

## Chapter 2: RESEARCH METHODS

### Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) What is one take-home message from the discussion of autism and facilitated communication?
- The scientific method is not an effective means for finding solutions for persons who live with autism and other psychological disorders.
  - Even in the face of overwhelming evidence, some people won't abandon their erroneous beliefs.
  - Autistic children want to communicate with their parents but need someone to facilitate the process.
  - Psychological research is dangerous because it allows anyone to find support for any idea or opinion.

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-1*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 46-47*

*Topic: Research Methods: Safeguards against Error*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 2) The discussion on the topic of facilitated communication demonstrated the importance of
- parsimonious theories.
  - developing falsifiable hypotheses.
  - replication of earlier research findings.
  - ruling out rival hypotheses.

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-2*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 46-47*

*Topic: Research Methods: Safeguards against Error (Introduction)*

*Skill: Factual*

- 3) The general finding that a person's ideas and cognitions can influence their movements is called
- the ideomotor effect.
  - cognitive behaviourism.
  - facilitated communication.
  - the motivation-action effect.

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-3*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 46*

*Topic: Research Methods: Safeguards against Error (Introduction)*

*Skill: Factual*

- 4) Sahar attended a workshop on how crystals have healing power, can eliminate “blood sludge”, and cure mental illness. The workshop facilitator presented clinical observations of several patients to demonstrate the effectiveness of crystals. What should Sahar keep in mind as she evaluates the information she learned in this workshop?
- In the absence of systematic research, clinical observations are not sufficient evidence for their effectiveness.
  - Clinical observations are a powerful source of evidence and demonstrate treatment effectiveness.
  - Patient’s own reports that crystals cured their cancer or depression provide empirical evidence of their effectiveness.
  - The workshop facilitator appears to be a credible source so his claims must be true.

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-4*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 47-48*

*Topic: Why We Need Research Designs*

*Skill: Applied*

- 5) What is the surgical procedure that severs fibres connecting the frontal lobes of the brain from the underlying thalamus?
- Frontalization.
  - The Moniz procedure.
  - Prefrontal lobotomy.
  - Electroconvulsive therapy.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-5*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 47-48*

*Topic: Why We Need Research Designs*

*Skill: Factual*

- 6) Once controlled research studies were conducted on the effectiveness of prefrontal lobotomies, they were discovered to be
- universally effective.
  - sometimes effective, sometimes not.

- c. virtually useless.
- d. slightly effective.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-6*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 47-48*

*Topic: Why We Need Research Designs*

*Skill: Factual*

- 7) When a psychologist is discussing a *heuristic*, he or she is referring to
- a. biased information processing strategies.
  - b. mental techniques to improve memory recall.
  - c. mental techniques to increase deliberation in our decision making.
  - d. mental decision-making strategies.

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-7*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 48-49*

*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ are a great way, in the case of real-world or social processes, to save time and effort at the expense of some accuracy.
- a. Statistics
  - b. Prototypes
  - c. Algorithms
  - d. Heuristics

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-8*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 48-49*

*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 9) Dr. Fortner is discussing cognitive psychology with his introductory psychology class and says that we act as cognitive misers when making judgments about others or making decisions. What does Dr. Fortner mean with this statement?
- a. We will use heuristics only as long as they give us the correct answer.
  - b. We value accuracy in our judgments and decisions.
  - c. We value simplicity in understanding our social world.

d. We are frequently incorrect in our judgments and decision making.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-9*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 48*

*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 10) A key idea that emerged from Kahneman and Tversky's research is that people often behave
- irrationally.
  - in an unbiased fashion.
  - rationally.
  - logically and reasonably.

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-10*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 48-50*

*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 11) In 2002, Daniel Kahneman was the first Ph.D. psychologist awarded the Nobel Prize for his role in pioneering the study of \_\_\_\_\_.
- heuristics
  - the hindsight bias
  - the confirmation bias
  - base rates

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-11*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 48*

*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled*

*Skill: Factual*

- 12) When we use the \_\_\_\_\_ heuristic, we compare a particular person and their behaviour to some model or prototype.
- attitude
  - simulation
  - availability
  - representativeness

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-12*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 48-50*

*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 13) If we know that Ashley is 25 years old, outspoken on environmental and human rights issues, and presently on her way to an anti-nuclear weapons demonstration, we might come to the quick conclusion that she is also a feminist, because in many ways she shares similar interests. This mental shortcut demonstrates the
- attitude heuristic.
  - simulation heuristic.
  - availability heuristic.
  - representativeness heuristic.

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-13*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 48-50*

*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled*

*Skill: Applied*

- 14) Judith is a third year undergraduate student, who lists her interests as computer, gaming, programming, and helping others. Based on this description, you might assume that Judith is more likely to be a computer science major than a psychology major. Your judgment is likely based on the \_\_\_\_\_ heuristic, but might be wrong due to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- availability; base rate fallacy
  - representative; overconfidence bias
  - availability; overconfidence bias
  - representative; base rate fallacy

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-14*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 48-50*

*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled?*

*Skill: Applied*

- 15) One reason that we are susceptible to the representativeness heuristic is that we
- mistake confidence for certainty.

- b. are fooled by information that comes to our mind most easily.
- c. fail to consider how probable an outcome is within the general population.
- d. overestimate our cognitive abilities and processes.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-15*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 48-50*

*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 16) If we know that Ashley (a 25-year-old outspoken nuclear-weapons protester) is a feminist, we are likely to also guess she is a lawyer rather than a bank teller. However this ignores \_\_\_\_\_ because there are many more female bank tellers in the population.
- a. prior personal information
  - b. personality factors
  - c. the base rates
  - d. Ashley's relative education

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-16*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 48-50*

*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled*

*Skill: Applied*

- 17) By ignoring base-rate information, the representative heuristic suggests that we prefer
- a. inferential information over statistical information.
  - b. descriptive information over inferential information.
  - c. descriptive information over statistical information.
  - d. statistical information over descriptive information.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-17*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 48-50*

*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 18) If you polled some friends about the number of murders in Edmonton and other friends about the number of murders in the province of Alberta, you'd likely find that

the average number of murders estimated for Edmonton is more than for the entire province. This impossible finding is best explained by the

- representativeness heuristic.
- availability heuristic.
- hindsight bias.
- confirmation bias.

Answer: b

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-18

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 48-50

Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled

Skill: Applied

- 19) People are more likely to fear AIDS than heart disease, even though heart disease is far more common. This example is created because of the
- representativeness heuristic.
  - availability heuristic.
  - hindsight bias.
  - confirmation bias.

Answer: b

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-19

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 48-50

Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled

Skill: Applied

- 20) People are more likely to fear motor vehicle accidents than digestive cancer, even though digestive cancer is almost twice as common. This error is produced because of the
- representativeness heuristic.
  - availability heuristic.
  - hindsight bias.
  - confirmation bias.

Answer: b

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-20

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 49-50

Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled

Skill: Applied

- 21) If a person makes a judgment based on how easy it is for an instance to come to mind, he or she may fall victim to the
- belief perseverance effect.
  - representativeness heuristic.
  - hindsight bias.
  - availability heuristic.

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-21*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 49-50*

*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled*

*Skill: Factual*

- 22) Amanda asks a group of research participants to estimate the number of deaths each year due to homicide and diabetes. She finds that higher numbers report homicide, because they are more vivid examples, though over twice as many die from complications related to diabetes. This is one example of the dangers of the \_\_\_\_\_ in our judgments and decision making
- representativeness heuristic
  - hindsight bias
  - availability heuristic
  - confirmation bias

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-22*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 48-50*

*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled*

*Skill: Applied*

- 23) The \_\_\_\_\_ bias refers to our tendency to overestimate our ability to predict known outcomes, whereas the \_\_\_\_\_ bias reflects the overestimation of our ability to make correct predictions.
- hindsight; representative
  - hindsight; overconfidence
  - overconfidence; representative
  - overconfidence; hindsight

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-23*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 48-51*



*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled?/Cognitive Biases*  
*Skill: Factual*

- 24) The tendency to overestimate how well we could have successfully forecast known outcomes is called the
- confirmation bias.
  - hindsight bias.
  - representativeness heuristic.
  - availability heuristic.

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-24*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 50-51*

*Topic: Cognitive Biases*

*Skill: Factual*

- 25) Following Stephen Harper's defeat of the NDP candidate Jack Layton, many people looked back over the NDP campaign and claimed they knew all along that Layton would lose. This example illustrates the
- confirmation bias.
  - hindsight bias.
  - representativeness heuristic.
  - availability heuristic.

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-25*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 50-51*

*Topic: Cognitive Biases*

*Skill: Applied*

- 26) Days following the championship football game, many "arm-chair quarterbacks" explain how they knew all along that the losing team would not be victorious. This example illustrates
- confirmation bias.
  - hindsight bias.
  - the representativeness heuristic.
  - the availability heuristic.

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-26*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 50-51*  
*Topic: Cognitive Biases*  
*Skill: Applied*

- 27) The tendency to overestimate our ability to make correct predictions is called
- confirmation bias.
  - hindsight bias.
  - the representativeness heuristic.
  - overconfidence.

Answer: d  
*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-27*  
*Diff: 2*  
*Type: MC*  
*Page Ref: 50-51*  
*Topic: Cognitive Biases*  
*Skill: Factual*

- 28) When Lonnie and Burt were married, their friends were unsure of whether the marriage would last or end in divorce. However, after the two divorced, many of their friends commented to each other about how certain they had been that things would not work out from the beginning. This is an example of the
- confirmation bias.
  - hindsight bias.
  - representativeness heuristic.
  - availability heuristic.

Answer: b  
*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-28*  
*Diff: 2*  
*Type: MC*  
*Page Ref: 50-51*  
*Topic: Cognitive Biases*  
*Skill: Applied*

- 29) Jerome was uncertain of the correctness of his answers to many of the questions on his General Psychology exam. After seeing his score, an A, he subsequently told his friends about how he knew he aced the exam. This demonstrates the influence of \_\_\_\_\_ on our judgments.
- the hindsight bias
  - belief perseverance
  - confirmation bias
  - the availability heuristic

Answer: a  
*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-29*

*Diff: 2*  
*Type: MC*  
*Page Ref: 50-51*  
*Topic: Cognitive Biases*  
*Skill: Applied*

- 30) People's tendency to be more certain about the correctness of their beliefs than their actual level of accuracy in their beliefs is what psychologists call
- the representativeness heuristic.
  - the confirmation bias.
  - the availability heuristic.
  - overconfidence.

