
A : statistical power.
B : its distribution.
C : standard deviation.
D : a correlation.

Correct Answer : D

45 : In their research, Cam and Jackie use several _____, factors that have a range of values.
A : subjects
B : variables
C : hypotheses
D : measures

Correct Answer : B

46 : A measure is a method for describing a variables
A : quantity.
B : reliability.
C : fluctuation.
D : deviation.

Correct Answer : A

47 : A newspaper headline states, Autism spectrum disorder correlation to wealth affirmed. Researchers found that affluent youngsters were almost twice as likely as the poorest children in the study to have autism spectrum disorder. This indicates
A : a positive correlation.
B : reciprocal correlation.
C : a negative correlation.
D : zero correlation.

Correct Answer : A

48 : A correlational study found that wealthy children were almost twice as likely as the poorest children in the study to have autism spectrum disorder. What is the likely reason?
A : Autism and the traits of high achievers lie on the same continuum.
B : The reason is impossible to determine from this correlation.
C : Wealthier parents tend to put off child-bearing until theyre older, which increases the risk of autism.
D : Poorer children have less access to diagnosis and services for autism.

Correct Answer : B

49 : Consider the following pairs of variables. Which pair is most likely to have a weak correlation?
A : Hair color and intelligence
B : Height and weight
C : Salary and educational level
D : Age and verbal ability up to age 20

Correct Answer : A

50 : Consider the observation that people who eat an apple each day have fewer visits to a doctor. Which of the following would represent the third variable that explains the negative correlation in this statement?
A : The high levels of vitamins in apples
B : The overall more nutritious diets of people who regularly consume apples
C : The ages of the apple eaters
D : The types of apples consumed

Correct Answer : B

51 : In a study of American cities, Professor Smith finds a strong positive correlation between the number of preschools and the number of bars. What is the most likely explanation of this relationship?

A : Parents of small children need to take an occasional break.
B : The relationship is likely due to a third variable, population size.
C : Confounding variables explain the relationship.
D : People who regularly frequent bars often meet their life partner and procreate.

Correct Answer : B

52 : A newspaper headline reads, Are intellectual pursuits the key to preventing Alzheimers disease? The researchers scanned the brains of healthy seniors with no memory loss and asked the seniors to recall how much reading, writing, and game-playing they did in childhood. Those who reported doing daily brain activities from a young age had low levels of amyloid plaques, which are associated with Alzheimers disease. Which of the following best describes this studys findings?
A : Intellectual pursuits and presence of amyloid plaque are positively correlated.
B : Amyloid plaques are the main cause of Alzheimers disease.
C : Intellectual pursuits prevent Alzheimers disease.
D : A negative correlation is found between intellectual pursuits and the presence of amyloid plaques.

Correct Answer : D

53 : Which of the following is the most appropriate research method for studying the effects of moderate to heavy parental smoking on infants from birth to 1 year of age?
A : Experimental study
B : Naturalistic observation
C : Correlational study
D : Case study

Correct Answer : C

54 : In their study, Anderson and Dill found that the physical aggression score was positively correlated with the amount of recently recorded video gameplaying time. Based on these results, we know that
A : having an aggressive personality leads to spending more time playing violent video games.
B : a third variable contributes to both physical aggression and continued violent video game play.
C : playing violent video games leads to more physical aggression.
D : both relationships are possible: An aggressive personality may lead to more video game time or playing violent video games may lead to more aggression.

Correct Answer : D

55 : A research method that tests hypotheses and allows researchers to make conclusions about causality is called a(n)
A : case study.
B : experiment.
C : descriptive method.
D : correlational study.

Correct Answer : B

56 : An experimental study is conducted examining the relationship between drinking caffeine and reaction time. Participants are given caffeine by the experimenters in different amounts,

and then are assessed on various tests of reaction time. In this study, the amount of caffeine that a participant drinks is the
A : random variable.
B : independent variable.
C : dependent variable.
D : control variable.

