Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences 4th edition Privitera Test Bank

SKU: 9781544362816-TEST-BANK

Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences (4th)

ISBN 9781544362816 | Chapter: Privitera4e TestBank01 BBLearn

Total Questions: 154

Multiple Choice (92)

Q1. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

____ is a branch of mathematics used to summarize, analyze, and interpret a group of numbers or observations.

a) Science
b) Statistics ✓ correct
c) Research
d) Behavior

Q2. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The use of statistics allows researchers to ____.

a) analyze a group of numbers or observations
b) summarize a group of numbers or observations
c) interpret a group of numbers or observations
d) all of these ✓ correct

Q3. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

A researcher decides to observe how good a car salesman is by how many cars he sells a month. The researcher can use ____ to summarize, analyze, and interpret her observations.

a) politics
b) behavior
c) statistics ✓ correct
d) coercion

Q4. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

In storytelling, there are many ways to tell a story. Similarly, in statistics, ____.

a) there are many ways to evaluate the information gathered in a study ✓ correct
b) the behaviors we observe are mostly imaginary
c) we analyze only those behaviors we cannot observe
d) the analysis is only interesting if the ending is captivating

Q5. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which of the following statements is FALSE?

a) Statistics is commonly applied to evaluate scientific observations.
b) Scientists use information to answer a question or make an actionable decision.
c) Statistics is never deceiving, meaning that interpreting statistics always leads to the correct conclusion. ✓ correct
d) Scientists organize and summarize information to make information meaningful to those who read about the observations scientists made in a study.

Q6. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Statistical analysis allows researchers to ____.

a) state a research hypothesis
b) claim that an observation is scientific
c) evaluate scientific observations ✓ correct
d) study physical phenomena but not behavior

Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences 4th edition Privitera Test Bank

Q7. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

A set of scores, measurements, or observations that are typically numeric are referred to as ____.

a) datum
b) data ✓ correct
c) scores
d) raw scores

Q8. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

A single measurement or observation is referred to as (a) ____.

a) datum
b) score
c) raw score
d) all of these ✓ correct

Q9. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The research process typically begins with a(n) ____ that can only be answered or addressed by making an observation.

a) question or statement ✓ correct
b) measurement or conclusion
c) hypothesis or intuition
d) observation or occurrence

Q10. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

A researcher asks if lowering office temperatures can increase productivity. To test this question, the researcher measures productivity as the amount of time taken to complete a task (in minutes) in high and low office temperatures. The data measured in this example is ____.

a) the office temperatures
b) the amount of time taken to complete the task ✓ correct
c) the researcher
d) the task

Q11. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The two general types of statistics are ____.

a) summary and descriptive
b) descriptive and inferential ✓ correct
c) interpretive and analytical
d) simple and complex

Q12. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The use of tables, graphs, and statistics to summarize, organize, and make sense of a set of scores is an example of ____.

a) inferential statistics
b) interpretation
c) descriptive statistics ✓ correct
d) generalization

Q13. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Descriptive statistics are most often presented ____.

a) graphically
b) in tabular form
c) as summary statistics
d) all of these ✓ correct

Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences 4th edition Privitera Test Bank

Q14. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Procedures that allow researchers to infer or generalize observations made with samples to the larger population from which they were selected best describes ____.

a) inferential statistics ✓ correct
b) sample statistics
c) descriptive statistics
d) population parameters

Q15. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Descriptive statistics are procedures used to ____.

a) summarize a set of scores or observations
b) organize a set of scores or observations
c) make sense of a set of scores or observations
d) all of these ✓ correct

Q16. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

A researcher summarizes a set of data by describing the score that occurred most often. What type of statistics did the researcher use to summarize these data?

a) descriptive ✓ correct
b) inferential
c) organic
d) professional

Q17. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

A researcher records the number of votes of four candidates running for class president. Based on her presentation of the following results, what type of statistics did she use?

