**Chapter 02**

**Test Bank**

1. A hypothesis is a**A.** tentative answer to a research question.B. statement that has already been confirmed by the results of a study.C. scientific law that is often represented by a mathematical formula.D. fact that has been known to exist.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.Topic: Hypotheses*2. A researcher poses the following question: "Does the breed of a dog determine its ability to learn complex interactive skills?" This question is an example of aA. hypothesis.**B.** research question.C. prediction.D. forecast.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.Topic: Hypotheses*3. What is the difference between a hypothesis and a prediction?**A.** A hypothesis is a tentative answer to a research question; a prediction is formed from a hypothesis, is directly testable, and includes specific variables and methodologies.B. A hypothesis is a tentative answer to a research question, while a prediction is the evidence that either supports or refutes that idea.C. A hypothesis is a tentative answer to a research question that does not yet have evidence to support or refute it, while a prediction is the result of a particular research study.D. A hypothesis is a narrow idea or question that does not yet have evidence to support or refute it, while a prediction is a broad research topic that questions existing knowledge.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.Topic: HypothesesTopic: Predictions*4. A study is conducted to confirm the statement "Punishment will be harsher for drunk drivers who cause serious injuries—defined as injuries that require hospital emergency room or in-patient admittance—than for drivers who cause mild injuries, defined as injuries that do not require a hospital visit and do not have long-term effects." This statement, which has been formulated from a hypothesis, is an example of aA. theory.B. research question.**C.** prediction.D. scientific law.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.Topic: Predictions*5. A researcher designs a study to examine the relationship between gender and time spent talking in a group, seeking to answer the question, "Will males talk more than females in a gender-balanced group?" According to the researcher, the outcome of the study is likely to be that males will talk more frequently and for longer blocks of time than females in a nonmoderated gender-balanced group. The researcher's statement about the outcome of the study is an example of aA. moral judgment.B. research question.**C.** prediction.D. theory.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.Topic: Predictions*6. Which of the following best represents a prediction?A. "Do ratings of social desirability vary according to gender?"B. "Are gender and judgments of criminal behavior related?"**C.** "Female defendants between the ages of 18 and 30 are more likely to receive shorter prison sentences than male defendants of the same age when receiving sentencing in criminal cases presided over by male judges."D. "Male and female defendants involved in criminal cases are chosen as the participants of a study to determine the relationship between gender and judgments of criminal behavior."*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.Topic: Predictions*7. The statement "There are gender differences in the frequency of reporting of incidences of sexual harassment" is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while the statement "In equal populations of males and females that have all suffered incidences of sexual harassment, the females are more likely to report said incidences to either school or police authorities within one year of the incident than are males" is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. hypothesis; research question**B.** hypothesis; predictionC. rule; axiomD. guess; prediction*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.Topic: HypothesesTopic: Predictions*8. If the prediction "Participants who consume three alcoholic drinks within one hour of a reaction time test will score lower than participants who do not consume any alcohol" is confirmed, one can say that the hypothesis isA. unalterable.B. tentative.C. ambiguous.**D.** supported.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.Topic: HypothesesTopic: Predictions*9. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a tentative idea or question, whereas a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a deliberate guess at the answer to that tentative idea or question.A. guess; research questionB. research question; axiom**C.** hypothesis; predictionD. prediction; scientific law*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related.Topic: HypothesesTopic: Predictions*10. Deena, a research student, decides to test the proverb "Birds of a feather flock together" as part of her research project. In this scenario, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is most likely to be the initial source of Deena's idea.A. a practical problem**B.** common senseC. a scientific theoryD. past research*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.Topic: Common Sense*11. Testing common sense ideas**A.** is valuable because such notions often turn out to be incorrect.B. never results in new knowledge.C. should only be done if a theory has been developed.D. is of little value because they consist of things we already know to be true.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.Topic: Common Sense*12. Sean, a psychologist, watches a group of teenagers listen to a rock band and decides to conduct a research project on the effects of music videos on children and adolescents. In this case, the initial source of idea for the research isA. past research.B. a practical problem.**C.** the world around.D. common sense.*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.Topic: Observation*13. A professor conducts a study on tipping behavior in restaurants and hotels, designed to determine whether factors such as posture and communication influence tips left by customers. He conducts this study based on his experience of working at a restaurant when he was young. From this scenario, it can be inferred that the initial idea for the professor's study stems fromA. a scientific theory.B. past research.C. a practical problem.**D.** his observation of an actual event.*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.Topic: Observation*14. Which of the following best illustrates a research idea that originates from observation of the world?A. A researcher uses the theory of evolution to investigate and come up with solutions to solve the problem of endangered species that are close to becoming extinct.**B.