Correct Answer : B

57 : An experimental study focuses on the effects that the amount of exercise has on the number of calories consumed per day. The number of calories that a participant consumes is the
A : independent variable.
B : confounding variable.
C : continuous variable.
D : dependent variable.

Correct Answer : D

58 : A group that experiences all experimental procedures with the exception of exposure to the independent variable is called a
A : control group.
B : random group.
C : variable group.
D : dynamic group.

Correct Answer : A

59 : Within a research study, Reese is exposed to the independent variable, which means that Reese is part of the
A : control group.
B : experimental group.
C : random group.
D : nonexperimental group.

Correct Answer : B

60 : Random assignment is the procedure in which each participants chance of being assigned to a group in an experiment is
A : dependent on their relevant personal qualities.
B : hypothetical.
C : equal.
D : dependent on the size of the control group.

Correct Answer : C

61 : A variable that is irrelevant to the hypothesis being tested and can alter a researchers conclusions is called a(n)
A : confounding variable.
B : independent variable.
C : dependent variable.
D : third variable.

Correct Answer : A

62 : Participants in an experiment on stress management are given stress reduction techniques and then measured for the effect. What is the role of the control group in this experiment?
A : They receive no stress management techniques, and they are not measured.
B : They receive a random stress management technique.
C : They receive no stress management techniques, but they are measured.
D : They receive the same stress management techniques as the experimental group, but they are not measured.

Correct Answer : C

63 : Dr. Segal is testing the hypothesis that television watching in children under the age of 2 enhances the development of language skills. In this study, the use of random assignment
A : ensures that the dependent variable reflects the personal qualities of the participants.
B : addresses situational confounding variables, such as the time of day or weather conditions.
C : ensures that the independent variable reflects the outcomes of the dependent variables.
D : tends to cancel out individual differences among participants in the experimental group and the control group.

Correct Answer : D

64 : Dr. Segal is studying the effects of television watching on the language development of children under the age of 2. Because of room scheduling issues, the children in the experimental group underwent testing in the morning and the children in the control group underwent testing in the afternoon. This is an example of
A : random assignment.
B : a situational confounding factor.
C : a confounding factor due to individual differences.
D : randomization error.

Correct Answer : B

65 : A limitation of the experimental method is that
A : participants know that they are in a research study and may vary their behavior accordingly.
B : causation cannot be established.
C : the results are rarely accepted by scientific peers.
D : experiments involving fear, panic, and stress may be so realistic that participants are harmed.

Correct Answer : A

66 : Defining variables in measurable terms is called
A : regression.
B : validity.
C : operationalization.
D : variability.

Correct Answer : C

67 : In Dr. Segals study of the effects of television watching on the language development of children under the age of 2, which of the following would you recommend to operationalize the dependent variable?

A : The cumulative amount of time spent watching television during the study
B : A count of the number of words each child knows at the end of the study
C : The amount of time per session spent watching television
D : A count of the number of words each child knows at the beginning and end of the study

Correct Answer : D

68 : A statistical analysis of many previous experiments on a single topic is called a
A : meta-analysis.
B : modal analysis.
C : deviation analysis.
D : regression analysis.

Correct Answer : A

69 : Conducting a meta-analysis often provides a
A : clearer picture of a phenomenon than single experiments observed in isolation.
B : more narrow view of a phenomenon.
C : random sampling of a phenomenon.
D : less discrete picture of a phenomenon than that of single experiments.

Correct Answer : A

70 : A particular challenge that meta-analyses face is
A : confirmation of study results replication.
B : a singularity of perspective.
C : minimization of the studies on which they are based.
D : publication bias.

Correct Answer : D

71 : Which term describes a research design in which neither the participant nor the experimenter observing the participant knows which participants were given an active substance and which were given a placebo?
A : Clinical trial
B : Open trial
C : Double-blind procedure
D : Prospective cohort study

Correct Answer : C

72 : An inactive substance or treatment that cannot be distinguished from a real, active substance or treatment is called a
A : false positive.
B : placebo.
C : remedy.
D : sample.