Candidate
Number of Votes

A
120

B
125

C
42

D
203

a) inferential statistics
b) descriptive statistics ✓ correct
c) population statistics
d) deceptive statistics

Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences 4th edition Privitera Test Bank

Q18. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which of the following describes a descriptive statistic?

a) summarize ✓ correct
b) infer
c) generalize
d) predict

Q19. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

A ____ is a set of selected individuals, items, or data from a population of interest.

a) sample statistic
b) population
c) population statistic
d) sample ✓ correct

Q20. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Suppose that a researcher is interested in a group of 10 million people who paid to see a movie in theaters. In this example, the 10 million moviegoers would be regarded as ____.

a) a sample of moviegoers who paid to see the movie in a theater
b) a population of moviegoers who paid to see the movie in a theater ✓ correct
c) an independent variable
d) a dependent variable

Q21. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

To study NCAA athletes at a local college, a researcher measures behavior in a portion of all athletes at the college. What type of statistics can the researcher use to draw conclusions about the behavior of all athletes at the college?

a) descriptive statistics
b) outcome statistics
c) inferential statistics ✓ correct
d) professional statistics

Q22. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

An instructor records the average grade on an exam in a statistics class. What type of statistics did the instructor use to summarize exam grades in the class?

a) descriptive statistics ✓ correct
b) outcome statistics
c) inferential statistics
d) professional statistics

Q23. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Researchers measure data in a ____ to learn more about individuals in the larger ____ of interest.

a) sample; population ✓ correct
b) statistic; inference
c) population; sample
d) inference; statistic

Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences 4th edition Privitera Test Bank

Q24. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Researchers rarely have access to entire populations. How do researchers resolve this limitation?

a) They do not need to resolve this; it is not a limitation at all.

b) They record data from an entire population of people to make inferences concerning characteristics in a sample.

c) They record data from as many persons in a population as possible to draw conclusions concerning only those individuals.

d) They record data from a sample of individuals in the larger population in order to learn more about the characteristics in a population of interest. ✓ correct

Q25. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

A characteristic (usually numeric) that describes a sample is called a ____.

a) sample

b) sample statistic ✓ correct

c) population

d) population parameter

Q26. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

A characteristic (usually numeric) that describes a population is called a ____.

a) sample

b) sample statistic

c) population

d) population parameter ✓ correct

Q27. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Researchers record the time it takes to complete a memory task in a sample of 25 participants. They find that the average time it takes participants to complete the task was 43 s. The average time to complete this task is called a(n) ____.

a) population parameter

b) sample statistic ✓ correct

c) inferential statistic

d) time trial

Q28. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

A psychologist reviews her notes for all her patients and determines that on average her patients complete a prescribed therapy in 24 days. The average time to complete a prescribed therapy among all her patients is called a(n) ____.

a) population parameter ✓ correct

b) sample statistic

c) inferential statistic

d) time trial

Q29. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

A population can be ____ group of interest to a researcher.

a) any ✓ correct

b) only one

c) only a small

d) only a large

Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences 4th edition Privitera Test Bank

Q30. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

A characteristic in a population is called a ____, whereas a characteristic in a sample is called a ____.

a) population parameter; sample statistic ✓ correct
b) sample statistic; population parameter
c) sample parameter; population statistic
d) population statistic; sample parameter

Q31. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Researchers identify college students as their group of interest to test a hypothesis. They then identify a few local college students and select a small group of local college students to be observed. In this example, the sample is ____.

a) not clearly identified
b) all college students
c) the researchers
d) the small group of college students to be observed ✓ correct

Q32. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

A therapist observes that spouses are more likely to forgive their partners for lying to them if they find out the truth from their spouses and not from a third party. In this example, the dependent variable is ____.

a) the number of partners
b) the spouse
c) lying
d) forgiveness ✓ correct

Q33. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

A professor randomly assigns a sample of students to take an exam either in a classroom with or without calming background music, and records their grades on the exam. In this example, the independent variable is ____.

a) their grades on the exam
b) whether or not there was music playing ✓ correct
c) the exam itself
d) whether or not the students were included in the sample

Q34. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which of the following is an example of random assignment?

a) Participants are chosen based on how well they did on a self-assessment.
b) Participants are chose by asking them which group they would like to be in.
c) Participants are chosen by choosing their names at random from a spreadsheet. ✓ correct
d) Participants are chosen based on when they arrived for the study.