** A researcher studies the relationship between music lyrics and early sexual behavior among adolescents after observing a group listening to music.C. A researcher advances the work done by authors in 1988.D. A researcher decides to test the validity of the proverb "Birds of a feather flock together."*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.Topic: Observation*15. A researcher, after reading the results of the study on cell phone use by Cramer et al., decides to conduct a study to find ways to reduce cell phone use while driving. Which of the following sources of ideas is best illustrated in this scenario?A. mythB. observation of the worldC. common sense**D.** past research*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.Topic: Past Research*16. A researcher is asked to guide the formulation of public policy on obesity. She conducts research on prevalent eating disorders. In this scenario, the idea behind the research originates fromA. common sense.B. past research.**C.** practical problems.D. theories.*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.Topic: Practical Problems*17. When an interesting discovery, such as Pavlov's discovery of classical conditioning, is the result of an accident or luck, the finding can be attributed to**A.** serendipity.B. directive research.C. purposeful research.D. inquisition.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.Topic: Serendipity*18. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consists of a systematic body of ideas about a particular topic or phenomenon.A. hunchB. intuition**C.** theoryD. premonition*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.Topic: Theories*19. A theoryA. is proven after many studies support its predictions.B. is called a fact when it refutes a hypothesis.**C.** generates new knowledge by guiding our observations.D. remains unchanged once formed.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Identify the two functions of a theory.Topic: Theories*20. Which of the following is true of theories?A. A theory can only be expressed as a mathematical formula.B. Theories cannot be modified to account for new data.**C.** They are used to organize and explain a variety of specific facts.D. A theory is invariably the same as the initial hypothesis.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Identify the two functions of a theory.Topic: Theories*21. The scientific meaning of the term *theory* shows that theories areA. valid only if they can be proven.B. "just an idea" even if there are numerous supporting hypotheses.**C.** grounded in data from prior research and consistent hypotheses.D. essentially the same as hypotheses.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.Topic: Theories*22. When the results of an experiment confirm the hypothesis developed from a theory, we conclude that the theory is**A.** supported by the results.B. proven to be a hypothesis.C. established as a fact and cannot be challenged.D. neither supported nor challenged by the results.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.Topic: Theories*23. Which of the following is true of theories?A. Theories are supported by confirming a prediction.B. Theories can only be expressed as mathematical formulae.C. Theories are supported by proving a fact.**D.** Supported theories are often modified as new research is done.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.Topic: Theories*24. As Joan becomes familiar with the literature examining the influence of physical attractiveness on judgments of criminal behavior, she notes inconsistencies in the results. She concludes that this area of study needs to be further investigated. This scenario best represents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a source of ideas for research.A. observation of the world around us**B.** past researchC. practical problemsD. theories*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.Topic: Past Research*25. An advantage of using past research as a source of ideas for research is that**A.** new ideas are often generated from old ones.B. new ideas are readily accepted without empirical evidence.C. new ideas are easily proved through experiments when compared to other sources of ideas.D. new ideas do not need formulation of hypotheses to be supported.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.Topic: Past Research*26. A scientist intends to study alternative explanations for theories on the origin of the universe, as he finds the existing theories to be fallacious. This scenario is an example of using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as an initial source of ideas.A. mythsB. observation of an actual eventC. common sense**D.** past research*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.Topic: Past Research*27. Noting the existing tension between the police department and the citizens of Metropolis, the city council conducts a survey among the residents for suggestions on how to improve police–community relations. This example best illustrates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a source of research ideas.A. theoriesB. past research projects**C.** practical problemsD. myths*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems.Topic: Practical Problems*28. The American Psychological Association computer database that stores the contents of *Psychological Abstracts* is**A.** PsycINFO.B. theSocial Sciences Citation Index (SSCI).C. *Psychological Abstracts.*D. PubPsych.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.Topic: PsycINFO*29. Which of the following would be included in the default output when searching *PsycINFO* using key terms?A. only those articles that have the specified key terms in a particular fieldB. all articles that are relevant to the researcher conducting the research, irrespective of whether they have the key termsC. only those articles that have that word or phrase and are relevant to the researcher conducting the research**D.** all articles that have that word or phrase anywhere in any of the fields listed*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.Topic: PsycINFO*30. A student conducts a literature search for articles about the relationship between right/left hand dominance and creativity. She finds an article that is directly relevant to her topic of research. Which of the following resources is she most likely to use to find a bibliography of articles relevant to the original article?A. *Annual Review of Psychology*B. *Psychological Abstracts***C.** Web of Science and ScopusD. PsycINFO*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.Topic: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)*31. Using the Boolean operator OR when performing a search on PsycINFO will**A.