



OBJ: 2.1A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Applying

6. One of the four main goals of science is prediction. The main goal of scientists addressing this goal is to predict:
- A. what might control a behavior.
  - B. how many scientific studies are needed to study a phenomenon.
  - C. when a phenomenon will occur.
  - D. which type of researchers will investigate a phenomenon.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.1A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Understanding

7. One of the four main goals of science is description. The main goal of scientists addressing this goal is to describe:
- A. what laws are needed to reduce dangerous behaviors.
  - B. what measures to use to assess a phenomenon.
  - C. which types of research studies would best address the phenomenon.
  - D. what a phenomenon is.

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.1A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Understanding

8. One of the four main goals of science is control. The main goal of scientists addressing this goal is to control:
- A. the causes of a phenomenon.
  - B. access to publications about a phenomenon.
  - C. the institutions that research a phenomenon.
  - D. the literature on a certain phenomenon.

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult              REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.1A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Understanding

9. One of the four main goals of science is explanation. The main goal of scientists addressing this goal is to explain:
- A. why a behavior occurs.
  - B. the steps of the scientific method.
  - C. how data collection works.
  - D. why a researcher wants to study a behavior.

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult              REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.1A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Understanding

10. How are the scientific goals of description and explanation different?
- A. Description aims to identify the state of a research field; explanation aims to discuss the future of a research field.

- B. Description aims to characterize what a phenomenon is; explanation aims to illustrate why a phenomenon occurs.
- C. Explanation aims to identify the state of a research field; description aims to discuss the future of a research field.
- D. Explanation aims to characterize what a phenomenon is; description aims to illustrate why a phenomenon occurs.

ANS: B                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals  
 OBJ: 2.1A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Analyzing

11. Clara is working on a study to examine shy children's behavior with peers they have not met before. She is developing theories, forming hypotheses, and conducting research to determine if her theory is supported by the data. In what process is she engaged?
- A. random selection
  - B. correlational studies
  - C. directionality
  - D. the scientific method

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.1B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Applying

12. According to your textbook, which of the following lists the steps of the scientific method in the correct order?
- A. conduct literature review, design study, conduct study, analyze data, form hypothesis, report results
  - B. form hypothesis, conduct literature review, design study, conduct study, analyze data, report results
  - C. design study, conduct study, conduct literature review, form hypothesis, report results, analyze data
  - D. conduct study, analyze data, form hypothesis, report results, design study, conduct literature review

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.1B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Understanding

13. According to the text, how do hypotheses relate to theories?
- A. Hypotheses are specific predictions used to test a theory's prediction.
  - B. Hypotheses are formulated after a research study and later made into theories.
  - C. Theories are specific predictions used to test a theory's prediction.
  - D. Hypotheses always become theories after a study is complete.

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.1B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Analyzing

14. Which of the following statements is true of theories in science?
- A. Good theories lead to a number of testable hypotheses.

- B. A good hypothesis will support a number of different theories.
- C. Good theories are likely to be supported by research findings.
- D. Both A and C are true.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.1B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Remembering

15. How do theories reflect the law of parsimony?
- A. Good theories should be based on the smallest amount of data possible.
  - B. Theories should be supported by several researchers.
  - C. Theories usually do not need to be tested if they are concise.
  - D. Good theories tend to be the simplest explanations that fit the data.

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult              REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.1B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Analyzing

16. Another word for a theory is a/an:
- A. explanation or model.
  - B. experiment or study.
  - C. prediction or guess.
  - D. data point or finding.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.1C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Analyzing

17. How are a theory and a hypothesis different?
- A. A hypothesis is more specific than a theory.
  - B. A hypothesis and a theory are the same thing.
  - C. A theory can only be used for one study while a hypothesis can be used for several.
  - D. A theory is unchanging while a hypothesis can be altered.

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult              REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.1C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Analyzing

18. Which of the following formal elements of the scientific method consists of a set of interconnected ideas or concepts?
- A. a theory
  - B. a hypothesis
  - C. an experiment
  - D. none of the above

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy              REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.1C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Remembering

19. Psychologist Jean Piaget observed children to see how they solved problems. Over the course of many studies, he was able to spot general patterns of behavior. This led him to connect different concepts and behaviors within a single:

- A. theory.
- B. hypothesis.
- C. experiment.
- D. sample.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.1C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Applying

20. Another word for a hypothesis is a/an:

- A. theory.
- B. prediction.
- C. outcome.
- D. naturalistic observation.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.1C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Analyzing

21. A researcher believes that presenting possible suspects in a lineup one at a time instead of in a group would lead to more accurate identification of the true suspect. This belief represents a(n):

- A. hypothesis.
- B. independent variable.
- C. response performance.
- D. theory.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.1C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Applying

22. What does it mean for a theory to be falsifiable?

- A. It should not be necessary to collect data to address the theory.
- B. It should be based on an extensive literature review.
- C. It should be the simplest of competing theories.
- D. It should be possible to prove the theory incorrect.

