

Exam

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

- 1) Which of the following is NOT an attitude associated with scientific thinking? 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) intolerance  
B) curiosity  
C) open-mindedness  
D) skepticism
- 2) Which of the following best represents a good scientific attitude? 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
Science:  
A) always provides firm conclusions.  
B) can solve world problems.  
C) is more valuable when people have a healthy skepticism.  
D) is a collection of facts.
- 3) The first step in the scientific process is to: 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) create a prediction.  
B) create a hypothesis.  
C) form a question about something interesting.  
D) test a hypothesis.
- 4) Which of the following is the first step in the scientific process? 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Hypothesis  
B) A curious observer asks "why?" an event occurred.  
C) Theory  
D) Data analysis
- 5) If John Darley and Bibb Latané were to make the statement, "If an emergency occurs, then, the greater the number of bystanders, the less likely any one bystander will be to intervene," it would be considered an example of a(n): 5) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) theory.  
B) correlation.  
C) hypothesis.  
D) initial research question.
- 6) Freud developed a psychodynamic perspective to explain human behaviour. This perspective is an example of a(n) 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Hypothesis.  
B) Dependent variable.  
C) Independent variable.  
D) Theory.
- 7) A hypothesis is best considered as a(n): 7) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) set of formal statements that explain how certain events are related to one another.  
B) attempt to explain something after it has already occurred.  
C) particular type of experimenter expectancy.  
D) tentative explanation or prediction about some phenomenon.
- 8) The statement, "If patients are given Drug X, then they will be less depressed," is an example of a(n) 8) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) theory.  
B) hypothesis.

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- 1) According to the results of the study done by John Darley and Bibb Latané, if you are robbed at gunpoint while walking home from the grocery store, your best chance of receiving help from witnesses would be when: 1) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) several people getting off of a bus across the street see what is happening
  - B) it is broad daylight and the street is very crowded
  - C) one person across the street witnesses the crime
  - D) the robber wears a mask and thinks he is not recognized by the bystanders
  
- 2) What three key attitudes did John Darley and Bibb Latané display in their research on "bystander apathy"? 2) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) curiosity, skepticism, open-mindedness
  - B) rationality, curiosity, skepticism
  - C) creativity, optimism, curiosity
  - D) curiosity, optimism, open-mindedness
  
- 3) Many people doubted Sigmund Freud and his psychodynamic theory. They wanted to know what evidence Freud was basing his conclusions on and wondered if there might be a better explanation for the causes of human behaviour. These people's doubts are most similar to which key scientific attitude? 3) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) liberalism
  - B) curiosity
  - C) skepticism
  - D) creativity
  
- 4) Sitting in class one day, Ben wonders aloud to his friend James, why the multiple-choice exams seem harder than essay exams. James, whose older sister is a college professor, tells him that research shows that it is easier to trick students with multiple-choice questions so they are in fact harder. "Wow!" Ben thinks, "So that explains it." Ben would have been better off seeking another opinion, or at least asking James about the research he is talking about. If he had, Ben would be demonstrating a healthy scientific attitude of: 4) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) skepticism
  - B) open-mindedness
  - C) liberalism
  - D) creativity
  
- 5) A researcher, who is always willing to consider criticisms of his theory and to make theoretical revisions and adjustments when the evidence supports it, is demonstrating behaviour most consistent with which key scientific attitude? 5) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) skepticism
  - B) open-mindedness
  - C) rationality
  - D) curiosity
  
- 6) The first step in the scientific process is to: 6) \_\_\_\_\_

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- 1) An advantage of the case study method is that it \_\_\_\_\_, whereas a disadvantage of the case study method is that it \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) has high internal validity; is costly to run
  - B) allows an in-depth study of rare phenomenon; has poor generalizability
  - C) eliminates researcher bias; has high participant bias
  - D) can be used to determine cause-and-effect relationships; has low internal validity
  - E) None of these choices are correct.
- 2) One of the main differences between theories and hypotheses, is that
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) hypotheses tend to be broader than theories.
  - B) theories use operational definitions, whereas hypotheses do not.
  - C) theories involve testable "If-Then" statements, whereas hypotheses do not.
  - D) theories tend to be broader than hypotheses.
  - E) theories tend to be internally valid, whereas hypotheses tend to be externally valid.
- 3) Dr. Archer, who wants to study the effects of poverty on crime, selects a group of individuals, and collects information about each individual's annual income and criminal record (or lack thereof). Dr. Archer finds that income is negatively correlated with crime. On the basis of these findings we can conclude that
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) as income decreases, crime increases.
  - B) as crime decreases, income increases.
  - C) income and crime increase together.
  - D) as income decreases, crime increases AND as crime decreases, income increases.
  - E) low income causes crime.
- 4) If a researcher is conducting an experiment, the researcher will \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) alter the dependent variable and assess its effect on the independent variable
  - B) measure two or more variables without altering any of the variables AND observe behaviour in the setting where it naturally occurs
  - C) observe behaviour in the setting where it naturally occurs
  - D) alter the independent variable and assess its effect on the dependent variable
  - E) measure two or more variables without altering any of the variables