Answer: d  
*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-30*  
*Diff: 2*  
*Type: MC*  
*Page Ref: 50-51*  
*Topic: Cognitive Biases*  
*Skill: Conceptual*

- 31) Each year, psychics make predictions about events they believe will occur, though few of these events ever do. Psychics are quite certain of their claims despite their frequent, later inaccuracy. This finding would be consistent with the psychological phenomenon known as
- the hindsight bias.
  - the availability heuristic.
  - the confirmation bias.
  - the overconfidence effect.

Answer: d  
*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-31*  
*Diff: 3*  
*Type: MC*  
*Page Ref: 50-51*  
*Topic: Cognitive Biases*  
*Skill: Conceptual*

- 32) An important danger of the heuristics and cognitive biases discussed in Chapter 2 is that they lead us
- to become anxious or depressed about our place in the world.
  - to doubt our intuition and gut feelings in important real-life circumstances.
  - to believe in observations about our world that are not true.
  - to underestimate our general levels of cognitive abilities and skills.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-32*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 48-51*

*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled & Cognitive Biases*

*Skill: Factual*

- 33) When a researcher tests his or her hypothesis, he or she is often hoping to gather information that is consistent with a particular theory. What, more specifically, allows a researcher to say that he or she has “proven” a theory?
- A researcher is never able to say that he or she has “proven” a theory.
  - Anytime a hypothesis confirms one theory and simultaneously disconfirms at least one other theory, a theory has been “proven.”
  - Anytime a hypothesis is confirmed, a theory is automatically “proven.”
  - Anytime a hypothesis confirms one theory and simultaneously disconfirms all other known theories, a theory has been “proven.”

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-33*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 51-52*

*Topic: The Scientific Method: Toolbox of Skills*

*Skill: Factual*

- 34) Which of the following statements regarding the scientific method is correct?
- There is no single scientific method.
  - There is a single scientific method.
  - There are two scientific methods: one for hard/natural sciences, and one for soft/social sciences.
  - There are multiple scientific methods.

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-34*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 51-52*

*Topic: The Scientific Method: Toolbox of Skills*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 35) Which research design provides existence proofs?
- Correlational design
  - Experimental design
  - Case study design
  - Naturalistic observation design

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-35*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 52*

*Topic: The Scientific Method: Toolbox of Skills*

*Skill: Factual*

- 36) Suppose you seat yourself in a cafeteria to count up which checkout line will students prefer: the one staffed by a visible minority or the other line. This is an example of which research design?
- Correlational design
  - Experimental design
  - Case study design
  - Naturalistic observation design

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-36*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 52-53*

*Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "in the Wild"*

*Skill: Applied*

- 37) A group of student researchers divide up the different times and buildings on their campus to attempt to determine when people will hold a door open for another person. These student researchers are most likely to use which research method design when conducting their study?
- Correlational design
  - Experimental design
  - Case study design
  - Naturalistic observation design

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-37*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 52-53*

*Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "in the Wild"*

*Skill: Applied*

- 38) If you sat in a public place, and assessed the relative attractiveness of the couples who walk by to see if their attraction levels matched or differed, this would illustrate which research design?
- Correlational design
  - Experimental design

- c. Case study design
- d. Naturalistic observation design

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-38*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 52-53*

*Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "in the Wild"*

*Skill: Applied*

- 39) The extent to which we can generalize findings to real-world settings is called
- a. face validity.
  - b. construct validity.
  - c. external validity.
  - d. internal validity.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-39*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 54-56*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Factual*

- 40) This research design examines one person or a small number of people in depth, often over an extended time period.
- a. Case study
  - b. Correlation
  - c. Experiment
  - d. Naturalistic observation

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-40*

*Diff:*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 53-54*

*Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting to Know You*

*Skill: Factual*

- 41) The extent to which we can draw cause-and-effect inferences from a study is called
- a. face validity
  - b. construct validity
  - c. external validity
  - d. internal validity

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-41*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 54-56*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Factual*

- 42) Shannon is interested in studying the vocalizations that a rare breed of squirrels makes when predators are nearby. She tags a small group of these squirrels and records the sounds that they make. What type of research method is Shannon using?
- Naturalistic observation
  - Case study
  - Correlation
  - Experiment

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-42*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 52-53*

*Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In The Wild"*

*Skill: Applied*

- 43) The ability of researchers to draw cause-and-effect inferences from naturalistic observation studies is limited because of
- high external validity.
  - high internal validity.
  - low internal validity.
  - low external validity.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-43*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 52-53*

*Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In The Wild"*

*Skill: Factual*

- 44) A student researcher wishes to maximize the external validity of his or her research design. What research method should you recommend to him or her?
- Correlational design
  - Naturalistic observational design
  - Experimental design

## d. Case study design

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-44*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 52-53*

*Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "in the Wild"*

*Skill: Factual*

- 45) A researcher is interested in determining how frequently bullying behaviour occurs in real-life settings. This researcher would best be advised to use the
- experimental design.
  - case study design.
  - correlational design.
  - naturalistic observation design.

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-45*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 52-53*

*Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "in the Wild"*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 46) Case studies can be helpful in providing \_\_\_\_\_, or demonstrations that a given psychological phenomenon can occur.
- construct validity
  - internal validity
  - existence proofs
  - external validity

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-46*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 53-54*

*Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting to Know You*

*Skill: Factual*

- 47) This research design involves an extremely deep and detailed information gathering from a single individual over a long period of time.
- Naturalistic observation design
  - Experimental design
  - Case study design
  - Correlational design



Answer: c

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-47

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 53-54

Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting to Know You

Skill: Factual

- 48) Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget devised complex models of cognitive development in children based on studies of his grandchildren. Which design would be best suited to Piaget's goal?
- Naturalistic observation design
  - Experimental design
  - Case study design
  - Correlational design

Answer: c

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-48

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 53-54

Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting to Know You

Skill: Factual

- 49) It may be difficult to test hypotheses in the area of dissociative identity (multiple personality) disorder, because it is an especially rare disorder. Which research design would be most useful in these circumstances?
- Naturalistic observation design
  - Experimental design
  - Case study design
  - Correlational design

Answer: c

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-49

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 53-54

Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting to Know You

Skill: Conceptual

- 50) The study of rare or unusual phenomenon is most easily done through the use of the \_\_\_\_\_ design.
- case study
  - observational
  - experimental

d. correlational

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-50*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 53-54*

*Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting to Know You*

*Skill: Factual*

- 51) While valuable for studying rare phenomenon, case studies tend to be \_\_\_\_\_ in external validity and \_\_\_\_\_ in internal validity.
- low; high
  - high; low
  - low; low
  - high; high

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-51*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 53-54*

*Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting To Know You*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 52) Dr. Didus has diagnosed a patient with dissociative identity disorder (DID), a very rare type of dissociative disorder. He observes the behaviour of his patient and her alter personalities, and discovers that every time he asks her about sexual experiences, an alter that is a male takes over as the dominant personality. Based on his case study, what can Dr. Didus conclude about DID in general?
- Patients with DID cannot cope with discussing uncomfortable experiences.
  - Sexual experiences are linked with the presence of alter experiences.
  - Opposite gender personalities take over to protect the host personality when talking about sex.
  - No conclusions can be drawn about DID without systematic research on this population.

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-52*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 53-54*

*Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting To Know You*

*Skill: Applied*

- 53) It would be *least* advisable to attempt to apply the results gathered from a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ design to a larger population of interest.
- experimental design
  - observational design
  - correlational design
  - case study design

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-53*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 53-54*

*Topic: Case Study Designs: Getting to Know You*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 54) Sandra has completed an online survey about sexual experiences, and minimized the extent to which she engages in risky and/or unprotected sex. Her responses reflect what type of response set?
- Malingering
  - Base rate fallacy
  - Hindsight bias
  - Positive impression management

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-54*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 57*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Applied*

- 55) A \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a tendency to distort answers to self-report questionnaires, often in a socially desirable direction.
- placebo effect
  - halo effect
  - hindsight bias
  - response set

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-55*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 57*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Factual*

- 56) Grace claims that she has been severely traumatized by a minor accident she witnessed while at work, and is suing her employers for financial compensation. Her employers think she is not as traumatized as she claims, and ask her to see a psychologist to assess her symptoms. On psychological testing, Grace is likely to engage in \_\_\_\_\_.
- positive impression management
  - the horns effect
  - the placebo effect
  - malingering

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-56*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 57*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Applied*

- 57) If you are interested in examining the relationship between the number of class days missed and one's subsequent semester grade point average, you would be best served to use a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to study this question.
- experimental design
  - naturalistic observation design
  - case study design
  - correlational design

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-57*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 58-60*

*Topic: Correlational Designs*

*Skill: Applied*

- 58) Which of the following correlations represents the weakest degree of relation between two variables?
- Daily calcium intake and bone mass density,  $r = +.11$
  - Number of cigarettes smoked per day and incidence of lung cancer,  $r = +.39$
  - Degree of exposure to lead and IQ scores in children,  $r = -.12$
  - Hours of exposure to media violence and aggressive behaviour,  $r = +.31$

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-58*

*Diff: 1*  
*Type: MC*  
*Page Ref: 58-60*  
*Topic: Correlational Designs*  
*Skill: Conceptual*

- 59) Which of the following correlation coefficients represents the strongest degree of relation between two variables?
- a. +.43
  - b. -.47
  - c. -.25
  - d. +.19

Answer: b  
*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-59*  
*Diff: 1*  
*Type: MC*  
*Page Ref: 58-60*  
*Topic: Correlational Designs*  
*Skill: Conceptual*

- 60) Which of the following correlation coefficients represents the strongest degree of relation between two variables?
- a. +.51
  - b. -.67
  - c. -.46
  - d. +.09

Answer: b  
*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-60*  
*Diff: 1*  
*Type: MC*  
*Page Ref: 58-60*  
*Topic: Correlational Designs*  
*Skill: Conceptual*