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.1C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Understanding

23. According to some psychologists, Sigmund Freud's theory of the meaning of dreams was not a successful theory because:

- A. it was too socially controversial.
- B. he developed the theory from previous ideas.
- C. it did not lead to many testable hypotheses.
- D. it was based on research later shown to be invalid.

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.1C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Remembering

24. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a specific, testable prediction about the result that, if the theory is correct, will support the theory.
- A. replication
  - B. hypothesis
  - C. experiment
  - D. all of the above

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking  
OBJ: 2.1C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Remembering

25. George is looking for a research project. He could make use of theory because:
- A. theories are shown to be true, so subsequent research is successful.
  - B. one of the benefits of theories is that they lead to testable hypotheses.
  - C. a theory can be successfully replicated by researchers.
  - D. theories are likely to result in serendipity, which leads to successful research.

ANS: B                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking  
OBJ: 2.1C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Applying

26. Dr. Henderson wants to conduct research to test her theory that there is an association between sleep patterns and depressive thoughts. What must she do to test this theory?
- A. conduct naturalistic observation
  - B. use self-report methods
  - C. collect data systematically
  - D. rely on positive correlations rather than negative correlations

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking  
OBJ: 2.1C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development  
MSC: Applying

27. Scientists conduct \_\_\_\_\_, which involves the careful and systematic collection of data.
- A. hypotheses
  - B. replication
  - C. research
  - D. reliability

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking  
OBJ: 2.1C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development  
MSC: Remembering

28. Another word for replication is:
- A. reviewing.
  - B. generalizing.
  - C. repeating.
  - D. analyzing.

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 2.1 The Scientific Method Aids Critical Thinking





REF: 2.2 What Types of Studies Are Used in Psychological Research?

OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Remembering

39. If a researcher defined happiness based on the number of times a person smiled in a 15-minute period, the number of smiles would be:
- A. an open-ended measurement.
  - B. the operational definition of happiness.
  - C. a meta-analysis of the variable.
  - D. a measure of reaction time.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.2 What Types of Studies Are Used in Psychological Research?

OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Understanding

40. It would NOT be possible for a researcher to study creativity in an experiment if the researcher:
- A. had to rely on inferential statistics.
  - B. did not account for the directionality problem.
  - C. did not create an operational definition to measure creativity.
  - D. did not measure event-related potential.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.2 What Types of Studies Are Used in Psychological Research?

OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Understanding

41. Which of the following activities would NOT be considered a descriptive study?
- A. taking notes on the behavior of members in a cult
  - B. measuring the selection of food items in a cafeteria
  - C. examining the effects of a new medication in alleviating depression
  - D. counting the number of mating behaviors in baboons in the natural habitat

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development  
MSC: Understanding

42. If a psychologist's goal is to describe behavior or mental processes, he or she might conduct a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ study.
- A. experimental
  - B. descriptive
  - C. inferential
  - D. correlational

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development  
MSC: Applying

43. In which of the following types of descriptive studies does a researcher remain separated from the situation and make no attempt to change it?

- A. naturalistic observation
- B. participant observation
- C. longitudinal study
- D. cross-sectional study

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Remembering

44. If a researcher wanted to study the behavior of protesters who were in a closed group and did not easily admit new people, the researcher would probably use which of the following approaches to study them?

- A. naturalistic observation
- B. participant observation
- C. meta-analysis
- D. closed-ended questions

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Understanding

45. When a researcher joins a social group and talks to the members in order to study that group, the approach is referred to as:

- A. a self-report method.
- B. participant observation.
- C. experience sampling.
- D. response performance.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Remembering

46. In which of the following types of descriptive studies do researchers involve themselves in the situation of interest?

- A. naturalistic observation
- B. participant observation
- C. longitudinal study
- D. cross-sectional study

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Remembering

47. Data collection is particularly problematic when a researcher uses participant observation because:

- A. the researcher is able to make use of only closed-ended questions.
- B. the researcher fails to recognize the third variable problem.
- C. random error occurs in the initial stages of observation.
- D. the researcher loses objectivity in participating with a group.

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Applying

48. When researchers collect data in a study, if they unconsciously code a person's behavior to match their expectations, we say there is:
- A. a directionality problem.
  - B. an observer bias.
  - C. a sampling error.
  - D. reactivity.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Remembering

49. If a researcher does not have a clear operational definition of the behavior he or she is studying, he or she might experience:
- A. observer bias.
  - B. reactivity.
  - C. confounds.
  - D. a directionality problem.

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Remembering

50. When a researcher's bias affects the coding of data, there is a problem with:
- A. the Hawthorne effect.
  - B. experimenter expectancy.
  - C. a third variable.
  - D. confounds.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Remembering

51. When a researcher collecting data does NOT know a study's hypothesis, the study is a \_\_\_\_\_ study.
- A. blind
  - B. confounded
  - C. meta-analytic
  - D. reactivity

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Remembering

52. In scientific research, a researcher's expectations about a study can lead to systematic errors in observation. This phenomenon is called:
- A. observer bias.
  - B. critical thinking skills.
  - C. the third variable problem.
  - D. the directionality problem.

