Research Experience Planning Conducting and Reporting Research 1st edition Devlin Test Bank

SKU: 9781506325125-TEST-BANK

Test Bank: Chapter 2

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is the best approach to beginning a research study?

a. Come up with an idea before reading the literature.

b. Read the literature before coming up with a hypothesis.

c. Collect data and then fix your hypothesis to fit the data.

d. Change the data to prove your hypothesis.

Ans: A

Answer Location: Overview

Learning Objective: Why might it make sense to think of some ideas before consulting the literature?

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. IRB stands for:

a. Internal Revenue Bureau

b. Institutional Review Board

c. Individual Research Billing

d. Indiana Reliance Broadcasting

Ans: B

Answer Location: Common Student Research Themes

Learning Objective: Why do reviewers need ethical standards?

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Which of the following is NOT a task of the IRB?

a. evaluate the risks of a particular research study

b. evaluate the benefits of a particular research study

c. evaluate the quality of a research design

d. evaluate the ethical issues inherent in a research project

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Ans: B

Answer Location: Common Student Research Themes

Learning Objective: Why do reviewers need ethical standards?

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Conducting a study because you just want to know the answer to a question is which of the following?

a. correlational research

b. applied research

c. experimental research

d. basic research

Ans: D

Answer Location: Common Student Research Themes

Learning Objective: Sources of ideas.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Where should a student NOT find research ideas?

a. relationships with parents

b. courses

c. relationships with peers

d. other students' papers

Ans: D

Answer Location: Ideas: Academia and Media

Learning Objective: What advantages are there to using their own personal experience to develop research ideas?

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

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6. In conducting research, it is important to use the correct search terms, or _____.

a. subject terms

b. keywords

c. topic searches

d. consortium holdings

Ans: B

Answer Location: Library holdings

Learning Objective: What is a keyword?

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Which of the following is a Library of Congress classification that corresponds to much of psychology research?

a. AC

b. BF

c. IJ

d. LM

Ans: B

Answer Location: Psychology and Other Social Sciences

Learning Objective: What is the Library of Congress classification system?

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. In a research article, where will the authors give the keywords relevant to their study?

a. at the end of the Abstract

b. at the end of the Introduction

c. at the end of the Methods section

d. at the end of the Results section

Ans: A

Answer Location: Keywords: The “Key” to Success

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Learning Objective: Explain what information you should keep track of in each of the following sections.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. What is the purpose of keywords?

a. to summarize the research

b. to help the reader understand the statistics presented in the article

c. to help the reader find relevant sources

d. to link the search terms you use in a database to articles that use those keywords

Ans: D

Answer Location: Keywords: The "Key" to Success

Learning Objective: What is a keyword?

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: easy

10. What is the name of the most heavily used database in the social and behavioral sciences?

a. ERIC

b. Social Sciences Citation Index

c. PsycINFO

d. APA

Ans: C

Answer Location: PsycINFO

Learning Objective: What is the difference in journal coverage between PsycINFO and PsycARTICLES?

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. Which of the following terms has been truncated?

a. parent

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b. parents

c. parental

d. parenting

Ans: A

Answer Location: Other Techniques in Searching: Truncation and Times Cited

Learning Objective: Explain how you would obtain a book that your library does not own.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Which of the following is acceptable tool for finding scholarly work?

a. WikiLeaks

b. Wikipedia

c. Google

d. Google Scholar

Ans: D

Answer Location: Other Databases and Indexes in the Social Sciences

Learning Objective: When we talk about the publication practices of a journal, what do we mean?

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. What is the term for sources that have undergone evaluation by experts in a field before publication?

a. primary sources

b. secondary sources

c. peer-reviewed sources

d. quality assurance

Ans: C

Answer Location: The Web and Peer Review

Learning Objective: When we talk about the publication practices of a journal, what do we mean?

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Batson conducted a study in which he and his colleagues looked at all of the articles published on the empathy-altruism hypothesis, combined their data, and came to a conclusion. What kind of article results from such research?

a. primary source

b. secondary source

c. review article

d. meta-analysis

Ans: D

Answer Location: Meta-analysis: Their Special Value

Learning Objective: When we talk about the publication practices of a journal, what do we mean?

Cognitive Domain: Application

Difficulty Level: Medium

15. Which of the following tests the idea that there is no difference between sampled populations?

a. alternate hypothesis

b. null hypothesis

c. significant hypothesis

d. effect size

Ans: B

Answer Location: Significance Levels

Learning Objective: State the null hypothesis in your own words.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

1. The Times Cited feature in PsycInfo lets you know what other published research has cited the particular article you selected.