- 61) If there is no discernible relationship between scores on students' homework assignments and their exam scores in an introductory biology class, we would say that a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ correlation exists.
- a. negative
  - b. positive
  - c. zero
  - d. inverse

Answer: c  
*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-61*

*Diff: 2*  
*Type: MC*  
*Page Ref: 58-60*  
*Topic: Correlational Designs*  
*Skill: Factual*

- 62) Suppose that researchers find no relationship between your likelihood of getting cancer and your neighbourhood's proximity to power lines. This would be an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.
- a. negative
  - b. positive
  - c. zero
  - d. inverse

*Answer: c*  
*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-62*  
*Diff: 2*  
*Type: MC*  
*Page Ref: 58-60*  
*Topic: Correlational Designs*  
*Skill: Applied*

- 63) Suppose researchers found no link between autism and immunizations. This would be an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.
- a. negative
  - b. positive
  - c. zero
  - d. inverse

*Answer: c*  
*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-63*  
*Diff: 2*  
*Type: MC*  
*Page Ref: 58-60*  
*Topic: Correlational Designs*  
*Skill: Applied*

- 64) Shoe size is \_\_\_\_\_ associated or correlated with psychology exam scores.
- a. negatively
  - b. positively
  - c. not at all
  - d. inversely

*Answer: c*  
*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-64*  
*Diff: 1*

Type: MC  
 Page Ref: 58-60  
 Topic: Correlational Designs  
 Skill: Factual

- 65) As the average daily temperature in Brandon, Manitoba, *decreases* the number of persons who are observed wearing sweaters in the workplace *increases*. This is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.
- positive
  - zero
  - negative
  - causal

Answer: c  
 Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-65  
 Diff: 2  
 Type: MC  
 Page Ref: 58-60  
 Topic: Correlational Designs  
 Skill: Applied

- 66) Sasha read about a study in the newspaper that reported a relationship between schizophrenia and crime. What type of research design is most likely to have been used in this study?
- Naturalistic observation
  - Case study design
  - Correlational design
  - Experimental design

Answer: c  
 Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-66  
 Diff: 2  
 Type: MC  
 Page Ref: 52, 58-62  
 Topic: Correlational Designs  
 Skill: Conceptual

- 67) Depression is \_\_\_\_\_ correlated with fatigue and sadness, and \_\_\_\_\_ correlated with spending a lot of time in social situations.
- negatively; positively
  - negatively; inversely
  - positively; negatively
  - positively; positively

Answer: c  
 Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-67

Diff: 3  
 Type: MC  
 Page Ref: 58-62  
 Topic: Correlational Designs  
 Skill: Conceptual

- 68) As the number of losses by the Edmonton Oiler's hockey team increase, the number of fans decrease. This is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.
- positive
  - negative
  - zero
  - causal

Answer: b  
 Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-68  
 Diff: 2  
 Type: MC  
 Page Ref: 58-62  
 Topic: Correlational Designs  
 Skill: Applied

- 69) A fictional study revealed that there is a negative correlation between exam grades and the average number of glasses of beer ( $r = -.52$ ), wine ( $r = -.63$ ), coolers ( $r = -.46$ ), or hard alcohol ( $r = -.59$ ) consumed each night. Which of these alcoholic beverages shows the strongest association with poor exam performance?
- Coolers
  - Hard alcohol
  - Beer
  - Wine

Answer: d  
 Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-69  
 Diff: 3  
 Type: MC  
 Page Ref: 58-60  
 Topic: Correlational Designs  
 Skill: Applied

- 70) A graph that can be used to represent the pattern of relationship between scores from two variables is called a
- frequency polygon.
  - histogram.
  - bar graph.
  - scatterplot.

Answer: d



*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-70*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 59*

*Topic: Correlational Designs*

*Skill: Factual*

- 71) Jaime knows that the correlation between prolonged alcohol abuse and liver damage is very strong, but argues that this relationship is unlikely to apply to him because both his grandparents and parents drank heavily throughout their life and never suffered from any liver problems. What is the problem with Jaime's reasoning?
- He is using anecdotes to refute correlational evidence.
  - He has not tested his ideas using a scientific method.
  - He is a drinker himself and suffers from the confirmation bias.
  - He believes that he is the exception because psychology is a science of exceptions.

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-71*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 58-62*

*Topic: Correlational Designs*

*Skill: Applied*

- 72) According to your text, many people believe that there are strong correlations between the full moon and strange behaviour, such as violent crime, suicides, psychiatric admissions, and births (otherwise known as the lunar lunacy effect). This is an example of
- a positive correlation.
  - a negative correlation.
  - a zero correlation.
  - an illusory correlation.

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-72*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 60-61*

*Topic: Correlational Designs*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 73) Superstitions are often based on
- case studies.
  - anecdotal evidence.
  - illusory correlations.
  - experimental data.

Answer: c

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-73

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 60-61

Topic: Correlational Designs

Skill: Factual

- 74) For many years, newspapers often mentioned the race of criminal suspects who were NOT white in articles detailing crimes. This often led people who were not obviously biased or prejudiced to conclude that more non-whites committed crimes than whites. This is one example of
- the representativeness heuristic.
  - illusory correlation.
  - the confirmation bias.
  - the hindsight bias.

Answer: b

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-74

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 60-62

Topic: Correlational Designs

Skill: Applied

- 75) There is an illusory correlation between joint pain and rainy weather. According to the *Great Fourfold Table of Life*, which of the following experiences do we pay too much attention to?
- Instances where it is raining and there is joint pain.
  - Instances where it is raining and there is no joint pain.
  - Instances where it is not raining and there is joint pain.
  - Instances where it is not raining and there is no joint pain.

Answer: a

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-75

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 60-61

Topic: Correlational Designs

Skill: Conceptual

- 76) Using the *Great Fourfold Table of Life*, we tend to fall prey to believing in illusory correlations because of both the
- representativeness heuristic and confirmation bias.
  - base rate fallacy and fallacy of positive instances.

- c. disconfirming bias and availability heuristic.
- d. availability heuristic and fallacy of positive instances.

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-76*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 60-61*

*Topic: Correlational Designs*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 77) Correlational research designs are NOT appropriate for purposes of
- a. causation.
  - b. prediction.
  - c. description.
  - d. association

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-77*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 61-62*

*Topic: Correlational Designs*

*Skill: Factual*

- 78) A news article reports a negative correlation between brain size and self-esteem, which leads some people to conclude that larger brains lead to lower self-esteem. The *main* problem with this conclusion is that
- a. the relationship between brain size and self-esteem may be due to a third variable, such as alcohol use.
  - b. causal inferences can only be made for really strong correlations.
  - c. this relationship is an illusory correlation.
  - d. the directionality of the relationship is unclear.

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-78*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 61-62*

*Topic: Correlational Designs*

*Skill: Applied*

- 79) Correlations allow researchers to make \_\_\_\_\_ about the world, whereas observational and case studies allow us to \_\_\_\_\_ phenomenon.
- a. causal inferences; predictions
  - b. predictions; describe

- c. descriptions; predict
- d. causal inferences; describe

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-79*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 52, 58-62*

*Topic: Correlational Designs*

*Skill: Factual*

- 80) Dr. Trawma wants to study whether psychotherapy, cognitive-behavioural therapy, or systematic desensitization is better at reducing his patients' anxiety due to post-traumatic stress disorder. The dependent variable in this study is
- a. post-traumatic stress disorder.
  - b. the type of therapy.
  - c. the patients' levels of anxiety.
  - d. systematic desensitization.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-80*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 62-64*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Applied*

- 81) Any difference between experimental and control groups other than the independent variable is called a \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- a. dependent
  - b. confounding
  - c. placebo
  - d. nocebo

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-81*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 62-64*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Factual*

- 82) Besides random assignment, what other component is *necessary* for a study to be considered an experiment?
- a. The presence of dependent variables
  - b. Manipulation of an independent variable

- c. Random selection of participants
- d. Cause and effect relationships

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-82*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 62-64*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Factual*

- 83) The only research design that allows one to make cause-and-effect inferences is the \_\_\_\_\_ design.
- a. naturalistic observation
  - b. case study
  - c. experimental
  - d. correlational

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-83*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 62-64*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Factual*

- 84) A key aspect of an experiment that is missing in other research designs is
- a. description of the phenomena of interest.
  - b. random assignment.
  - c. explanation of why a relationship exists.
  - d. prediction of the effects of differences in variable on another.

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-84*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 62-63*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 85) A researcher wants to see whether she can make the typical administrative assistant job more motivating at Acme, Inc. To experimentally investigate this possibility, she randomly assigns administrative assistants to one of the following conditions: doing the job as it has always been done, having a computer performance monitoring device installed, receiving feedback about their performance on a weekly basis, or being

given a say in how one's workload is structured and done. Which of the preceding conditions is an example of a *control group*?

- a. Doing the job as it has always been done
- b. Receiving feedback on a weekly basis
- c. Having a computer performance monitoring device installed
- d. Being given a say in how one's workload is structured and done

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-85*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 62-64*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Applied*

- 86) The group that receives the manipulation is called the
- a. experimental group.
  - b. dependent group.
  - c. independent group.
  - d. control group.

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-86*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 62-64*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Factual*

- 87) The variable that an experimenter assesses or measures is called the
- a. dependent variable.
  - b. independent variable.
  - c. confounding variable.
  - d. causal variable.

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-87*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 62-64*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Factual*

- 88) An administrator believes that the placement of motivational posters on the walls in classrooms of academic buildings will lead to increased grade-point averages at his school. To test his theory, he randomly assigns certain classrooms to have the posters

while others do not within one of the academic buildings. None of the remaining four buildings on campus have any posters placed in their classrooms. What is the independent variable in this study?

- a. Classroom wall hangings
- b. Gender of the student
- c. Academic college
- d. Grade-point average

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-88*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 62-64*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Applied*

89) Medical researchers want to determine if hypnosis is better at pain control than either a sugar pill (placebo) or motivating instructions. The researcher randomly assigns participants to the three groups, and determines how long they can keep their hands in a bowl of ice water. What is the manipulated variable?

- a. Hypnosis
- b. Instructions
- c. Sugar pill
- d. Pain control group

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-89*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 62-68*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Applied*

90) Suppose a researcher wants to determine if the size of the observing crowd to some emergency situation is relevant to whether the victim will receive help. The researcher randomly assigns participants to one of three groups: no other bystanders, one other bystander, or four other bystanders. When an emergency is then staged, the researcher measures how long it takes the participant to help the victim. In this study, what is the independent variable?