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Remembering

53. The psychologist Robert Rosenthal told student researchers that some rats in a study would learn a task quickly and others would learn the task slowly. In reality, there was no difference in the rats' abilities to learn the task. When the students tested the rats, the animals' learning matched what the students were told. These results reflect the:
- A. Hawthorne effect.
  - B. experimenter expectancy effect.
  - C. directionality problem.
  - D. third variable problem.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Understanding

54. Which of the following is likely to be associated with observer bias?
- A. reactivity
  - B. experience sampling
  - C. experimenter expectancy
  - D. the Hawthorne effect

ANS: C                      DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Understanding

55. Gwen is studying the effects of comedic film on depressed participants. She is concerned that the data collectors will produce biased observations if they know the purpose of the study. She addresses this problem by using a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ study.
- A. blind
  - B. correlational
  - C. experimental
  - D. descriptive

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Applying

56. In which of the following types of study do researchers examine the extent to which variables are naturally related in the real world (that is, there is NO attempt by the researcher to influence the relation among the variables)?
- A. descriptive
  - B. case
  - C. experimental
  - D. correlational

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Correlational Studies Describe and Predict How Variables Are Related

OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Remembering

57. Researchers are likely to choose a correlational design when:
- A. they are concerned that there will be a third variable problem.
  - B. the directionality problem is likely.
  - C. it is impossible to control the variables being studied.
  - D. they are using psychophysiological assessments.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.2 Correlational Studies Describe and Predict How Variables Are Related

OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Applying

58. When two variables are correlated, it is not clear which one is a causal variable and which is an effect. This ambiguity reflects:
- A. the third variable problem.
  - B. random error.
  - C. selection bias.
  - D. the directionality problem.

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Correlational Studies Describe and Predict How Variables Are Related

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking

MSC: Remembering

59. In correlational studies, we cannot interpret which variable may be the cause and which variable may be the effect. This phenomenon is known as:
- A. observer bias.
  - B. experimenter expectancy effects.
  - C. the directionality problem.
  - D. the third variable problem.

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Correlational Studies Describe and Predict How Variables Are Related

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking

MSC: Remembering

60. Using correlational studies, psychologists have studied whether exposure to violence in the media leads to violent behavior. They have found that participants who have been exposed to more violence in the media are, in general, more violent. It is not clear from such research which one causes the other. The problem in interpreting these results involves:
- A. directionality.
  - B. selection bias.
  - C. sampling error.
  - D. confounds.

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.2 Correlational Studies Describe and Predict How Variables Are Related

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Understanding

61. In correlational studies, it is always possible that an unmeasured variable is responsible for the relation of interest. This complication is known as:
- A. observer bias.
  - B. experimenter expectancy effects.
  - C. the directionality problem.
  - D. the third variable problem.

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Correlational Studies Describe and Predict How Variables Are Related

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking

MSC: Remembering

62. Samir is conducting a correlational study, and he cannot determine whether one variable causes another. One reason for this indetermination is that the additional variables that he did not study could influence the variables he did study. This result reflects the problem with:
- A. selection bias.
  - B. response accuracy.
  - C. the third variable problem.
  - D. the occurrence of random error.

ANS: C                    DIF: Moderate  
REF: 2.2 Correlational Studies Describe and Predict How Variables Are Related  
OBJ: 2.2B  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                    MSC: Understanding

63. There is a correlation between depression and memory: When people suffer from depression frequently, they often display worse memory than people who suffer from depression less frequently. Genetics, however, may have an effect on a study participant's depression and memory. This combination of factors is known as:
- A. selection bias.
  - B. the experimenter expectancy effect.
  - C. the directionality problem.
  - D. the third variable problem.

ANS: D                    DIF: Moderate  
REF: 2.2 Correlational Studies Describe and Predict How Variables Are Related  
OBJ: 2.2B  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                    MSC: Understanding

64. When a researcher manipulates a variable to see what effect the manipulation has on a study participant's behavior, the research design involves:
- A. a correlational study.
  - B. an experiment.
  - C. naturalistic observation.
  - D. participant observation.

ANS: B                    DIF: Easy  
REF: 2.2 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains                    OBJ: 2.2A  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                    MSC: Remembering

65. The variable that a researcher manipulates in an experiment is called the:
- A. independent variable.
  - B. dependent variable.
  - C. confounding variable.
  - D. stimulus.

ANS: A                    DIF: Easy  
REF: 2.2 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains                    OBJ: 2.2A  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                    MSC: Remembering

66. The variable that a researcher measures in an experiment to see if it has changed after a treatment is called the:
- A. independent variable.
  - B. dependent variable.
  - C. confounding variable.
  - D. stimulus.