Q35. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

A(n) ____ is the variable in an experiment that is manipulated between conditions being observed in an experiment.

a) independent variable ✓ correct
b) quasi-independent variable
c) dependent variable
d) control group

Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences 4th edition Privitera Test Bank

Q36. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

A(n) ____ is the variable that is believed to change in the presence of the independent variable.

a) independent variable
b) quasi-independent variable
c) dependent variable ✓ correct
d) control group

Q37. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which of the following best describes an independent variable?

a) the sample variable
b) the measured behavior
c) the manipulated variable ✓ correct
d) the population variable

Q38. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which of the following best describes a dependent variable?

a) the sample variable
b) the measured behavior ✓ correct
c) the manipulated variable
d) the population variable

Q39. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Three research methods commonly used in the behavioral sciences are ____.

a) experimental, continental, and correlation
b) experimental, variable, and correlational
c) experimental, operational, and quasi-correlational
d) experimental, quasi-experimental, and correlational ✓ correct

Q40. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The use of methods and procedures to make observations in which the researcher fully controls the conditions and experiences of participants to isolate cause-and-effect relationships between variables is referred to as a(n) ____.

a) research method
b) correlation
c) experiment ✓ correct
d) quasi-experiment

Q41. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Three key elements of control that allow researchers to draw cause-and-effect conclusions are ____.

a) randomization, manipulation, and variation
b) assignment, manipulation, and comparison/control
c) randomization, manipulation, and comparison/control ✓ correct
d) randomization, condition, and comparison/control

Q42. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

To meet the requirements of randomization, researchers must use ____.

a) manipulation
b) random assignment ✓ correct
c) sampling
d) coercion

Q43. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

By using random assignment and manipulation of variables, researchers are more likely to attribute any differences observed between groups to ____ rather than ____.

a) the dependent variable; the independent variable
b) the independent variable; the dependent variable
c) participant characteristics; the manipulation
d) the manipulation; participant characteristics ✓ correct

Q44. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

A description of some observable event in terms of the specific process or manner by which it was observed is known as a(n) ____.

a) dependent variable
b) operational definition ✓ correct
c) independent variable
d) control group

Q45. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

A researcher wants to examine the emotion “love” between couples. What is one way the researcher could operationally define this emotion?

a) the amount of time a couple spends holding hands ✓ correct
b) the feelings of devotion a couple has for each other
c) romantic feelings recorded in a journal
d) couples’ description on the definition of love

Q46. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

A researcher tests whether the dosage level of a drug (low, high) causes significant differences in alertness. To test this, the researcher randomly assigns rat subjects to receive a low dose or a high dose of the drug and records alertness in both groups. The type of method described is ____.

a) experimental ✓ correct
b) quasi-experimental
c) correlation
d) operational

Q47. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The research method used to demonstrate that one variable causes changes in a dependent variable is called the ____.

a) experimental method ✓ correct
b) quasi-experimental method
c) correlational method
d) empirical method

Q48. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which type of research design is used to determine the cause of an effect that help to explain why a behavior or phenomena occurs?

a) correlational
b) experimental ✓ correct
c) quasi-experimental
d) all of these

Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences 4th edition Privitera Test Bank

Q49. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

A factor is a term used to describe any type of variable--both ____ and ____.

a) dependent; quasi-independent
b) dependent; independent
c) independent; quasi-independent ✓ correct
d) independent; levels of the independent variable

Q50. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Suppose a researcher wants to examine the relationship between depression and daily caloric intake. What research method should the researcher use?

a) experimental method
b) correlational method ✓ correct
c) quasi-experimental method
d) all of these

Q51. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

A researcher records the number of hours spent studying among students living on-campus and off-campus at a local college. In this study, location (on-campus, off-campus) is the ____, and hours spent studying is the ____.

a) independent variable; dependent variable
b) quasi-independent variable; dependent variable ✓ correct
c) dependent variable; independent variable
d) dependent variable; quasi-independent variable

Q52. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

In a quasi-experiment, the conditions and experiences of participants lack some control because the study ____.

a) lacks random assignment
b) includes a preexisting variable
c) does not include a comparison/control group
d) all of these can be the reason a study is a quasi-experiment ✓ correct

Q53. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

By using the ____ method, researchers can examine the extent to which two variables change in a related pattern.

a) experimental
b) correlational ✓ correct
c) quasi-experimental
d) empirical

Q54. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

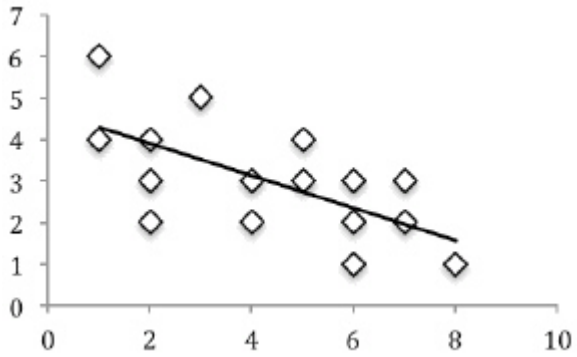
Which of the following distinguishes between a correlational and an experimental method?

a) The correlational method, but not the experimental method, demonstrates cause of an effect between variables
b) The experimental method, but not the correlation method, demonstrates the extent to which two variables are related
c) The experimental method, but not the correlational method, demonstrates cause of an effect observed between variables ✓ correct
d) The experimental method and the correlational method are used to determine the extent to which a dependent variable is manipulated by the researcher.

Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences 4th edition Privitera Test Bank

Q55. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Based on the following graphical summary display, what research design was used to record and analyze these data?



a) correlational ✓ correct

b) experimental

c) quasi-experimental

d) empirical

Q56. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

_____ refer(s) to rules identifying how the properties of numbers can change with different uses.

a) Measurability

b) Operational definition

c) Scales of measurement ✓ correct

d) Coding

Q57. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Identify the four scales of measurement in order from least informative to most informative.

a) ordinal, nominal, interval, and ratio

b) nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio ✓ correct

c) nominal, ordinal, ratio, and interval

d) ordinal, nominal, ratio, and interval

Q58. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which scale of measurement identifies something or someone, and provides no additional information?

a) nominal ✓ correct

b) ordinal

c) interval

d) ratio

Q59. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which scale of measurement is one that conveys only that some value is greater or less than another value?

a) nominal

b) ordinal ✓ correct

c) interval

d) ratio

Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences 4th edition Privitera Test Bank

Q60. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which of the following is an example of an ordinal scale measurement?

a) class ranking ✓ correct
b) zip codes
c) rating scales
d) height

Q61. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which of the following is an example of a nominal scale of measurement?

a) finishing place in a competition
b) telephone number ✓ correct
c) body weight
d) temperature

Q62. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which scale of measurement has equidistant scales but no true zero?

a) nominal
b) ordinal
c) interval ✓ correct
d) ratio

Q63. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which scale of measurement has a true zero and is distributed in equal units?

a) nominal
b) ordinal
c) interval
d) ratio ✓ correct

Q64. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

A(n) ____ is when the value 0 truly represents nothing or the absence of the phenomena being measured on a scales of measurement.

a) equidistant scale
b) scale
c) true zero ✓ correct
d) estimate

Q65. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which of the following scale of measurement is the most informative in terms of interpreting outcomes observed?

a) nominal
b) ordinal
c) interval
d) ratio ✓ correct

Q66. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

To study motivation, an animal researcher records the number of times a rat presses a lever located at the right, center, and left of a cage for a food reward. What scale of measurement is the location of the lever?

a) nominal ✓ correct
b) ordinal
c) interval
d) ratio

Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences 4th edition Privitera Test Bank

Q67. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

An education counselor records the number of high school graduates accepted to community colleges and 4-year colleges. What scale of measurement is the type of college?

a) nominal ✓ correct
b) ordinal
c) interval
d) ratio

Q68. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

A consultant ranks the five most productive sales teams for a local business. What scale of measurement are the rankings?

a) nominal
b) ordinal ✓ correct
c) interval
d) ratio

Q69. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

A movie critic rates a movie on a scale from one (lowest) to four (highest) stars. What scale of measurement are the ratings?

a) nominal
b) ordinal ✓ correct
c) interval
d) ratio

Q70. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Interval scales of measurement ____.

a) have equidistant scales ✓ correct
b) have a true zero
c) have equidistant scales and a true zero
d) have neither equidistant scales nor a true zero

Q71. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Each of the following is an interval scale measurement,*EXCEPT* ____.

a) duration of sleep (in hours) ✓ correct
b) scores on an SAT (scholastic assessment test)
c) latitude and longitude of birth for those diagnosed with schizophrenia
d) body temperature (in degrees Fahrenheit) changes during exercise

Q72. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

A researcher measures the body temperature (in degrees Fahrenheit) of participants immediately before and immediately after sleep. Which scale of measurement is body temperature?

a) nominal
b) ordinal
c) interval ✓ correct
d) ratio

Q73. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which of the following measures of anxiety is an example of a ratio scale measurement?

a) a rating of anxiety from most anxious to least anxious
b) the exact dictionary definition for anxiety
c) the type of anxiety reported (panic, social, and generalized)
d) a participant's heart rate while in an anxiety-provoking setting ✓ correct

Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences 4th edition Privitera Test Bank