Correct Answer : B

73 : Dr. Livingston is conducting a study on the effectiveness of a new time-release antidepressant medication. Once a week, participants receive a small white pill from Dr. Stanley, which they take immediately without knowing whether the pill is the new medicine or a

placebo. Dr. Livingston then observes the participants, without knowing which participants received the placebo. This type of study uses the
A : blind procedure.
B : blind procedure with placebo.
C : naturalistic observation approach.
D : double-blind procedure.

Correct Answer : D

74 : A group of researchers is using an experimental design that obtains data simultaneously from people of differing ages for assessing age-related changes. They are conducting a
A : longitudinal study.
B : mixed longitudinal study.
C : cross-sectional study.
D : correlational study.

Correct Answer : C

75 : The cross-sectional method is subject to the generational effects of having been born at a particular point in history, which is called
A : a generational correlation.
B : the cohort effect.
C : historical bias.
D : age-related differences.

Correct Answer : B

76 : An experimental design for assessing age-related changes in which data are obtained from the same individuals at intervals over a long period is called a
A : cross-sectional study.
B : longitudinal study.
C : correlational study.
D : mixed longitudinal study.

Correct Answer : B

77 : Which of the following is a drawback of longitudinal studies?
A : They are subject to cohort effects.
B : They cannot be used to discuss causality.
C : Participants may drop out of the study over time.
D : They have limited generalizability.

Correct Answer : C

78 : All of the following represent a significant drawback of conducting a longitudinal study EXCEPT
A : participants may drop out of the study for a variety of reasons.
B : participants may come to no longer comprise a representative sample of a population.
C : it can take a long time and cost a lot of money.
D : it is highly susceptible to the cohort effect.

Correct Answer : D

79 : A method for assessing age-related changes that combines the cross-sectional and longitudinal approaches by observing a cross-section of participants over a relatively limited period of time is called a
A : mixed longitudinal study.
B : longitudinal study.
C : cohort study.
D : limited longitudinal study.

Correct Answer : A

80 : A quality of a measure that leads to meaningful conclusions (i.e., the measure measures the concept it was designed to measure) is called
A : reliability.
B : variability.
C : statistical significance.
D : validity.

Correct Answer : D

81 : Which of the following terms is most synonymous with reliability?
A : Consistency
B : Uniformity
C : Meaningful
D : Repeatability

Correct Answer : A

82 : The SAT Subject Tests show the highest positive correlation with first-year college grades compared to both the SAT and high-school grade point average. This indicates that of the three tests, the SAT Subject Tests are the most
A : valid.
B : generalizable.
C : reliable.
D : operational.

Correct Answer : A

83 : The consistency of a measure, including testretest, interrater, inter-method, and internal consistency, is called
A : significance.
B : reliability.
C : validity.
D : testability.

Correct Answer : B

84 : Sydney is developing a survey regarding the colors of clothes political candidates wear and their effects on voters. Respondents rate their level of agreement with each item on a scale of one to five. Item 4 states: The color red is an indication of strong leadership qualities. Item 12 states: The color red has no effect on my voting preferences. These questions seek to determine
A : interrater consistency.
B : internal consistency.

C : inter-method consistency.
D : testretest consistency.

Correct Answer : B

85 : Which of the following statements is true?
A : A measure cannot be reliable without being valid.
B : Numerical measures are rarely valid.
C : A measure cannot be valid without being reliable.
D : Numerical measures are always reliable.

Correct Answer : C

86 : Statistical methods that organize data into meaningful patterns and summaries, such as finding the average value, are called
A : inferential statistics.
B : measures.
C : descriptive statistics.
D : modes.