ANS: B                    DIF: Easy  
REF: 2.2 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains                    OBJ: 2.2A  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                    MSC: Remembering

67. Which of the following types of studies allows the researcher to establish causality between an independent variable and a dependent variable?
- A. descriptive studies
  - B. correlational studies
  - C. experiments
  - D. none of the above

ANS: C                    DIF: Easy  
REF: 2.2 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains                    OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development  
MSC: Remembering

68. Researchers assess people's performances with respect to a given behavior at the beginning of a study before manipulating a variable so they can identify what happens to behavior when they manipulate a variable. The use of control groups and groups that experience a manipulation of a variable is characteristic of:

A. correlational studies.  
B. longitudinal research.  
C. naturalistic observation.  
D. experimental research.

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains                      OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development  
MSC: Applying

69. A research team told one group of people it would hear a set of jokes that were funny and a second group that it would hear jokes that were not funny. A third group was not told anything about the jokes. The jokes in all conditions were the same. Research with this design is:

A. observational.  
B. correlational.  
C. experimental.  
D. psychophysiological.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.2 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains                      OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development  
MSC: Applying

70. Wilhelm randomly assigns participants to two groups and compares the group that receives a treatment with the group that receives no treatment. The group that gets the treatment is the \_\_\_\_\_ group.

A. variable  
B. confounded  
C. experimental  
D. control

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains                      OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development  
MSC: Applying

71. Researchers investigated whether mood affects participants' ratings of jokes. Participants in the first mood group read sad statements. In the second group, participants read neutral statements. In this study, the participants who read the sad statements constituted the:

A. control group.  
B. population.  
C. experimental condition.  
D. observational group.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.2 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains                      OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development  
MSC: Applying

72. Paloma randomly assigns participants to two groups. She wants to compare a group that receives a treatment with a group that receives no treatment. The group that gets no treatment is the \_\_\_\_\_ group.

A. variable  
B. confounded  
C. experimental  
D. control

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains      OBJ: 2.2A  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical  
Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development      MSC: Understanding

73. When confounds are present in an experiment, they result in:
- A. an increase in the possibility of selection bias.
  - B. a decrease in the reactivity of the experimental participants.
  - C. possible alternative explanations for the results of the experiment.
  - D. the same treatment for experimental and control groups in the experiment.

ANS: C      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains      OBJ: 2.2B  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical  
Thinking      MSC: Remembering

74. When an experiment lacks the proper control, which of the following unintended variables can influence the outcome of a study?
- A. confound
  - B. independent variable
  - C. dependent variable
  - D. all of the above

ANS: A      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains      OBJ: 2.2B  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical  
Thinking      MSC: Remembering

75. Bai is conducting a study on learning. When she manipulates an independent variable, it is possible that some other factor, such as noise in the hall, can affect learning in one of the groups but not in the other. This possibility reflects the presence of:
- A. a confound.
  - B. a dependent variable.
  - C. selection bias.
  - D. random assignment.

ANS: A      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains      OBJ: 2.2B  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical  
Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development      MSC: Applying

76. When identifying the pool of participants who will be in a research project, psychologists most often use \_\_\_\_\_ even though it is not preferred.
- A. random assignment.
  - B. random sampling.
  - C. convenience sampling.
  - D. control participants.

ANS: C      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions  
OBJ: 2.2C  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical  
Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development      MSC: Remembering

77. If a researcher wants to be able to generalize about a population using data pulled from a sample, it is best to use:
- A. a convenience sample.
  - B. experience sampling.
  - C. a descriptive study.
  - D. a random sample.

ANS: D      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions  
OBJ: 2.2C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

78. Which of the following sampling techniques gives each member of the population an equal and independent chance of being selected to participate?
- A. random sampling
  - B. convenience sampling
  - C. random assignment
  - D. selection bias

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.2 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.2C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

79. Because psychologists regularly use college students as research participants, the research does NOT involve:
- A. random sampling.
  - B. convenience sampling.
  - C. selection bias.
  - D. populations.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.2 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.2C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

80. One criticism that is made of many experimental studies in psychology is that:
- A. human behavior is almost impossible to study scientifically.
  - B. human behavior is seldom related to animal behavior.
  - C. experimental studies are conducted in artificial laboratory settings.
  - D. it is very difficult to separate the effects of independent and dependent variables.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

81. Jafar conducted an experiment with student participants enrolled in his PSY 101 class. He investigated their reactions to advertisements that used humor. When analyzing his results, he should take into account that:
- A. there are likely to be many confounds in his methodology, so his results may not be reliable.
  - B. by using random assignment of participants to groups, it is likely that he avoided selection bias.
  - C. he has a convenience sample and may not be able to generalize his findings to the larger population of adults.
  - D. self-report methods are not an accurate way to get authentic reactions to the advertisements.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.2 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.2C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

82. A college is planning on turning a grassy area into a parking lot. A researcher wants to investigate the response of students about this change. She plans to give a questionnaire to a random sample of students. It is likely that:
- A. her results will generalize to the population of interest to her.
  - B. she will not be able to generalize her results because she is using a convenience sample.
  - C. if she repeated the study with another random sample, she would get very different results.
  - D. her findings are not representative of the attitudes of students on the campus.