- a. Number of bystanders
- b. The group with four other bystanders
- c. The group with one other bystander
- d. The group with no other bystanders

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-90*

*Diff: 3*  
*Type: MC*  
*Page Ref: 62-68*  
*Topic: Experimental Designs*  
*Skill: Applied*

- 91) Suppose a researcher wants to see if those students who highlight their textbook as they read will perform better on the psychology midterm compared to those students who do not highlight. What is the dependent variable?
- Psychology midterm score
  - Highlighting of text
  - No highlighting of text
  - Grade-point average

Answer: a  
 Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-91  
 Diff: 3  
 Type: MC  
 Page Ref: 62-68  
 Topic: Experimental Designs  
 Skill: Applied

- 92) A medical doctor believes that the presence of aromatherapy will reduce the anxiety of first-time mothers-to-be during labour and will increase their reported satisfaction with their care at his hospital. He randomly assigns mothers to give birth in a room either with or without aromatherapy. What is the independent variable in this example?
- Room environment
  - Number of previous birthing experiences
  - Anxiety level during labour
  - Satisfaction with hospital care

Answer: a  
 Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-92  
 Diff: 3  
 Type: MC  
 Page Ref: 62-68  
 Topic: Experimental Designs  
 Skill: Applied

- 93) In an experiment, a researcher wants to avoid the presence of
- confounding variables.
  - dependent variables.
  - random assignment.
  - independent variables.



Answer: a  
 Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-93  
 Diff: 2  
 Type: MC  
 Page Ref: 64  
 Topic: Experimental Designs  
 Skill: Factual

- 94) Suppose children watch an adult display physical violence towards a blown-up clown doll in a room full of toys, followed by either a stern scolding or praise by another adult. The child is then left in the room of toys, and the researchers watch to see if the child models any of the aggressive behaviour. Children who witnessed the scolded adult don't act aggressively, either because they did not learn the aggressive behaviour, or they learned that aggressive behaviour is punished. What is the confounding variable?
- Modelled behaviour vs. blocked learning
  - Aggressive behaviour
  - Whether the model was praised or punished
  - Time left among the toys

Answer: a  
 Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-94  
 Diff: 3  
 Type: MC  
 Page Ref: 62-68  
 Topic: Experimental Designs  
 Skill: Applied

- 95) Suppose children watch an adult display physical violence towards a blown-up clown doll in a room full of toys, followed by either a stern scolding or praise by another adult. The child is then left in the room of toys, and the researchers watch to see if the child models any of the aggressive behaviour. Children who witnessed the scolded adult don't act aggressively, either because they did not learn the aggressive behaviour, or they learned that aggressive behaviour is punished. What is the independent variable?
- Modelled behaviour vs. blocked learning
  - Aggressive behaviour
  - Whether the model was praised or punished
  - Time left among the toys

Answer: c  
 Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-95  
 Diff: 3  
 Type: MC  
 Page Ref: 62-68  
 Topic: Experimental Designs

*Skill: Applied*

- 96) Suppose children watch an adult display physical violence towards a blown-up clown doll in a room full of toys, followed by either a stern scolding or praise by another adult. The child is then left in the room of toys, and the researchers watch to see if the child models any of the aggressive behaviour. Children who witnessed the scolded adult don't act aggressively, either because they did not learn the aggressive behaviour, or they learned that aggressive behaviour is punished. What is the dependent variable?
- Modelled behaviour vs. blocked learning
  - Aggressive behaviour
  - Whether the model was praised or punished
  - Time left among the toys.

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-96*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 62-68*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Applied*

- 97) Tanya is a therapist who sells subliminal message tapes to help people stop smoking. She designs a study where one group gets the subliminal messages on their tapes and the other group does not. She finds that both groups had about an equal success rate in quitting smoking after treatment. Which of the following explains her results?
- Nocebo effect
  - Placebo effect
  - Confounding variables
  - Experimenter expectancy effect

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-97*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 64-68*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Applied*

- 98) One difficulty in conducting medical research is that participants often assume that any treatment will be effective in alleviating their symptoms. Therefore, a researcher has to design an experiment that measures the influence of
- the nocebo effect.
  - the file drawer problem.
  - the placebo effect.
  - medical confounds.

Answer: c

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-98

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 64-68

Topic: Experimental Designs

Skill: Conceptual

- 99) The placebo and Rosenthal effects are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ in experimental research.
- dependent variables
  - independent variables
  - false variables
  - confounding variables

Answer: d

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-99

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 64-68

Topic: Experimental Designs

Skill: Conceptual

- 100) Harm resulting from the mere expectation of harm refers to the
- expectancy effect
  - hindsight effect
  - placebo effect
  - nocebo effect

Answer: d

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-100

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 64-68

Topic: Experimental Designs

Skill: Conceptual

- 101) In order to avoid the \_\_\_\_\_, experiments should be conducted in a double-blind fashion.
- Rosenthal effect
  - hindsight effect
  - placebo effect
  - nocebo effect

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-101*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 64-68*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Factual*

- 102) The \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the phenomenon in which researchers' hypotheses lead them to unintentionally bias the outcome of a study.
- nocebo effect
  - placebo effect
  - hindsight effect
  - experimenter expectancy effect

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-102*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 64-68*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Factual*

- 103) How does conducting a double-blind study attempt to remedy the experimenter expectancy effect?
- The experimenter and the participant both know what condition the participant is assigned to.
  - The experimenter does not know but the participant does know what condition the participant is assigned to.
  - The experimenter knows but the participant does not know what condition the participant is assigned to.
  - Neither the experimenter nor the participant knows what condition the participant is assigned to.

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-103*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 64-68*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Factual*

- 104) Keeping both the participants and researchers unaware of the constituent groups (experimental or control) utilizes what research technique?
- Hindsight
  - Single-blind
  - Nocebo

d. Double-blind

Answer: d

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-104

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 64-68

Topic: Experimental Designs

Skill: Factual

- 105) Why are experimenter expectancy effects so troublesome in an experimental design?
- They allow researchers to confirm hypotheses even when those hypotheses are incorrect.
  - They interfere with a researcher's ability to say that the only possible cause for the observed differences was the manipulation of the independent variable.
  - Both A and B are correct.
  - Neither A nor B is correct.

Answer: c

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-105

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 64-68

Topic: Experimental Designs

Skill: Conceptual

- 106) Samantha signs up for a psychology experiment, and is told that the study involves people's study habits by themselves or in groups. She is assigned to an individual study room, and given a packet of materials to study. She also notices that she can hear music through speakers in the room, and wonders whether the experiment is really about whether music distracts people while they are studying. She decides to try even harder to study the material she was given and ignore the music. This example best demonstrates the concept of
- the Rosenthal effect.
  - demand characteristics.
  - experimenter expectancy effects.
  - the placebo effect.

Answer: b

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-106

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 64-68

Topic: Experimental Designs

Skill: Applied

- 107) \_\_\_\_\_ represent(s) cues that participants pick up from the study that allow them to generate guesses regarding the researcher's hypothesis.
- Cueing effects
  - Participant observation
  - Unobtrusive observation
  - Demand characteristics

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-107*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 64-68*

*Topic: Experiment Designs*

*Skill: Factual*

- 108) To avoid demand characteristics, researchers frequently use \_\_\_\_\_ to keep their participants unaware of the purpose of the experiment.
- random selection
  - placebos
  - double-blind designs
  - deception

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-108*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 67-71*

*Topic: Experiment Designs*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 109) Suppose a researcher invites an individual participant to a sleep laboratory, but he refuses to fall asleep. Hours go by and the researcher cannot understand why the participant won't sleep. In the morning, a very tired participant asks if the real purpose of the study was to observe his reaction to having a rat in the bed with him. That the participant purposefully stayed awake thinking this was the nature of the study demonstrates
- demand characteristics.
  - participant observation.
  - overt observation.
  - covert observation.

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-109*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 64-68*  
*Topic: Experiment Designs*  
*Skill: Applied*

- 110) Dr. Jonas is conducting a survey on teenage abortions, and advertises for participants in local newspapers and teen magazines. He finds that 90% of teens report they don't regret their decision to have an abortion and appear to be mentally healthy following the procedure. What is the *main* overarching difficulty with the conclusions from his study?
- There was no random selection so the respondents may not represent the population.
  - Teenagers have a greater tendency to be untruthful on surveys relative to adults.
  - It was likely the teenagers were trying to make themselves appear better than they were.
  - There are no major flaws with this study.

Answer: a  
 Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-110  
 Diff: 3  
 Type: MC  
 Page Ref: 54-55, 63-64  
 Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others & Experimental Designs  
 Skill: Applied

- 111) Which of the following is correct in distinguishing between random selection and random assignment?
- Both random selection and random assignment are used to obtain a random sample of participants that is drawn from the larger population.
  - Random assignment is where every person in the population has an equal chance of being chosen to participate, and random selection is where every person in the sample has an equal chance of being selected for the experimental or control conditions.
  - Random selection concerns how we initially choose participants, whereas random assignment is how we assign chosen participants into groups.
  - Random assignment concerns how we initially choose participants, whereas random selection is how we assign chosen participants into groups.

Answer: c  
 Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-111  
 Diff: 2  
 Type: MC  
 Page Ref: 54-55, 63-64  
 Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others & Experimental Designs  
 Skill: Conceptual

- 112) The most important factor to ensure that one's results apply to other people in other settings is to use
- random sampling.
  - extremely large sample sizes.
  - extremely small sample sizes.
  - random assignment.

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-112*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 54-55, 63-64*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others & Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Factual*

- 113) The extent to which different people who conduct an interview, or make behavioural observations, agree on the characteristics they are measuring refers to
- consistency.
  - objectivity.
  - interrater validity.
  - interrater reliability.

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-113*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 54-57*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Factual*

- 114) By taking a person's temperature several times, you gain confidence that the multiple measurements of temperature are correct. Another term for "confidence" in this situation is
- reliability
  - validity
  - objectivity
  - subjectivity

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-114*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 54-57*



*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Applied*

- 115) The large difference in the percentages of women who admitted to extramarital affairs in the *Hite Report on Love* versus a Harris organization pool was most likely due to
- the use of covert versus participant observation.
  - the method of sampling used in each study.
  - demand characteristics.
  - how the questions were worded in each study.

