

1. Hindsight bias leads people to perceive psychological research outcomes as
 - A) unpredictable.
 - B) inexplicable.
 - C) unlikely.
 - D) unsurprising.

2. Jamie and Lynn were sure that they had answered most of the multiple-choice questions correctly because “the questions required only common sense.” However, they each scored less than 60% on the exam. This best illustrates
 - A) a confounding variable.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) hindsight bias.
 - D) overconfidence.

3. Brandon reads his psychology text regularly and attends class most days, so he felt prepared when he took the midterm exam. He just knew he aced the test. When his Professor returned his exam, he found that he earned a C. What happened?
 - A) Brandon experienced hindsight bias.
 - B) Brandon was overconfident.
 - C) Brandon engaged in scientific inquiry.
 - D) Brandon perceived a pattern in random events.

4. If someone were to flip a coin six times, which of the following sequences of heads (H) and tails (T) would be most likely?
 - A) H H H T T T
 - B) H T T H T H
 - C) T T H H T H
 - D) All of these sequences would be equally likely.

5. Which of the following can help us sift reality from illusion?
 - A) intuition
 - B) scientific inquiry
 - C) overconfidence
 - D) hindsight bias

6. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a useful theory?
- A) It organizes observations.
 - B) It cannot be refuted.
 - C) It implies predictions that anyone can use to check the theory or to derive practical applications.
 - D) It stimulates further research that may lead to a revised theory that better organizes and predicts.
7. Sigmund Freud, Abraham Maslow, Erik Erikson, and Carl Rogers all developed ways to explain behaviors or events by offering ideas that organize observations. Their ideas are called
- A) theories.
 - B) patterns in random events.
 - C) the scientific method.
 - D) scientific inquiry.
8. Psychological theories help to
- A) organize scientific observations.
 - B) explain observed facts.
 - C) generate hypotheses.
 - D) do all of these things.
9. Which research method runs the greatest risk of collecting evidence that may be unrepresentative of what is generally true?
- A) naturalistic observation
 - B) the case study
 - C) experimentation
 - D) the survey
10. Every twenty-fifth person who subscribed to a weekly news magazine was contacted by market researchers to complete a survey of opinions regarding the magazine's contents. The researchers were applying the technique known as
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) the double-blind procedure.
 - C) random sampling.
 - D) replication.

11. In studying the relationship between body weight and popularity, Professor Vescio is attempting to determine the correlation between two
- A) replications.
 - B) variables.
 - C) random samples.
 - D) placebos.
12. A correlation of +0.70 between children's physical height and their popularity among their peers indicates that
- A) higher levels of popularity among peers are associated with greater physical height in children.
 - B) there is no relationship between children's height and their popularity.
 - C) being unusually short or tall has a negative impact on children's popularity.
 - D) children's height has no causal impact on their popularity.
13. To test the potential effect of hunger on taste sensitivity, groups of research participants are deprived of food for differing lengths of time before they engage in a taste-sensitivity test. This research is an example of
- A) correlational research.
 - B) an experiment.
 - C) survey research.
 - D) naturalistic observation.
14. In a study of factors that might affect memory, research participants were assigned to drink either an alcoholic or a nonalcoholic beverage prior to completing a memory test. Those who drank the nonalcoholic beverage were assigned to the _____ group.
- A) survey
 - B) control
 - C) experimental
 - D) correlational
15. Researchers control factors that might influence a dependent variable by means of
- A) random assignment.
 - B) replication.
 - C) naturalistic observation.
 - D) operational definitions.

16. In an experimental study of the effects of dieting on weight loss, dieting would be the
- A) control condition.
 - B) independent variable.
 - C) dependent variable.
 - D) placebo.
17. In a well-controlled experiment, researchers seek to minimize
- A) confounding variables.
 - B) informed consent.
 - C) replication.
 - D) random assignment.
18. Which of the following processes typically takes place shortly after people complete their participation in a research study?
- A) random assignment
 - B) informed consent
 - C) the double-blind procedure
 - D) debriefing

Answer Key

1. D
2. D
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. B
12. A
13. B
14. B
15. A
16. B
17. A
18. D