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.2 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.2C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Applying

83. Unintended differences between the groups in an experiment may introduce confounds; these differences reflect a condition known as \_\_\_\_\_ bias.
- A. selection
  - B. assignment
  - C. directionality
  - D. sampling

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.2C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Applying

84. Unintended differences between the groups in an experiment reflect \_\_\_\_\_ bias; these differences stem from a failure to follow the principle of random \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sampling; selection
  - B. sampling; assignment
  - C. selection; sampling
  - D. selection; assignment

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.2 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.2C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Applying

85. In order to maximize the likelihood that experimental and control groups are similar before any treatment is begun, researchers typically use:
- A. naturalistic observation.
  - B. random assignment.
  - C. sampling.
  - D. participant observation.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.2C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Remembering

86. A psychologist wants to create two groups that are as similar as possible at the beginning of an experiment. To do this, he or she should use:
- A. random sampling.
  - B. random assignment.
  - C. self-report methods.
  - D. participant observation.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.2C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

87. If a researcher created two groups by assigning the first 30 people to the experimental group and the last 30 to the control group, the process would violate the principle of:
- A. variability.
  - B. generalization.
  - C. random assignment.
  - D. correlational research.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.2C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

88. The systematic recording of overt behavior of human and nonhuman animals in their natural environment involves what research strategy?
- A. observational techniques
  - B. case studies
  - C. psychophysiological assessments
  - D. response performance strategies

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

89. Pablo is conducting research and trying to determine whether he should monitor the presence versus the absence of a behavior or how long a behavior occurs. What approach to research is he most likely using?
- A. psychophysiological assessment
  - B. observational research
  - C. self-report method
  - D. experience sampling

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

90. Philippe wants to study the number of times that close friends touch each other in their interactions. His interpretations of this behavior would need to take into consideration:
- A. cultural differences in the meaning of touches.
  - B. whether participants were randomly assigned to groups.
  - C. whether the directionality problem is an issue in the study.
  - D. that participant observation generally results in reactivity.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.2 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.2C

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

91. When people are aware of being observed, they might change their behaviors. This phenomenon illustrates:

- A. variability.
- B. experimenter expectancy.
- C. random assignment.
- D. reactivity.

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Remembering

92. The Hawthorne effect refers to changes in behavior associated with:

- A. reactivity.
- B. observer bias.
- C. experimenter expectancy.
- D. informed consent.

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Remembering

93. In which of the following studies would the concept of reactivity be most relevant?

- A. a blind study
- B. a case study
- C. an observational study
- D. an electrophysiological study

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Remembering

94. According to your textbook, if you wanted to conduct observational research but were concerned that the people you observed would change their behaviors due to reactivity, you could:

- A. avoid debriefing them.
- B. use a blinded study.
- C. conduct culturally sensitive research.
- D. rule out alternative explanations.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Understanding

95. What is the main characteristic that sets case studies apart from other types of studies?

- A. the types of measures used
- B. the number of people studied
- C. the types of psychological phenomenon studied
- D. the observational techniques used

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.2 Case Studies Examine Individual Lives and Organizations

OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Understanding

96. A study of the experiences of a synesthete—for example, a person who experiences a visual sensation when hearing a sound—is likely to make use of:
- A. random selection.
  - B. a case study.
  - C. cross-sectional research.
  - D. participant observation.

ANS: B                      DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.2 Case Studies Examine Individual Lives and Organizations

OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Applying

97. Investigators who are interested in gaining a lot of information about group attitudes quickly are likely to use what kind of research approach?

- A. case study
- B. psychophysical assessment
- C. participant observation
- D. self-report

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Understanding

98. Jamal wants to find out whether the customers of his coffee shop prefer that he add booths or keep his tables and chairs. A researcher would be likely to use what kind of study to help him?

- A. participant observation
- B. self-report
- C. correlational
- D. experimental

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Understanding

99. Socially desirable responding is a potential problem in research because it may:

- A. clue participants in to researchers' hypotheses.
- B. interfere with the integrity of data.
- C. cause researchers to fabricate data.
- D. indicate a zero correlation.

ANS: B                      DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Analyzing

100. In observational studies, participants sometimes show reactivity. A related phenomenon in self-report studies is called:

- A. participant observation.
- B. experimenter expectancy.
- C. socially desirable responding.
- D. the third variable problem.

ANS: C                      DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.2 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.2B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Applying

101. Your text suggests that during psychology's history, animal models have been especially important in the area of:
- A. learning.
  - B. development.
  - C. memory.
  - D. personality.

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Animals

OBJ: 2.3B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Remembering

102. In which of the following ways are conducting research with humans versus animals different?
- A. There are limits to the procedures researchers can use with humans, but no limits with animals.
  - B. Certain research procedures are acceptable in animals, but not in humans.
  - C. There is a committee reviewing human research, but no oversight for animal research.
  - D. Observation is a common research procedure for animals, but is not permitted on humans.

ANS: B                      DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Animals

OBJ: 2.3B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Analyzing

103. In which of the following ways are conducting research with humans versus animals similar?
- A. Consent is necessary for both.
  - B. Animals are used as research models for humans, and humans are used as research models for animals.
  - C. Both require approval by an Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC).
  - D. Ethics are an important consideration for both.

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Animals

OBJ: 2.3B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Analyzing

104. Why would researchers choose to use animal models for research?
- A. Animals' brains and humans' brains are practically indistinguishable in research.
  - B. They want to study a condition that exists in animals but not in humans.
  - C. They want to study important brain or genetic changes that would be unethical to induce in humans.
  - D. Animals often have the same disorders and diseases that humans have.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Animals

OBJ: 2.3B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Understanding

105. The ethical treatment of animals is important to consider for:

- A. any study using vertebrates.
- B. only studies using mice.
- C. any study conducted by an Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC).
- D. only studies using more than 100 animals.