Ans: T

Answer Location: Other Techniques in Searching: Truncation and Times Cited

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Learning Objective: Explain how you would obtain an article that is not available as Full-text downloadable.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. An alpha level of 0.05 is accepted by most scientists as an acceptable risk of being wrong.

Ans: T

Answer Location: Significance levels

Learning Objective: State the null hypothesis in your own words.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. A 95% significance level tells you that the population mean falls within a certain range of values 95 out of a 100 times.

Ans: F

Answer Location: Significance levels

Learning Objective: State the null hypothesis in your own words.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. A reviewer can ethically review the work of a friend.

Ans: F

Answer Location: Reviewer Selection

Learning Objective: Why do reviewers need ethical standards?

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The file drawer phenomenon leads to the concern that experts in a field assume that everyone agrees something is true when that is not necessarily so.

Ans: F

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Answer Location: File Drawer Phenomenon

Learning Objective: What is the file drawer phenomenon?

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. A primary source is one in which important findings that will change the field are reported.

Ans: F

Answer Location: Journal Articles vs. Book Chapters

Learning Objective: When we talk about the publication practices of a journal, what do we mean?

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Beall's List lets us know which journals are considered the most important in a field.

Ans: F

Answer Location: Open Access and Predatory Publishers

Learning Objective: What is Beall's List?

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. PsycArticles contains more citations than PsycInfo.

Ans: F

Answer Location: PsycINFO vs. PsycArticles

Learning Objective: What is the difference in journal coverage between PsycINFO and PsycARTICLES?

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. The Introduction of a paper contains summaries of past research studies on the topic.

Ans: T

Answer Location: The Introduction

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Learning Objective: Explain what information you should keep track of in each of the following sections: Introduction, Method, Results, and Discussion.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Treeing forward will find more recent articles than treeing backward.

Ans: T

Answer Location: The Introduction

Learning Objective: Explain how you would obtain an article that is not available as Full-text downloadable.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. If you ask your mother to ask her friends to fill out your survey, you are using a random sample.

Ans: F

Answer Location: Participants

Learning Objective: What to note in the Introduction, Method, Results, and Discussion.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

12. The Methods section gives the hypotheses at the end of the section.

Ans: F

Answer Location: The Method section

Learning Objective: Explain what information you should keep track of in each of the following sections: Introduction, Method, Results, and Discussion.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Third variables consist of extra dependent variables that allow the researcher to see the detailed effects of the independent variable.

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Ans: F

Answer Location: Reasonable Questions and the Problem of Third Variables: Closing the Research Gap

Learning Objective: Explain what a third variable is and why it makes sense to narrow the research gap.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

14. The ability to generalize our results beyond the scope of a particular study is called external validity.

Ans: T

Answer Location: Reasonable Questions and the Problem of Third Variables: Closing the Research Gap

Learning Objective: How Journals Differ in Quality.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Scoring high on an introversion scale is an example of a demographic variable.

Ans: F

Answer Location: Reasonable Questions and the Problem of Third Variables: Closing the Research Gap

Learning Objective: What role do demographic variables play in narrowing the research gap?

Cognitive Domain: Application

Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

1. Where might you find research ideas? Give two advantages for doing so from your own experience and two disadvantages. Explain.

Ans: Research ideas can literally be found anywhere. A major source of ideas is from our own lives; another source of ideas is from the literature—and other people's lives. Two advantages of coming up with a research idea from my own idea is "study what you know" and the idea that I might know more about some topics than people older than me or people who have not had my experiences. The first is an advantage because I will be more comfortable studying something I

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already know about and I will not be as affected or restricted by what is already in the literature—the theory will not dictate my observations so much. The second is an advantage because I may bring something new to the literature that my professors and published authors do not already know. They might not have written any articles on the topic, or at least on my viewpoint about the topic, and I can advance the literature. This is true for new ideas like how Snapchat affects relationships since older teachers might have already been married before Snapchat came into existence, and they have not had experience with the constant stimulation that comes with needing to message someone back all the time that you just met.

Answer Location: Ideas: The Student Sphere of Activity

Learning Objective: What advantages are there in using your own personal experience to develop research ideas?

Cognitive Domain: Synthesis

Difficulty Level: Hard

2. Identify two possible sources of information—one credible and the other not. Explain why one is credible and the other is not. Be sure to give examples for each.

Ans: For a source to be credible, the material has to have gone through peer review and not involve payment for publication. The source should reject a sizable percentage of materials submitted to it, and the authors should have a certain level of credentials. Two possible sources of information are a scholarly journal such as *The Journal of Applied Psychology* and a web page. *The Journal of Applied Psychology* is credible because the editor first checks submissions to make sure they fit the journal's mission and then sends them to people who are experts in the field for review. The journal has reviewer criteria such as the reviewers have to have expertise in the field, a certain degree of separation from the author, and the journal has a 91% rejection rate. A web page can be created by anyone. That person may have credentials or may not. Even if the author has significant credentials, he or she could just be expressing an opinion without any real evidence to back it up. The reader has to make decisions on the quality of the work and most people just accept what they read on face value. That is dangerous.