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-115*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 55-56*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Factual*

- 116) \_\_\_\_\_ represents a procedure that ensures every person in a population has an equal chance of being chosen to participate.
- Random sampling
  - Random selection
  - Demand characteristics
  - Hawthorne sampling

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-116*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 54-57*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Factual*

- 117) Dr. Peese is conducting research concerning content differences between truthful and false allegations of trauma. She has three research assistants who help her code each allegation using content analysis procedures. In order to assure that the coding is consistent, Dr. Peese compares the scores from each of the coders to see how closely they are correlated. In this example, Dr. Peese is assessing
- test-retest reliability.
  - internal validity.
  - interrater reliability.
  - construct validity.

Answer: c

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-117

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 54-57

Topic: *Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

Skill: *Applied*

- 118) The most important characteristic for a psychological measure to have is
- reliability.
  - objectivity.
  - readability.
  - validity.

Answer: d

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-118

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 54-57

Topic: *Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

Skill: *Conceptual*

- 119) According to your text, the polygraph test (also referred to as the lie detector) is criticized because of its lack of
- test-retest reliability.
  - interrater reliability
  - placebo effects.
  - validity.

Answer: d

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-119

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 54-57

Topic: *Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

Skill: *Conceptual*

- 120) Dr. Nick Riviera measures his students' knowledge on the topic of memory by giving them three different quizzes over the course of 3 weeks (1 per week). He is hoping to show that student scores are largely the same from week to week. He is trying to establish the \_\_\_\_\_ of his quiz.
- reliability

- b. validity
- c. objectivity
- d. subjectivity

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-120*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 54-57*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Applied*

- 121) Our tendency to make ourselves look better than we actually are, either for job interviews or Facebook pages, is called
- a. positive self-image.
  - b. positive impression management.
  - c. self-report bias.
  - d. leniency effect.

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-121*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 54-57*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 122) Because respondents are not always honest in their answers, researchers may elect against using
- a. behavioural measures.
  - b. self-report measures.
  - c. observational measures.
  - d. correlational measures.

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-122*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 54-57*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 123) The major advantage of self-report measures, like surveys, is that they

- a. help establish causality.
- b. are extremely reliable and valid.
- c. are unaffected by the wording or phrasing of the questions.
- d. are easy to administer.

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-123*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 54-57*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Factual*

- 124) Our tendency to make ourselves look psychologically disturbed with the aim to achieve clear-cut personal goals, like faking a mental illness, is called
- a. negative self-image.
  - b. malingering.
  - c. self-report bias.
  - d. leniency effect.

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-124*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 54-57*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Factual*

- 125) Which of the following is not a drawback of collecting rating data?
- a. Leniency effect
  - b. Impression management
  - c. Horns effect
  - d. Halo effect

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-125*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 54-57*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Factual*

- 126) Roy has taken time off his job in a sandwich factory due to psychological reasons, and is trying to claim workers compensation to cover his expenses. He claims that he has developed post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as a result of witnessing a co-worker severely cut themselves on a meat slicer, but he really just wants a break from working and has not been traumatized. Roy is likely to engage in \_\_\_\_\_ to make himself appear like he is more psychologically disturbed than he really is.
- the halo effect
  - positive impression management
  - malingering
  - the horns effect

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-126*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 54-57*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Applied*

- 127) A key disadvantage to self-report measures is that
- they are less effective than experiments in accurately predicting peoples' behaviour.
  - respondents are not always honest in their answers.
  - observing behaviour leads to changes in behaviour.
  - demand characteristics can bias participants' answers.

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-127*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 54-57*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 128) Which of the following statements is an example of the horns effect?
- Sandra gives Nicole a good performance evaluation at work because they are friends.
  - Jason believes that overweight people also are lazy, selfish, and unmotivated.
  - Cynthia rates herself very positively on a test assessing personality characteristics.
  - Wade exaggerates his "bad boy" image on a survey of life experiences.

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-128*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 54-57*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Applied*

- 129) A group of students watch a videotape of two managers interacting with their subordinates at a customer service desk in a department store. Students see one of the managers' act in a friendly and respectful manner toward all of the employees. The other manager is less friendly but still respectful toward the employees. What concept would explain the more positive ratings on other dimensions for the friendly manager as compared to the less friendly manager?
- The Rosenthal effect
  - The horns effect
  - The halo effect
  - The leniency effect

*Answer: c*

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-129*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 54-57*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People About Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Applied*

- 130) Telling research participants what is involved in a study before asking them to participate is called
- informed consent.
  - anonymity.
  - confidentiality.
  - ethics.

*Answer: a*

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-130*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 70-71*

*Topic: Ethical Guidelines for Human Research*

*Skill: Factual*

- 131) Which ethical requirement of research was not present in the Tuskegee experiment, where nearly 400 African-American men were exposed to syphilis and denied treatment for its symptoms?
- Informed consent

- b. Anonymity
- c. Confidentiality
- d. All of the above

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-131*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 70-72*

*Topic: Tuskegee: A Shameful Moral Tale/Ethical Guidelines for Human Research*

*Skill: Factual*

- 132) What is the purpose of an institutional review board?
- a. To hinder the research process by placing unnecessary hurdles in the way of researchers.
  - b. To help protect the rights and dignity of the research participants.
  - c. To encourage the use of deception in medical and psychological research with humans.
  - d. To help protect the university from lawsuits from unhappy research participants.

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-132*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 70-71*

*Topic: Ethical Guidelines for Human Research*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 133) The use of deception is justified by ethics review boards in all of the following circumstances except when
- a. researchers could not have performed the study without deception.
  - b. the research does not involve a medical or therapeutic intervention.
  - c. participants might not agree to participate unless deception is used.
  - d. the use of deception does not negatively impact the rights of the participant.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-133*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 70-72*

*Topic: Ethical Guidelines for Human Research*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 134) Following the completion of a study, researchers use a process called \_\_\_\_\_ to inform their participants what the study was about and explain the hypotheses in nontechnical language.

- a. informed consent
- b. debriefing
- c. experimenter expectancy
- d. ethical review

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-134*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 70-72*

*Topic: Ethical Guidelines for Human Research*

*Skill: Factual*

- 135) Psychological researchers must often carefully weigh the potential scientific benefits of their research against
- a. insurance costs.
  - b. the potential danger to participants.
  - c. long-term goals of society.
  - d. short-term goals of society.

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-135*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 70-72*

*Topic: Ethical Guidelines for Human Research*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 136) Which of the following is not a criticism that animal rights activists have about conducting animal research?
- a. Animal studies have limited external validity.
  - b. The benefits of animal research do not outweigh the costs of harming animals.
  - c. Ethical review is substandard and is not concerned with treating animals humanely.
  - d. Animal research should not be used to answer questions concerning human functioning.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-136*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 71-72*

*Topic: Ethical Issues in Animal Research*

*Skill: Factual*

- 137) What is the authors' position on the use of animal research in psychology?



- a. All animal research must be ended as soon as is possible.
- b. It is more desirable to harm animals than to harm humans in the research process.
- c. Results from animal research cannot inform us of how the same phenomenon occur with humans.
- d. Animal research provides important insights but also comes with costs in terms of death and suffering of these subjects.

Answer: d

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-137

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 71-72

Topic: Ethical Issues in Animal Research

Skill: Factual

- 138) The application of mathematics to describing and analyzing data is called
- a. statistics.
  - b. significance.
  - c. central tendency.
  - d. dispersion.

Answer: a

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-138

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 73

Topic: Statistics: The Language of Psychological Research

Skill: Factual

- 139) A university president asks her psychology department chair if the university has more male or more female undergraduate psychology majors. What measure of central tendency is she asking about?
- a. Range
  - b. Mode
  - c. Median
  - d. Mean

Answer: b

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-139

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 73-74

Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?

Skill: Conceptual

- 140) A British literature instructor examines the number of class periods his students have missed by mid-terms and has the following data: 1, 0, 10, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 5, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1. What is the median for this data set?
- 2.5
  - 0
  - 1.68
  - 1

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-140*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 73-74*

*Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?*

*Skill: Applied*

- 141) A British literature instructor examines the number of class periods his students have missed by mid-terms and has the following data: 1, 0, 10, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 5, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1. What is the mode for this data set?
- 2.5
  - 0
  - 10
  - 1

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-141*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 73-74*

*Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?*

*Skill: Applied*

- 142) Which measure of central tendency is used when you are asked what is the most number of cigarettes you smoke in a day?
- Range
  - Mean
  - Mode
  - Median

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-142*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 73-74*

*Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?*

*Skill: Applied*

- 143) Measures of \_\_\_\_\_ reflect how loosely or tightly bunched scores are in a distribution, whereas measures of \_\_\_\_\_ reflect where the group of scores tends to cluster.
- a. mode; mean
  - b. central tendency; median
  - c. variability; central tendency
  - d. central tendency; mean

Answer: c

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-143

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 73-74

Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?

Skill: Factual

- 144) Which measure of central tendency is used when asking about national income levels, wherein 50% of the population makes more than this amount and 50% of the population makes less?
- a. Range
  - b. Mean
  - c. Mode
  - d. Median

Answer: d

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-144

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 73-74

Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?

Skill: Applied

- 145) When a distribution is skewed, which of the following descriptive statistics would offer the best measure of central tendency?
- a. mean
  - b. median
  - c. standard deviation
  - d. range

Answer: b

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-145

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 73-74

Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?

Skill: Conceptual

- 146) The \_\_\_\_\_ reflects the middle score in a data set, whereas the \_\_\_\_\_ reflects the most frequent score.
- mean; mode
  - mode; median
  - mean; median
  - median; mode

Answer: d

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-146

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 73-74

Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?

Skill: Factual

- 147) In which situation would presenting the mean as one's measure of central tendency be *least* accurate?
- When the distribution is normally distributed
  - When the distribution is positively skewed
  - When the distribution is negatively skewed
  - Whenever either B or C is true

Answer: d

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-147

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 73-74

Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?