ANS: A                    DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Animals

OBJ: 2.3B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                    MSC: Understanding

106. According to the text, animal models may be considered ethical for psychological research if:
- A. genetic research is involved in at least part of the research.
  - B. no injury is inflicted on the animals.
  - C. an equal number of human subjects are included in the research.
  - D. concern for animals' lives is balanced with concern for humanity's future.

ANS: D                    DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Animals

OBJ: 2.3B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                    MSC: Understanding

107. The Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) is similar to an institutional review board because both organizations:
- A. enforce ethical mandates about different types of research.
  - B. oversee research using animals to ensure safety.
  - C. have the same types of members.
  - D. conduct research on animals and humans.

ANS: A                    DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Animals

OBJ: 2.3B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World  
MSC: Analyzing

108. Before psychologists can begin a research project with human participants, they must receive approval from the:
- A. American Psychological Association.
  - B. Association of Psychological Science.
  - C. National Science Foundation.
  - D. institutional review board.

ANS: D                    DIF: Easy

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.3A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World  
MSC: Remembering

109. Dr. Rodriguez is talking with a colleague about the students and staff that are granted access to data collected in his experiment. With which ethical issue is he concerned?

- A. deception
- B. informed consent
- C. anonymity
- D. confidentiality

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.3A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Applying

110. The process by which any deception used in a study is explained to a participant is called:
- A. debriefing.
  - B. informed consent.
  - C. relief of confidentiality.
  - D. relief from relative risk.

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.3A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World  
MSC: Remembering

111. If a researcher was denied permission to conduct a study because participants might suffer harm, that decision would have been made by the:
- A. American Psychological Association.
  - B. institutional review board.
  - C. National Science Foundation.
  - D. Association of Psychological Science.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.3A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World  
MSC: Understanding

112. If a researcher publicly discussed a participant's responses and named the participant, that researcher would be guilty of violating what specific ethical principle?
- A. confidentiality
  - B. anonymity
  - C. privacy
  - D. deception

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.3A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Applying

113. One issue that an institutional review board is likely to concern itself with is:
- A. systematic error.
  - B. directionality problems.
  - C. relative risk.
  - D. experimenter expectancy.

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.3A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical

114. Which of the following sequences best reflects the order of events in a typical experimental session?

- A. experiment → informed consent → debriefing
- B. debriefing → informed consent → experiment
- C. informed consent → debriefing → experiment
- D. informed consent → experiment → debriefing

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.3A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

115. If a seriously brain-damaged patient cannot give informed consent to participate in medical research, then researchers can:

- A. include the person in research only if they provide a complete debriefing at the conclusion of the study.
- B. relax the requirements regarding the relative risk of participation in the study.
- C. apply to the American Medical Association to waive the requirement for informed consent.
- D. obtain consent for the patient to take part in the research by getting permission from a legal guardian.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.3A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

116. When a researcher debriefs his or her participants, he or she:

- A. removes their undergarments.
- B. provides a detailed explanation of the study's goals.
- C. describes the factors that might affect their willingness to participate.
- D. outlines the general procedure of the study.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.3A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

117. Which of the following statements is true regarding the use of deception in psychological research?

- A. It is integral to the conduct of scientifically valid research.
- B. It generally decreases the scientific validity of psychological research.
- C. It is occasionally necessary to safeguard the validity of the research.
- D. It is no longer permissible in psychological research.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.3A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development  
MSC: Understanding

118. An institutional review board is likely to conclude that there are no troublesome ethical issues associated with which of the following studies?
- A. research in a controlled study in a laboratory
  - B. surveys on topics such as experiences of sexual abuse
  - C. naturalistic observation of the conditions in which people are likely to litter in public
  - D. experiments on learning simple lists of words when the experimenter has deceived participants about the purpose of the study

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.3A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development  
MSC: Understanding

119. As Dr. O'Malley begins an experiment, he reviews the factors that might affect participants' willingness to take part. Dr. Quick is providing a detailed explanation to participants who have just completed a study. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Dr. O'Malley is obtaining informed consent from his participants; Dr. Quick is debriefing her participants.
  - B. Dr. O'Malley is debriefing his participants; Dr. Quick is obtaining informed consent from her participants.
  - C. Both Dr. O'Malley and Dr. Quick are obtaining informed consent from their participants.
  - D. Both Dr. O'Malley and Dr. Quick are debriefing their participants.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.3 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.3A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development  
MSC: Applying

120. When data collected in research are not useful in addressing the issue that the investigator is studying, we say that the data are NOT:
- A. reliable.
  - B. valid.
  - C. systematic.
  - D. statistically significant.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.4 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.4A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Remembering

121. Suppose a researcher intended to study people's levels of happiness by monitoring how often they smile or laugh when watching a movie. If this measurement does not really indicate level of happiness, psychologists would say that the data are NOT:
- A. systematic.
  - B. reliable.
  - C. valid.
  - D. event related.