Correct Answer : C

87 : Cali has gathered extensive data regarding the stress levels workers with green cards in five U.S. cities experience. Cali arranges the data from low to medium to high and notes how many workers with green cards are in each category using a bar chart. This approach is called a
A : standard deviation.
B : frequency distribution.
C : normal distribution.
D : median.

Correct Answer : B

88 : The mean, median, and mode are all measures of a data sets
A : frequency distribution.
B : numerical average.
C : variability.
D : central tendency.

Correct Answer : D

89 : The numerical average of a set of scores is the
A : mean.
B : median.
C : mode.
D : norm.

Correct Answer : A

90 : The halfway mark in a set of data, with half of the scores above and half below, is the
A : norm.
B : mode.
C : median.
D : mean.

Correct Answer : C

91 : The most frequently occurring score in a set of data is the
A : mean.
B : norm.
C : median.
D : mode.

Correct Answer : D

92 : Calis data set regarding the stress levels of workers with green cards contains housing expenses. The mean housing expense is surprisingly low, but then Cali realizes that a small cohort of workers are live-in employees and report zero housing expenses. A more useful measure of central tendency that would not be as influenced by these extremely low, outlying scores would be the
A : median.
B : frequency.
C : normal distribution.
D : mean.

Correct Answer : A

93 : Neil has gathered data regarding self-report of successful smoking cessation. He finds that one of the eight methods used by study participants accounts for a high proportion of the successes. The most useful measure of central tendency to report would be the
A : distribution.
B : mode.
C : frequency.
D : mean.

Correct Answer : B

94 : In statistics, the extent to which scores differ from one another or from their mean, often measured using the standard deviation, is called
A : variability.
B : frequency.
C : distribution.
D : correlation.

Correct Answer : A

95 : A measure of how tightly clustered a group of scores is around their mean is called the
A : variability.
B : mode.
C : standard deviation.
D : frequency.

Correct Answer : C

96 : Using the data set regarding the stress levels of domestic workers with green cards, Cali has calculated the standard deviation of their housing expenses in two ways, with and without the workers who have zero housing expense. When Cali includes all workers, the standard

deviation is
A : smaller.
B : larger.
C : the same.
D : scattered.

Correct Answer : B

97 : A model of a data set that indicates symmetrical probability of different values is called a
A : standard deviation.
B : cumulative distribution.
C : frequency distribution.
D : normal distribution.

Correct Answer : D

98 : In the ideal normal curve, 95% of the population falls within _____ standard deviation(s) of the mean.
A : one
B : two
C : three
D : four

Correct Answer : B

99 : To illustrate the relationship between two variables, one can use a
A : normal curve.
B : histogram.
C : scatterplot.
D : bar graph.

Correct Answer : C

100 : Which correlational coefficient represents the strongest relationship?
A : ?.95
B : ?.75
C : .75
D : 1.25

Correct Answer : A

101 : Statistical methods that allow experimenters to make generalizations from samples to larger populations are called
A : descriptive statistics.
B : probability distributions.
C : representative samples.
D : inferential statistics.

Correct Answer : D

102 : Dr. Jothi wants to know whether men or women are better drivers and so designs a study to examine this question. Dr. Jothi writes up the plan for the research, including a hypothesis, before beginning the data collection. Which of the following would represent a null hypothesis

for this study?
A : Women will demonstrate better driving ability than men.
B : There will be no differences between the driving abilities of men and women.
C : Age, not sex, will predict the driving ability of the participants.
D : Men will demonstrate better driving ability than women.

Correct Answer : B

103 : A standard for deciding whether an observed result is due to chance is called
A : randomization.
B : statistical significance.
C : the null hypothesis.
D : reasonable doubt.

Correct Answer : B

104 : Psychology has accepted as a standard for statistical significance the odds of 5 out of 100 that an observed result is
A : true.
B : due to error.
C : due to chance.
D : false.