Answer Location: How Journals Differ: Issues Related to Quality

Learning Objective: When we talk about the publication practices of a journal, what do we mean?

Cognitive Domain: Synthesis

Difficulty Level: Hard

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3. How might you obtain a source on a particular research topic? Give three means of doing so: one for an article that is downloadable, one for an article that is not readily downloadable, and one for a book.

Ans: To find a source, you first need keywords. I would come up with ideas of different terms on my topic from my notes or a textbook. Then, I would check the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms and write down several key words. I would also check encyclopedias and handbooks for general information on the topic. Then, I would be ready to find an article. Since PsycINFO has the most citations of all the databases for behavioral and social sciences, I would go there first. If my topic intersects with another field like education, I might go to that database as well (ERIC). Many citations in PsycINFO have links to downloadable articles so that it accomplishes the first task. If a citation does not have a link in PsycINFO, I might check PsycArticles which only has downloadable articles. If the article is not available there, I would try Google, and if that does not work, I would go to the library and consult my local information services expert, aka the librarian. That should accomplish the second task. For a book, I would look at my library's online catalog. If our library does not have the book, I would go through interlibrary loan. I could also consult WorldCat, a worldwide database for books. So, that should accomplish the third task, if I have given myself enough time to do my research rather than wait until the last minute. But, hey, I am a student so that might not happen.

Answer Location: Physically Obtaining an Article: A Closer Look at Databases

Learning Objective: Explain how you would obtain an article that is not available as Full-text downloadable.

Cognitive Domain: Synthesis

Difficulty Level: Hard

4. Identify the five main sections of a research a paper. Describe, briefly, what goes into each section. Explain why it is not sufficient to read the abstract.

Ans: A research paper has five main sections: the Abstract, the Introduction (even though the word does not appear), the Method, the Results, and the Discussion. The abstract is a 150–250 word summary of the paper and should not be seen as equivalent to the paper. It is only a summary and may be missing the very information that would help a reader with her topic. The Introduction of a paper introduces the topic, summarizes relevant past research (which is really helpful with finding sources), and gives the hypotheses. The Method section contains the subsections of the participants, Materials and Apparatus (the apparatus may not be there if you do not have equipment), and the procedure. Basically, the Method section lets the reader know what the researcher did with whom in the study. The Results section contains the statistical results, the numbers. The Discussion describes the results in words and ties the results back to past research. The Discussion also discusses any problems or limitations with the research and ideas for future

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research. Finally, there is a conclusion. So, with all of this information in the rest of the paper, the reader cannot rely only on the Abstract to truly get a grasp of what an article contains.

Answer Location: What to Do With Your Articles (Read More Than the abstract!)

Learning Objective: Explain what information you should keep track of in each of the following sections: Introduction, Method, Results, and Discussion.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Explain what a third variable is, in general terms. Then consider third variables that might affect a study assessing the hypothesis, "Blondes have more fun." Explain how you might narrow the research gap in this case.

Ans: Third variables are variables that get in the way of testing your hypothesis. They are variables that the researcher failed to measure that account for the relationship between the variables of interest—the independent and the dependent variables. The wider the research gap—the distance between those two variables—the greater the possibility of more third variables. In the case of "Blondes have more fun," there are many other variables that could explain the relationship (if there is any) between hair color and fun. First, to really have a hypothesis, we would need to define fun. Fun can mean many things, but let us define fun as the obvious . . . .more dates, let us say, in a month. Then, there are the variables of natural versus artificial hair color, age, gender, other areas of attractiveness, and more. To narrow the research gap, we want to rule out the steps between hair color and fun as much as possible. For example, make sure that we are only looking at one person who wears a really good wig for both blonde and black hair (let us say she has naturally brown hair) and that will rule out any problems with natural vs. artificial, age (she is the same age both times), gender (she is a she in this case, another study could look at males), and she will have the same level of attractiveness in all cases. Then, we could have the lady in question go on a dating site for a period of 30 days and see how many likes she gets to rule out different levels of exposure. While we are limiting the number of variables involved, we are not limiting external validity because this is a real-world situation.

Answer Location: Reasonable Questions and the Problem of Third Variables: Closing the Research Gap

Learning Objective: Explain what a third variable is and why it makes sense to narrow the research gap.

Cognitive Domain: Synthesis

Difficulty Level: Hard

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