Skill: Conceptual

- 148) Suppose in a classroom of students you hear a few watches chime at the top of the hour, then more watches chime, then few again. Not one watch chimed with any other, but likely the most chimes occurred at the true top of the hour. What could you say about the distribution of watch chimes in the classroom?
- The distribution is normally distributed.
  - The distribution is positively skewed.
  - The distribution is negatively skewed.
  - The distribution is inversely skewed.

Answer: a

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-148

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 73-74

*Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?*  
*Skill: Conceptual*

- 149) Suppose in your kitchen you watch the popcorn kernels pop in the popper. A few kernels pop early, a few kernels pop late, but most pop in between. What could you say about the distribution of kernel popping?
- The distribution is normally distributed.
  - The distribution is positively skewed.
  - The distribution is negatively skewed.
  - The distribution is inversely skewed.

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-149*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 73-74*

*Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 150) Suppose in a classroom of students some arrive early to class, but most students arrive just moments before class begins, and no one comes in after class has started. What could you say about the distribution of student arrival to class?
- The distribution is normally distributed.
  - The distribution is positively skewed.
  - The distribution is negatively skewed.
  - The distribution is inversely skewed.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-150*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 73-74*

*Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 151) Suppose at the movie theatre you observe that a few patrons arrive early, but most arrive just moments before the movie begins, and no one arrives late. What could you say about the distribution of patron arrivals at the theatre?
- The distribution is normally distributed.
  - The distribution is positively skewed.
  - The distribution is negatively skewed.
  - The distribution is inversely skewed.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-151*

*Diff: 3*

Type: MC  
Page Ref: 73-74  
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?  
Skill: Conceptual

- 152) Most people in general are quite happy, but there are some instances of mild depression, fewer cases are moderate depression, and even fewer cases of severe depression. What could you say about the distribution of depression in the general population?
- The distribution is normally distributed.
  - The distribution is positively skewed.
  - The distribution is negatively skewed.
  - The distribution is inversely skewed.

Answer: b  
Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-152  
Diff: 3  
Type: MC  
Page Ref: 73-74  
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?  
Skill: Conceptual

- 153) Which measure of central tendency uses all the available data?
- Mean
  - Median
  - Mode
  - Standard deviation

Answer: a  
Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-153  
Diff: 2  
Type: MC  
Page Ref: 73-74  
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?  
Skill: Factual

- 154) If I wanted to determine, on average, how far apart any one score is from another, I should use a measure of
- central tendency.
  - correlation.
  - statistical significance.
  - variability.

Answer: d  
Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-154  
Diff: 2

Type: MC  
Page Ref: 73-74  
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?  
Skill: Factual

- 155) Which measure of dispersion uses all the available data?
- Mean
  - Median
  - Range
  - Standard deviation

Answer: d  
Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-155  
Diff: 2  
Type: MC  
Page Ref: 73-74  
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?  
Skill: Factual

- 156) This simplest measure of variability is the
- standard deviation.
  - range.
  - mode.
  - mean.

Answer: b  
Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-156  
Diff: 1  
Type: MC  
Page Ref: 74  
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?  
Skill: Factual

- 157) Which measure of variability uses only two data points?
- Standard deviation
  - Range
  - Variance
  - Median

Answer: b  
Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-157  
Diff: 1  
Type: MC  
Page Ref: 73-74  
Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?  
Skill: Factual

- 158) Which descriptive statistic is least likely to be influenced by the presence of skewness?
- Standard deviation
  - Mean
  - Median
  - Range

Answer: c

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-158

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 73-74

Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?

Skill: Applied/Conceptual

- 159) This mathematical method allows researchers to determine whether they can generalize findings from a sample to the full population.
- Standard deviation
  - Descriptive statistics
  - Inferential statistics
  - Differential statistics

Answer: c

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-159

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 74-75

Topic: Inferential Statistics: Testing Hypothesis

Skill: Factual

- 160) A researcher wishes to generalize his findings beyond the people at the organization he is studying in Alberta. He wants to attempt to show that the findings apply to all people who work in a similar type of organization throughout Canada. He should use \_\_\_\_\_ to analyze his data.
- inferential statistics
  - correlational statistics
  - logical statistics
  - descriptive statistics

Answer: a

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-160

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 74-75

Topic: Inferential Statistics: Testing Hypotheses



*Skill: Conceptual*

- 161) Increasing the sample size in a research study increases the chance of finding results that are \_\_\_\_\_ significant but not necessarily \_\_\_\_\_ significant.
- practically; statistically
  - statistically; practically
  - descriptively; inferentially
  - inferentially; descriptively

Answer: b

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-161

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 74-75

Topic: Inferential Statistics: Testing Hypotheses

Skill: Conceptual

- 162) Dr. Loggins conducts a study examining the relationship between shoe size and scores on a math aptitude test in a sample of 15,000 young adults. He finds a significant negative correlation ( $r = -.06$ ) between these two variables. What should he conclude from his data?
- The smaller a person's feet, the better their math scores.
  - He found a statistically significant result that he can generalize to the population.
  - The practical significance of this finding is limited.
  - His results will allow him to reliably predict math scores from foot size.

Answer: c

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-162

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 74-75

Topic: Inferential Statistics: Testing Hypotheses

Skill: Applied

- 163) In sciences and social sciences, another term for real-world importance is
- practical significance.
  - statistical significance.
  - inferential significance.
  - differential significance.

Answer: a

Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-163

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 74-75

*Topic: Inferential Statistics: Testing Hypotheses*

*Skill: Factual*

- 164) The term statistical significance implies that the results are
- not likely due to chance.
  - valid.
  - extremely meaningful.
  - important.

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-164*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 74-75*

*Topic: Inferential Statistics: Testing Hypotheses*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 165) A therapist wishes to show that his new therapy is a marked improvement over the current best available therapy. To do so he examines the number of participants who improved with each. A total of 125 participants received his treatment (and 100 of them improved). A total of 80 participants received the alternative treatment (and 64 of them improved). What should the therapist conclude?
- His treatment is superior because it included 125 people as opposed to 80.
  - His treatment is superior to the alternative because 100 is greater than 64.
  - His treatment is no better than the alternative because the percentages are the same.
  - His treatment is inferior because the percentages are the same.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-165*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 74-77*

*Topic: How People Lie with Statistics*

*Skill: Applied*

- 166) The peer review process is designed to
- make researchers feel bad when their article is not published.
  - identify flaws in a research study's methods, findings, and conclusions.
  - block alternative therapies from being made available to the general public.
  - place obstacles in front of people whose theories differ from mainstream science.

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-166*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 77-78*  
*Topic: Becoming a Peer Reviewer*  
*Skill: Factual*

- 167) The purpose of a peer reviewer is to act as
- critical thinker.
  - scientific gatekeeper.
  - a hurdle.
  - an obstacle.

Answer: a  
*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-167*  
*Diff: 2*  
*Type: MC*  
*Page Ref: 77-78*  
*Topic: Becoming a Peer Reviewer*  
*Skill: Conceptual*

- 168) Pretend that you are a peer reviewer for a study on exposure therapy and arachnophobia (fear of spiders). The researcher chooses a group of patients who he thinks can handle the treatment (administered by a colleague), and has another group of patients as a control that he talks to about their fears weekly. He reports that following exposure therapy, those in the experimental group showed less fear of spiders than those in the control group. As a reviewer, what is the hidden flaw with this study that limits its claims?
- The researcher has not controlled for the placebo effect.
  - There is no random assignment so it is not an experiment.
  - The study has no dependent variable.
  - The researcher has not controlled for the experimenter expectancy effect.

Answer: b  
*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-168*  
*Diff: 2*  
*Type: MC*  
*Page Ref: 62-68, 77-78*  
*Topic: Experimental Design & Becoming a Peer Reviewer of Psychological Research*  
*Skill: Applied*

- 169) The general public is often misled by discussions of research in the media because
- most reporters are lazy and attempting to do as little as possible in their jobs.
  - most reporters are actively working to bias the public against scientific research.
  - most reporters are not trained in understanding research or how to accurately communicate about it.
  - most reporters are not fair and balanced in their reporting of the facts.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-169*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 78-79*

*Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media*

*Skill: Factual*

- 170) Which of the following factors should not be strongly considered when evaluating the legitimacy of psychological reports in the media?
- The source of the claim.
  - The reputation of the researcher.
  - Sharpening.
  - Levelling.

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-170*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 78-79*

*Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media*

*Skill: Factual*

- 171) Imagine you are doing a project for class on evaluating the effectiveness of different treatments for anxiety disorders. You begin your project by searching for resources on the internet. Which of the following sources should not be considered a source of credible information?
- Canadian Psychological Association website
  - Link to a meta-analysis on anxiety treatments
  - Madame Chloe's ICureScaredPeople.Com
  - An article in Scientific American magazine

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-171*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 78-79*

*Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 172) A major limitation in reading about the results of psychological research in the newspaper is that
- reporters provide too much detailed information about the research study that the general public cannot comprehend in their articles.
  - reporters create controversy where none exists by treating scientific evidence and dissenter's biased opinions as equally compelling.

- c. reporters are so well trained to discuss research that they cannot easily communicate about it with the average lay person.
- d. reporters do not know how to identify experts to interview for many of their stories and end up unintentionally misleading the public.

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-172*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 78-79*

*Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media*

*Skill: Factual*

- 173) A key factor to consider when reading about the results of a study on the Internet, in a newspaper, or in a news magazine is to
- a. determine how well it fits with what others have told you in the past.
  - b. rely on your common sense or “gut” intuition.
  - c. consider the source of the information.
  - d. None of the above

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-173*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 78-79*

*Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media*

*Skill: Factual*

- 174) \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when you read about a psychological study in the newspaper, and notice that the report tends to minimize the central purpose of the study.
- a. Sharpening
  - b. Source discrediting
  - c. Levelling
  - d. Balancing

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-174*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 78-79*

*Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media*

*Skill: Factual*

- 175) \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when you read about a psychological study in the newspaper, and notice that the gist or central message of a study seems to be exaggerated.
- Sharpening
  - Source discrediting
  - Levelling
  - Balancing

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-175*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 78-79*

*Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media*

*Skill: Factual*

- 176) If you were to read about a psychological study in each of the following magazines, in which source should you place more confidence that the study was presented accurately?
- Scientific American Mind
  - Vogue
  - National Enquirer
  - People

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-176*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 78-79*

*Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media*

*Skill: Factual*

- 177) Perceptions of events outside the known channels of sensation are referred to as
- revelations.
  - intuitions.
  - extrasensory perceptions.
  - transverse readings.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-177*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 80-83*

*Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities*

*Skill: Factual*

- 178) One of the strongest critics to psychic abilities is \_\_\_\_\_, who has offered a \$1 million reward to any successful demonstration under controlled conditions.
- Paul Ganzfeld
  - James Van Praagh
  - James Randi
  - Sylvia Browne

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-178*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 80-83*

*Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities*

*Skill: Factual*

- 179) From 1972 to 1995, the US government invested \$20 million in the Stargate program to study the ability of
- psychics to locate missing persons.
  - Polish immigrants to locate nuclear facilities in other countries.
  - Russian immigrants to read minds.
  - remote viewers to acquire useful military information through clairvoyance.