Correct Answer : C

105 : Analysis of SAT test data shows that the differences on the mathematics portion of the SAT test between male and female test-takers are
A : attributable to chance.
B : precisely correlated with performance in college mathematics courses.
C : unreliable.
D : statistically significant.

Correct Answer : D

106 : The Connecting to Research feature indicates that one critique of Professor Bems recent study of extrasensory perception (ESP) is that
A : he exposed undergraduates to erotic photographs without their consent.
B : he changed his research methods in the middle of the experiment without explanation.
C : he coerced students into participating by implying that he would lower their grades.
D : he failed to compensate the students for their participation.

Correct Answer : B

107 : Researchers working in universities and other agencies must receive the approval of institutional review boards (IRBs) for human participant research and institutional animal care and use committees (IACUCs) before conducting research
A : if their institution receives federal funding.
B : if their institution receives private funding.
C : only if their research involves vulnerable populations.
D : only if their research has a questionable purpose.

Correct Answer : A

108 : At the core of ethical standards for human research is the idea that participation should involve
A : positive experiences.
B : no coercion.
C : substantial compensation.
D : minimization of pain and suffering.

Correct Answer : B

109 : Even though people who volunteer to participate in research are probably quite different in important ways from those who do not volunteer, most psychologists have chosen to prioritize
A : the generalizability of research results over research ethics.
B : validity over reliability.
C : reliability over validity.
D : research ethics over the generalizability of research results.

Correct Answer : D

110 : Regarding Calis study of the stress levels of domestic workers with green cards, which of the following would be the most reasonable form of incentive for each interviewee?
A : A cup of tea
B : An amount that approximates the domestic workers hourly rate
C : One hundred dollars for a one-hour interview
D : A gift card for a massage

Correct Answer : B

111 : Permission obtained from a research participant after the risks and benefits of an experimental procedure have been thoroughly explained is called
A : informed consent.
B : assumption of risk.
C : IRB approval.
D : parental assent.

Correct Answer : A

112 : Noreen is a graduate student in psychology. She is designing a study regarding health care decision making among teenagers. Which of the following research participants can legally provide his or her own informed consent?
A : An 18-year-old male with HIV/AIDS
B : A 19-year-old female with profound developmental disabilities
C : A 17-year-old female with chronic kidney disease
D : An 18-year-old male with schizophrenia

Correct Answer : A

113 : Dr. Harmon has conducted a study of social networks and health within an isolated community. Which of the following would breach a research participants right to confidentiality?
A : The completed surveys are stored in a locked file cabinet to which only Dr. Harmon has access.
B : Dr. Harmons report avoids the use of identifying information.
C : As part of the study, Dr. Harmon reviewed each participants medical record.
D : Dr. Harmon stored the completed surveys and the key linking names and code numbers on

his laptop, to which he and his wife have the password.

Correct Answer : D

114 : Dr. Harmon has conducted a study of social networks and health within an isolated community. Which of the following would breach a research participants right to privacy?
A : As part of the study, Dr. Harmon reviewed each participants medical record.
B : Dr. Harmons report contains some potentially identifiable information.
C : Dr. Harmon conducted his interviews at the health clinic in an examining room separated from the waiting room by a curtain.
D : Dr. Harmon stored the completed surveys and the key linking names and code numbers on his laptop, to which only he and his wife have the password.

Correct Answer : C

115 : In the Tuskegee syphilis experiment, researchers from the U.S. Public Health Service
A : studied the progression of syphilis in a group of African American men without providing diagnosis or treatment.
B : poured bacteria on scrapes made on prisoners faces and arms to transmit syphilis for the purposes of study.
C : hired syphilis-infected prostitutes to sleep with soldiers to study the progression of the disease.
D : exposed prisoners, soldiers, and mental patients to syphilis and gonorrhea to test the effectiveness of penicillin.

Correct Answer : A

116 : Research using animals must demonstrate a(n)
A : physical or financial benefit to humans.
B : clear scientific purpose.
C : clear benefit to other animals.
D : absence of discomfort or invasive procedures.