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.4 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.4A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

122. If a researcher's data are reliable:
- A. they still might involve a high level of systematic error.
  - B. they are definitely also valid.
  - C. there will be little chance of participant reactivity.
  - D. measurements were definitely culturally sensitive.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 2.4 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.4A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

123. Suppose a researcher studying social anxiety in children uses a measure of "fidgeting" that indexes hyperactivity instead of social anxiety. What type of validity is this measure lacking?
- A. construct
  - B. external
  - C. internal
  - D. operational

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.4 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.4A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

124. Suppose a researcher studying the effect of having a pet on elderly people's subjective well-being does NOT use a control group in his study. What type of validity is this measure lacking?
- A. construct
  - B. external
  - C. internal
  - D. operational

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.4 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.4A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

125. In what way are internal validity and external validity different?
- A. External validity relates to experimental control; internal validity relates to generalization.
  - B. External validity relates to accuracy; internal validity relates to systematic error.
  - C. External validity relates to generalization; internal validity relates to experimental control.
  - D. External validity relates to systematic error; internal validity relates to accuracy.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.4 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.4A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Analyzing

126. Suppose a research study does a good job at making sure the results generalize to the real world, but does not do a good job preventing confounds. This research study:
- A. has external validity but not internal validity.
  - B. has internal validity but not external validity.

- C. has construct validity but not external validity.
- D. has external validity but not inferential validity.

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.4 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.4A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Analyzing

127. Ashley is an undergraduate research assistant in a lab investigating preschool children's science knowledge. She is examining the items on the science knowledge assessments to ensure that they actually measure science, and not some other concept. What type of validity is she addressing?
- A. external
  - B. internal
  - C. construct
  - D. reliable

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.4 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.4A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Applying

128. If a participant always shows fast reaction times on a visual task not because she is good at the task but because she can hear the experimenter start the presentation and can get ready for the stimulus, her data will show a high level of:
- A. validity.
  - B. reactivity.
  - C. selection bias.
  - D. systematic error.

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.4 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.4A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Applying

129. If a researcher finds that a participant produces different scores on a task each time the participant engages in that task, a researcher can conclude that:
- A. the measurements are valid and reliable.
  - B. the measurements are not reliable.
  - C. the data will show no central tendency.
  - D. there will be a need to use inferential statistics.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.4 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.4A

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Applying

130. When researchers study multiple groups and report the means for each group, they are reporting:
- A. descriptive statistics.
  - B. median values.
  - C. variability.
  - D. standard deviations.

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.4 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data    OBJ: 2.4B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Remembering

131. The statistic that involves the basic arithmetic average of a set of scores is known as the:

- A. mode.
- B. range.
- C. mean.
- D. median.

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.4 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data    OBJ: 2.4B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Remembering

132. The mean, median, and mode are all examples of:

- A. inferential statistics.
- B. measures of central tendency.
- C. types of variability.
- D. correlational measures.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.4 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data    OBJ: 2.4B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Remembering

133. Carlos reads an article looking for a measure of central tendency. Which of the following might he find?

- A. the standard deviation
- B. the median
- C. inferential statistics
- D. the correlation coefficient

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.4 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data    OBJ: 2.4B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Applying

134. If you list a set of scores from the lowest value to the highest, then take the middle value to indicate what a typical score is, you are using the:

- A. mean.
- B. mode.
- C. median.
- D. range.

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.4 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data    OBJ: 2.4B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Remembering

135. The most frequently occurring score in a data set is known as the:

- A. mean.
- B. mode.
- C. range.
- D. standard deviation.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy

REF: 2.4 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data    OBJ: 2.4B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Remembering

136. A store owner wants to make sure she has enough shirts in the right sizes in her inventory, so she buys a lot of shirts in the most popular size. In order to make this purchase, what type of statistic would she want to know?

- A. mode
- B. mean
- C. standard deviation
- D. range

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.4 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data    OBJ: 2.4B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical

Thinking MSC: Applying

137. The range and standard deviation are examples of:

- A. inferential statistics.
- B. measures of central tendency.
- C. types of variability.
- D. correlational measures.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 2.4 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data OBJ: 2.4B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

138. The values in a data set span from 60 to 90. If a researcher knows this, then the researcher is aware of the:

- A. standard deviation.
- B. median.
- C. mode.
- D. range.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 2.4 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data OBJ: 2.4B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Applying

139. Why is the range often the LEAST useful measure of central tendency?

- A. It only provides information on two scores.
- B. It is not always able to be calculated.
- C. It is dependent on the mean.
- D. It is a type of inferential statistic.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.4 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data OBJ: 2.4B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Analyzing

140. If you want to know how far apart scores in a data set tend to be, you could use the:

- A. mean.
- B. median.
- C. mode.
- D. standard deviation.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 2.4 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data OBJ: 2.4B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

141. If a researcher believes that participants in a single group will score differently from one another on a task, the researcher can find out if that is true by looking at the:

- A. mean.
- B. median.
- C. correlation coefficient.
- D. standard deviation.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.4 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data OBJ: 2.4B

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

142. Researchers have found that taller people tend to have higher levels of self-esteem than shorter people. This pattern of data reflects:

- A. an inferential statistic.
- B. a positive correlation.
- C. measures of central tendency.
- D. measures of variability.