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-179*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 80-83*

*Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception (ESP) and Psychic Abilities*

*Skill: Factual*

- 180) The media tries to balance its coverage of controversial topics to avoid \_\_\_\_\_, the appearance of a scientific controversy where none exists.
- media bullying
  - canalization
  - pseudoscience
  - pseudosymmetry

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-180*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 80-83*

*Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities*

*Skill: Factual*

- 181) \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the media presents balanced coverage on a topic (e.g., ESP) that is superficial and makes it seem like there is a scientific controversy where none exists.
- Pseudoscience
  - Pseudosymmetry
  - The Ganzfeld technique
  - Positive impression management

Answer: b

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-181*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 80-83*

*Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities*

*Skill: Factual*

- 182) J.B. Rhine at Duke University in the 1930s began to study extrasensory abilities using \_\_\_\_\_ cards, consisting of five unique symbols (wavy lines, a star, a circle, a plus, and a square).
- Ganzfeld
  - Geller
  - Randi
  - Zener

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-182*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 80-83*

*Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities*

*Skill: Factual*

- 183) Although J. B. Rhine's Zener card studies produced curious findings, the main problem involved
- no prior hypothesis.
  - a lack of peer review.
  - falsifiability.
  - replication.

Answer: d



*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-183*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 80-83*

*Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities*

*Skill: Factual*

- 184) The results from J. B. Rhine's studies using Zener cards at Duke University in the 1930s were challenged because subjects could
- guess the card based on the behaviour of the card reader.
  - guess the order of the cards over time.
  - see the card in a reflection off Rhine's spectacles.
  - see through the cards since they were so worn down.

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-184*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 80-83*

*Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities*

*Skill: Factual*

- 185) Researchers will likely use a \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce background noise and increase the sensitivity to ESP signals, transmitted by a sender.
- Honorton experiment
  - Geller design
  - Rhine design
  - Ganzfeld experiment

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-185*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 80-83*

*Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities*

*Skill: Factual*

- 186) Using a \_\_\_\_\_, Bem and Honorton provided convincing evidence for ESP. These conclusions were later overturned by Milton and Wiseman using the same technique, saying the Ganzfeld effects were small and largely at chance levels.
- case study approach
  - correlational design
  - experimental design

d. meta-analysis

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-186*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 80-83*

*Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities*

*Skill: Factual*

- 187) When proponents of parapsychology don't find the results they are seeking, they argue negative findings are due to all of the following except
- the psi missing effect.
  - the experimenter effect.
  - the horns effect.
  - the decline effect.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-187*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 80-83*

*Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities*

*Skill: Factual/Conceptual*

- 188) Which of the following fallacies was cited as the most likely reason that people continue to believe in ESP?
- Gambler's fallacy
  - Base-rate fallacy
  - Fallacy of negative instances
  - Fallacy of positive instances

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-188*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 80-83*

*Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities*

*Skill: Factual*

- 189) Mentalists who specialize in psychological magic may offer clients a \_\_\_\_\_, which refers to the art of persuading someone you've just met that you know all about them.

- a. karmic reading
- b. cosmic forecast
- c. spiritual prediction
- d. cold reading

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-189*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 80-83*

*Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities*

*Skill: Factual*

- 190) Which of the following is not a trick that makes psychic claims seem more believable?
- a. Lack of attention to failed psychic predictions.
  - b. Use of cold reading techniques.
  - c. Citing research conducted using scientific methods.
  - d. Use of multiple end points.

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-190*

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 80-83*

*Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities*

*Skill: Factual*

- 191) An example of the sleight of tongue technique used in cold reading is a statement such as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. "You've recently been struggling with some tough decisions in life."
  - b. "I'm sensing that someone with the letter M or N has been important in your life lately."
  - c. "Has your father been ill? What about your mother? Hmm I sense that someone in your family is ill or concerned about getting ill."
  - d. "I believe you have a piece of clothing, like an old dress or blouse, that you haven't worn in years but have kept for sentimental value."

Answer: c

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-191*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 80-83*

*Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities*

*Skill: Applied*

- 192) An example of the use of population stereotypes in cold reading is a statement such as \_\_\_\_\_
- “You’ve recently been struggling with some tough decisions in life.”
  - “I’m sensing that someone with the letter M or N has been important in your life lately.”
  - “Has your father been ill? What about your mother? Hmm I sense that someone in your family is ill or concerned about getting ill.”
  - “I believe you have a piece of clothing, like an old dress or blouse, that you haven’t worn in years but have kept for sentimental value.”

Answer: d

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-192*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 80-83*

*Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities*

*Skill: Applied*

- 193) An example of the stock spiel technique used in cold reading is a statement such as \_\_\_\_\_
- “You’ve recently been struggling with some tough decisions in life.”
  - “I’m sensing that someone with the letter M or N has been important in your life lately.”
  - “Has your father been ill? What about your mother? Hmm I sense that someone in your family is ill or concerned about getting ill.”
  - “I believe you have a piece of clothing, like an old dress or blouse, that you haven’t worn in years but have kept for sentimental value.”

Answer: a

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.1-193*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 80-83*

*Topic: Applying the Experimental Method: Extrasensory Perception and Psychic Abilities*

*Skill: Applied*

## **Chapter 2: RESEARCH METHODS**

### **Fill in the Blank Questions**

- 1) The view of humans as cognitive processors who are lazy, looking to make judgments quickly, and without much effort is known as the cognitive miser perspective.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-1*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 48*

*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 2) The more easily an image of a horrific event comes to mind, like a major airline crash or a bloody images from a school shooting, the more often we assume it occurs. In reality, however, each of these are relatively rare, infrequent events. We have fallen victim to the availability heuristic.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-2*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 49-50*

*Topic: Research Methods: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled*

*Skill: Applied*

- 3) When asked to estimate how many classes we'll skip during the current semester, we are more likely to have higher levels of the certainty of our answers as compared to our actual accuracy. This is known as overconfidence (or the overconfidence effect or overconfidence phenomenon).

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-3*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 50-51*

*Topic: Cognitive Biases*

*Skill: Applied*

- 4) If a researcher investigated the topic of aggression by simply recording instances of aggression on a school playground, in a place of business, in a nightclub, and in many other everyday settings, he or she would be using the research design of naturalistic observation.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-4*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 52-53*

*Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "in the Wild"*

*Skill: Applied/Conceptual*

- 5) The degree of statistical association between two variables is the focus of correlational designs.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-5*

*Diff: 1*  
*Page Ref: 58-59*  
*Topic: Research Methods: Correlational Designs*  
*Skill: Factual*

- 6) According to the authors, many examples of superstitious behaviour are the result of illusory correlation.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-6*  
*Diff: 3*  
*Page Ref: 60-61*  
*Topic: Correlational Designs*  
*Skill: Factual*

- 7) The major advantage of a correlational design over a naturalistic observation or a case study design is that a correlational design allows us to make predictions (or make predictions about future events or describe and make predictions about behaviour).

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-7*  
*Diff: 2*  
*Page Ref: 52-53, 58-62*  
*Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In the Wild"/Correlational Designs*  
*Skill: Conceptual*

- 8) Causal inferences are only possible with a(n) experimental design.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-8*  
*Diff: 2*  
*Page Ref: 52, 62*  
*Topic: Experimental Designs*  
*Skill: Factual*

- 9) The ability to state that differences in the conditions of the independent variable led to the observed differences in the dependent variable is lessened when a confounding variable is present in one's research design.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-9*  
*Diff: 3*  
*Page Ref: 64*  
*Topic: Experimental Designs*  
*Skill: Factual*

- 10) One important limitation of the experimental design is that when research participants know what condition they have been assigned to, this knowledge, rather than the

independent variable, may be the cause of the differences observed in the dependent variable. This is known as the placebo (nocebo is also correct) effect.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-10*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 64-66*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 11) When neither the experimenter nor the participant have any knowledge of the experimental condition to which the participant has been assigned, we say that this is a double-blind study.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-11*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 66-67*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Factual*

- 12) During the 1950s, several researchers joined a Doomsday cult to observe what happened when the leader's predictions failed to occur. This is an example of participant observation.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-12*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 52-53*

*Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In the Wild"*

*Skill: Applied*

- 13) A sociologist, in an effort to better understand today's college student, enrolled in classes at another university and posed as a student as she gathered evidence on academic and social habits. This is an example of participant observation.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-13*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 52-53*

*Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In the Wild"*

*Skill: Applied*

- 14) Random selection (or Random sampling) is the most important part of ensuring the generalizability of one's results to the general population.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-14*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 54-55*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others*  
*Skill: Factual*

- 15) Dr. Barrios is examining the relationship between student scores on a practice test in his senior-level class with their actual performance, with different questions, on his first exam. If there is consistency or stability in these scores, Dr. Barrios would be able to say that reliability exists.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-15*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 55-56*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Factual*

- 16) An important concern in research is that people will respond in a manner that conveys a specific impression rather than in a way that reflects his or her true behaviour. When people do this to make themselves appear more skilled than they really are, they are engaging in the response set of positive impression management.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-16*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 57*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Applied*

- 17) If a professor gave an exam and the entire class scored within the C range, this would be similar to the rating error known as error of central tendency (or central tendency error).