Correct Answer : B

117 : According to federal guidelines, research animals
A : may be euthanized in accordance with veterinary standards.
B : must be provided with housing, food, and veterinary care until their natural end.
C : may be killed only after individual review and certification of need.
D : may not be killed.

Correct Answer : A

FILL IN THE BLANK

118 : Apply your critical thinking skills to the accompanying research study description. Use the five critical thinking questions provided in the text as a basis for your response.What am I being asked to believe or accept?What evidence supports this position?Are there other ways this evidence could be interpreted?What other evidence would I need to evaluate these alternatives?What are the most reasonable conclusions?A newspaper headline reads Intellectual pursuits key to preventing Alzheimers disease? The researchers scanned the brains

of healthy seniors with no memory loss and asked the seniors to recall how much reading, writing, and game-playing they did when they were growing up. The researchers found that those who reported doing daily brain activities from a young age had low levels of amyloid plaques that are associated with Alzheimers disease. The study involved fewer than 100 participants and could not account for certain factors that may have confounded the results, including socioeconomic factors, diet, and overall health behaviors that might also contribute to amyloid plaque formation and Alzheimers risk. It also asked participants, whose average age was 76, to recall how much reading, writing, and game-playing they did when they were in elementary school, high school, and as young adults.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary. Students should organize their answers around the five critical thinking questions in the text:

119 : Describe the basic structure of a research experiment. Include the definition and purpose of the hypothesis, independent variable, dependent variable, control group, experimental group, and random assignment.

Correct Answer : We want to ensure that our dependent variables reflect the outcomes of our independent variables, instead of individual differences among the participants' personalities, abilities, motivations, and other similar factors. To prevent these individual differences from masking or distorting the effects of our independent variable, we randomly assign participants to experimental or control groups. Random assignment means that each participant has an equal chance of being assigned to any group in an experiment. With random assignment, any differences we see between the behavior of one group and that of another is unlikely to be the result of the individual differences among the participants, which tend to cancel each other out.

120 : Professor Wyler has obtained a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to study the effects of violence in film on attitudes toward aggression among teenagers. He would like to study the effects in a range of socioeconomic settings, from impoverished to very wealthy communities. Should he obtain approval from his institutional review board? Why or why not? Discuss potential ethical issues that he should consider related to research in an impoverished community.

Correct Answer : Professor Wyler needs approval of his institutional review board because his university receives federal funding. He must assure that participation is voluntary; for example, any incentives should be at an appropriate level that does not make it difficult to decline to participate. Each participant must provide informed consent. Consent forms should be written in plain language. Depending on age and literacy levels, there may be some difficulty in reading consent forms. Assistance may need to be provided. Teenagers age 18 and above likely can consent for themselves. Younger teenagers would need parental consent as well as their own. Professor Wyler must take care that the content of the films cannot do harm to the participants. He must plan for protection of the participants' privacy during the study and for protection of the confidentiality of their data. Students may raise other issues.

121 : Professor McGonagall is analyzing the data from her latest experimental research on the amount of time-spent flying and its effect on the speed of cognitive processing. Based on the following information, what conclusions may or may not be drawn by Professor McGonagall and what, if anything, can be generalized to the larger population?a. The number of participants in the study (N) = 10b. The control group mean speed of cognitive processing = 30 secondsc. The experimental groups speed of cognitive processing = 40 secondsd. The standard deviation is large.e. The probability factor = .10

Correct Answer : Professor McGonagall can conclude from the data that there is a difference in

the speed of cognitive processing between the groups. However, the professor cannot conclude that the difference in speed of cognitive processing is due to the manipulation in the amount of time spent flying. The results are not statistically significant and cannot be attributed to the change in the independent variable. The ability to generalize the findings to the larger population is limited by the small sample size, the high standard deviation, and the probability greater than 0.05.