ANS: B                    DIF: Easy  
REF: 2.4 Correlations Describe the Relationships between Variables  
OBJ: 2.4C  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Applying

143. If you created a scatterplot of your data, what type of statistic would you have computed?
- A. correlation
  - B. range
  - C. median
  - D. inferential

ANS: A                    DIF: Easy  
REF: 2.4 Correlations Describe the Relationships between Variables  
OBJ: 2.4C  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Understanding

144. When you pair two variables, and as one increases so does the other, your data will show:
- A. a standardized range.
  - B. a positive correlation.
  - C. inferential statistics.
  - D. validity.

ANS: B                    DIF: Moderate  
REF: 2.4 Correlations Describe the Relationships between Variables  
OBJ: 2.4C  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Remembering

145. When a researcher cannot manipulate variables in a project, he or she is forced to collect naturally occurring data. The data analysis would probably involve:
- A. a correlational analysis.
  - B. descriptive, but not inferential, statistics.
  - C. naturalistic observation.
  - D. selection bias.

ANS: A                    DIF: Moderate  
REF: 2.4 Correlations Describe the Relationships between Variables  
OBJ: 2.4C  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development  
MSC: Applying

146. When you pair two variables, and as one increases the other decreases, your data will show:
- A. a standardized range.
  - B. a negative correlation.
  - C. inferential statistics.
  - D. validity.

ANS: B                    DIF: Easy  
REF: 2.4 Correlations Describe the Relationships between Variables  
OBJ: 2.4C  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Remembering

147. Research has shown that some types of behavioral or psychiatric disorders are more prevalent among people with low levels of education. This pattern of data is best represented by:
- A. validity.
  - B. descriptive statistics.
  - C. negative correlations.
  - D. standard deviations.

ANS: C                    DIF: Moderate



Thinking                      MSC: Analyzing

153. Casey is using statistical techniques to examine whether children with autism differ in the amount of self-esteem they report as compared to children without autism. She finds a significant difference, which suggests that the results of her analysis:
- A. would occur by chance less than 5 percent of the time.
  - B. provide stronger evidence than a meta-analysis.
  - C. would be replicable 5 percent of the time in a new study.
  - D. are probably not valid.

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 2.4 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations  
OBJ: 2.4D  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Applying

154. Why do scientists and researchers use statistical methods to determine whether their results are statistically significant?
- A. They want to find out whether their findings would be likely to occur by chance.
  - B. They want to report the mean, median, and mode of their data.
  - C. They want to collect information on the reliability of the measures they used.
  - D. They want to interrogate the external validity of their research.

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 2.4 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations  
OBJ: 2.4D  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Understanding

155. What do we mean when we say that inferential statistics allow researchers to make generalizations?
- A. Measures of central tendency like the mean, median, and mode are generalizations about data.
  - B. Inferential statistics remove error/bias, so generalizations are easier to make.
  - C. Knowing how likely findings are to occur indicates whether results reflect true differences in a population.
  - D. Meta-analyses allow researchers to generalize findings from one study to many.

ANS: C                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 2.4 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations  
OBJ: 2.4D  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development                      MSC: Analyzing

156. If the difference between two groups is statistically significant, it suggests that:
- A. there is a positive correlation among the data.
  - B. the data show low levels of systematic error.
  - C. the researcher has to use descriptive statistics to test for the validity of the results.
  - D. if the experiment were repeated, the same results would likely occur.

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 2.4 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations  
OBJ: 2.4D  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking                      MSC: Understanding

157. What type of study can be described as a “study of studies”?
- A. correlational
  - B. case
  - C. experiment
  - D. meta-analysis

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 2.4 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations  
OBJ: 2.4D  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Remembering

158. How is a meta-analysis different from other types of studies?
- A. Replication is important for meta-analyses, but not for separate studies.
  - B. Meta-analyses cannot detect significant differences, but separate studies can.
  - C. A meta-analysis combines many studies into one analysis.
  - D. A meta-analysis does not use effect sizes, but separate studies do.

ANS: C                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 2.4 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations  
OBJ: 2.4D  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Analyzing

159. Miranda is statistically combining the results of all the published studies on the effects of the presence of a weapon on eyewitness accuracy. Miranda is performing a(n):
- A. meta-analysis.
  - B. replication.
  - C. inferential analysis.
  - D. significance test.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 2.4 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations  
OBJ: 2.4D  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Understanding

160. Jamal is performing statistical analyses to determine whether the effects of the treatment in his experiment might actually have reflected chance; Kendra is performing an analysis to combine the results of a number of experiments to yield an overall conclusion. Jamal is performing a \_\_\_\_\_; Kendra is performing a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. replication; meta-analysis
  - B. significance test; replication
  - C. significance test; meta-analysis
  - D. meta-analysis; significance test

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 2.4 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations  
OBJ: 2.4D  
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking  
MSC: Understanding