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-17*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 73-74*

*Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 18) In most experimental and correlational studies, the researcher is required to obtain the participant's informed consent.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-18*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 70-71*

*Topic: Ethical Guidelines for Human Research*

*Skill: Factual*



- 19) Dr. Friesz asks his research assistant to gather information on how his data are clustering together on the variable, average daily temperature for December. He is asking for a measure of central tendency.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-19*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 73-74*

*Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 20) If a statistician asks you, his assistant, to calculate the middle score from a data set, he is asking you to determine the value of the median.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-20*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 73-74*

*Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?*

*Skill: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?*

- 21) The preferred measure of dispersion in descriptive statistics is the standard deviation.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-21*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 73-74*

*Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 22) The goal of inferential statistics is to apply or generalize our results to other similar samples.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-22*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 74-75*

*Topic: Inferential Statistics: Testing Hypotheses*

*Skill: Factual*

- 23) Before one's research is published in a scientific journal, it must be evaluated in terms of its accuracy and contribution to the field. This evaluation is referred to as peer review.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-23*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 77*

*Topic: Becoming a Peer Reviewer*

*Skill: Applied/Conceptual*

- 24) Jay is writing an article for the school newspaper about student attendance. His main point is that during the final semester of one's senior year, a student is more likely to miss school. Data obtained from his principal indicate that on any given day 17% of the senior class is absent (compared to 12% of juniors, and 13% and 16% of sophomores and freshmen). His headline reads "Senioritis: A Real Phenomenon." He has engaged in use of the misleading tool of levelling.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.3-24*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 78-79*

*Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media*

*Skill: Applied*

## **Chapter 2: RESEARCH METHODS**

### **Essay Questions**

- 1) Identify and describe the four main heuristics and biases that can lead us to errors in thinking, and provide an example of each.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following points for full credit.

1. Representativeness heuristic: judging the probability of an event by its superficial similarity to a prototype (e.g., thinking Roger is a computer science major because of his characteristics).
2. Availability heuristic: estimate the likelihood of an occurrence based on how easily it comes to mind (e.g., number of calories in beer versus dry-roasted peanuts—beer comes to mind first so judge these to be more).
3. Hindsight bias: overestimate how well we could have successfully forecast known outcomes (e.g., I knew it all along effect, predicting terrorist attacks).
4. Overconfidence bias: overestimate our ability to make correct predictions (e.g., which city is farther north—Edmonton, Winnipeg, or Saskatoon and asking for confidence ratings).

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.4-1*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 48-51*

*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 2) Why is it necessary for psychologists to have so many different research designs to study human behaviour?

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following points for full credit.

--Each research design has its own important limitations. Students should identify at least two examples from two different designs to earn full credit.

--The goals of research differ (some focus on description, others on predictions, and others on establishing causation).

--If different methods produce similar results, this increases our confidence in our understanding of a particular phenomenon (idea of convergence).

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.4-2*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 52-68*

*Topic: The Scientific Method: Toolbox of Skills*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 3) Discuss how the concept of the illusory correlation would explain a friend's complaint that his fraternity/her sorority (or other student group) is always being displayed in a negative light by the campus newspaper while other groups are not treated the same.

Answer: Answers will vary but should include the following to earn full credit.

--Student should define or describe what the illusory correlation is in his or her answer (either directly or demonstrate an understanding indirectly).

--The student should discuss the general ideas associated with the Great Fourfold Table of Life from page 76. More specifically, he or she should focus on the fact that the student—in the question—is focusing on instances where negative portrayal of the fraternity/sorority are occurring but is neglecting stories about the fraternity/sorority that are positive or have no evaluative component. Likewise the student—in the question—is also ignoring when other groups are discussed negatively or other negative stories that are irrelevant to friend's group are published.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.4-3*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 60-61*

*Topic: Correlational Designs*

*Skill: Applied*

- 4) Illustrate why being an informed consumer about research, research designs, and statistics will be helpful in identifying incorrect statements about research in the media and on the Internet.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain *at least four* of the following, and include the first idea, for full credit.

--Student should mention that understanding research designs will aid in identifying when statements of cause and effect are appropriate and when they are not. (Need to give supportive evidence for this and all statements to see that they truly demonstrate an understanding of each idea.)

--One will recognize misleading or inaccurate statistical statements.

--One will recognize when headlines are inaccurate summaries of the research results.

--One will recognize when reporters or writers have used sharpening or levelling.

--One will consider the source and whether the story coverage is balanced or whether it muddies the discussion.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.4-4*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 58-62, 78-79*

*Topic: Correlational Designs & Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media*

*Skill: Conceptual*

5) Identify and describe two pitfalls in experimental design, what the implications are for interpreting the results of a study and how these pitfalls can be avoided.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following points for full credit (any two of the following).

Placebo effect: improvement resulting from expectations (can overcome this by using single-blind procedures), implications are that improvements may not be stemming from the "treatment" per se

Nocebo effect: harm resulting from the mere expectation of harm (also overcome using single-blind procedures), people can subjectively experience pain if they believe they may be hurt

Experimenter expectancy effect: researchers predictions unintentionally bias the outcome of a study (can be overcome by double-blind procedures), the experimenter can sometimes give away cues without knowing it that influence the participants behaviours

Demand characteristics: cues that participants pick up from an experiment that allow them to guess what the hypothesis of a study does (can be overcome by double-blind procedures)

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.4-5*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 64-68*

*Topic: Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Factual*

- 6) Describe the roles of research ethics boards and statements of informed consent within the human research process.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following for full credit.

--Research ethics boards (REBs) review all research carefully with an eye toward protecting participants against abuses. REBs consist of faculty members with expertise in research and ethics, as well as community members who are not involved in research or with the institution performing and reviewing the research.

--The informed consent ensures that participants understand what is being asked of them and what will be involved in their experience. Participants must be given enough information to make a decision to voluntarily participate in the research. If they are misled during the research, the missing information must be explained during a debriefing

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.4-6*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 70-71*

*Topic: Ethical Guidelines for Human Research*

*Skill: Factual*

- 7) Explain why no single measure of central tendency and measure of dispersion exists that a researcher can use every single time.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following information for full credit.

--Sometimes one measure is more appropriate than another. For example, the mean is distorted by the presence of outliers in a skewed distribution, so a researcher would be advised to report the median instead.

--It depends what information a researcher wants to highlight. For example, if a researcher wants to identify what was the most frequently endorsed option for a question, he or she would choose the mode. If he or she wants to report about how the scores were represented over all the possible answers he or she would report the mean.

--Some people may wish to know the typical difference between scores and thus choose standard deviation while others would look at the amount of difference from the most extreme scores and choose the range.

--A researcher cannot just report central tendency or just dispersion because it tells only part of the whole, either where scores are located (central tendency) or how much difference between scores is present (dispersion).

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.4-7*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 73-74*

*Topic: Descriptive Statistics: What's What?*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 8) Compare and contrast the differences between a correlational and experimental design.  
Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following points for full credit.

Correlation: measures 2 variables that often can't be manipulated; examines relationships (positive or negative) between variables and the strength of those associations; cannot make causal conclusions but can test preliminary ideas

Experiment: uses dependent (measured) and independent (manipulated) variables; examines cause-and-effect relationships; permits causal conclusions; requires random assignment and manipulation of IV

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.4-8*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 58-68*

*Topic: Correlational Designs & Experimental Designs*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 9) Distinguish between the different types of reliability and validity, and what are the main differences between them.  
Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following points for full credit.

Reliability: consistency of measurement (subtypes test-retest: scores over a period of time; interrater: scores/coding done by raters on the same data are related)

Validity: measuring what you are claiming to measure (related to internal and external validity)

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.4-9*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 55-56*

*Topic: Self-Report Measures and Surveys: Asking People about Themselves and Others*

*Skill: Factual*

- 10) Your friend Sasha has approached you because she just read an article in the Paranormal Enquirer magazine that described a research finding that introverts are more likely to have extrasensory perception (ESP). What tips would you recommend to your friend in evaluating the legitimacy of this claim?

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following points for full credit.

1. consider the source of the claim (and explain)
2. be aware of excessive sharpening (exaggeration of gist/central message) or levelling (minimise less central details of a study)
3. don't be misled by seemingly balanced coverage of a story

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.4-10*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 78-83*

*Topic: Most Reporters Aren't Scientists: Evaluating Psychology in the Media*

*Skill: Applied*

## **Chapter 2: RESEARCH METHODS**

### **Critical Thinking Questions**

- 1) Describe how the use of research designs protects us from heuristics and cognitive biases.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following information for full credit.

--Student should mention that research requires that we make our predictions beforehand so that the hindsight bias does not lead us to exaggerate our abilities to correctly understand a complex world.

--The research studies use techniques that focus on recording or gathering information so that our intuitions are not allowed to bias the results (such as avoiding availability and representativeness heuristics).

--Designs themselves have limitations so that further research is needed to establish the reliability and validity of our findings.

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.5-1*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 48-51*

*Topic: Heuristics and Biases: How We Can Be Fooled*

*Skill: Conceptual*

- 2) Use your knowledge of the case study and naturalistic observation to show why they are better devices for identifying important topics for further study rather than being designs that allow for theory building and testing.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following for full credit.

--Both are examples of descriptive research designs (identifying and organizing information about general patterns of behaviours) rather than examples of either predictive (i.e., correlational design) or causal (i.e., experimental design) designs.

--Both lack important elements of more complex designs that allow theory testing (lack of controls, inability in most cases to separate elements to allow greater understanding of what is necessary and what is not for a behaviour to occur, studying a few people that may not be representative of larger population).

--Direct interaction by researcher with people may strongly influence the data they provide to us (which is often minimized by other methods).

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.5-2*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 51-54*

*Topic: Naturalistic Observation: Studying Humans "In the Wild"/Case Study Designs: Getting to Know You*

*Skill: Applied*

- 3) Discuss why researchers need to be familiar with both descriptive and inferential statistics.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following ideas for full credit.

--Student needs to mention that each gives a different kind of information because each has differing goals (organization and summarization for descriptive and generalization for inferential).

--Techniques in each can be misused in different ways to make effects appear that really are not accurate or appropriate.



--Often both are used in conjunction by the researcher rather than being two types that are chosen between (e.g., using the means of the groups to help see the statistically significant group differences).

*Question ID: Lil 2ce 2.5-3*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 73-77*

*Topic: Statistics: The Language of Psychological Research*

*Skill: Conceptual*