** expand the search.B. have no effect on the search.C. exclude sources that contain the search terms specified.D. include sources that contain all the search terms specified.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.Topic: PsycINFO*32. Which of the following PsycINFO search strategies should be employed by researchers?**A.** reviewing and using keywords selected by article authorsB. using the OR operator to limit search termsC. searching for a specific phraseD. using the AND operator to expand search terms*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.Topic: PsycINFO*33. Using the Boolean operator AND when performing a search on PsycINFO willA. have no effect on the search.B. exclude sources that contain the search terms specified.C. include sources that contain either one of the search terms specified.**D.** limit results to sources that contain all the search terms specified.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.Topic: PsycINFO*34. When conducting a search for previous literature using PsycINFO, a researcher**A.** can use the NOT operator to exclude sources that contain the search terms specified.B. should avoid using standard psychological terms.C. should avoid using the Boolean operators.D. can use the OR operator to include those sources that contain all the search terms specified.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.Topic: PsycINFO*35. In the context of conducting a PsycINFO search, an advantage of using the asterisk (\*) is that**A.** it expands the scope of a search.B. it includes only those articles that are relevant to the researcher conducting the research.C. it returns a bibliography of articles.D. it returns only the "key article" related to a topic.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.Topic: PsycINFO*36. To find out how many authors have referred to a particular article in the years since it was published, one would consultA. the *Psychological Bulletin*.B. the *Psychological Abstracts*.**C.** Web of Science and Scopus.D. the *Annual Review of Psychology*.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.Topic: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)*37. One advantage of using Web of Science and Scopus for locating previous research is that theyA. exclude the articles that have already been viewed by the researcher conducting the research.B. give the references and abstracts of articles related to the topic published before a "key article."**C.** allow one to search for subsequent articles that have referred to a "key article."D. do not require one to identify a "key article."*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.Topic: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)*38. In the context of exploring past research, which of the following strategies should a researcher employ?**A.** Use a variety of key words.B. Avoid using the "cited references" information provided by Google Scholar.C. Use a single database.D. Avoid using the words *review* and *meta-analysis* in the title of an article.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.Topic: Electronic Search Resources*39. Which of the following PsycINFO search strategies should be employed by researchers?**A.** Use fields such as TITLE and AUTHOR.B. Avoid using AND to limit a search.C. Use OR to limit a search.D. Avoid using NOT to exclude search terms.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.Topic: PsycINFO*40. Which of the following Google search strategies would help researchers in conducting their research efficiently?A. Specify a set of search words marked with the asterisk to include only relevant sources.**B.** Specify a set of NOT words or phrases to limit a search.C. Specify a set of AND words or phrases to expand a search.D. Specify a set of OR words or phrases to limit a search.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.Topic: Google Scholar*41. How can one improve the quality of the search results when using Internet search services such as Google?A. by using search terms that are broadB. by avoiding the use of Boolean operators**C.** by learning how to find exact phrasesD. by avoiding the use of advanced search rules as they are meant only for statisticians*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.Topic: Google Scholar*42. Which of the following operators help researchers limit their searches on Google Scholar?A. the "wildcard" asterisk (\*)B. the AND operator**C.** the NOT operatorD. the OR operator*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.Topic: Google Scholar*43. Google Scholar is a specialized search engine that allows one to**A.** find articles, theses, books, abstracts, and court opinions from a wide range of sources.B. search for psychology related articles only.C. search for biographies of authors alone.D. purchase a research paper or a scholarly journal for one's own use.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.Topic: Google Scholar*44. Which of the following is true of Google Scholar?A. It is a paid service that requires an annual subscription.B. It includes content from published works solely in the field of psychology and related sciences.**C.** It ranks a search output by the contents of an article along with its overall prominence.D. It can be accessed only through Internet Explorer.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO.Topic: Google Scholar*45. In which section of a research article would a reader find a summary of the entire project?**A.** the abstractB. the method sectionC. the results sectionD. the references*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Abstract*46. Which section of a research article summarizes the hypothesis, the procedure, the conclusions, and the discussion in 150 to 250 words?**A.** the abstractB. the results sectionC. the bibliographyD. the method section*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Abstract*47. Which section of a research article is most likely to include the specific expectations of a researcher as formal hypotheses?A. the method section**B.** the introductionC. the bibliographyD. the references*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Introduction Section*48. In which section of a research article would a reader find a description of what was done in the past and why the present study is being conducted?A. the method sectionB. the results sectionC. the abstract**D.** the introduction*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Introduction Section*49. Which section of a research article includes a description of exactly how the study was designed and conducted?A. the introductionB. the discussion sectionC. the results section**D.** the method section*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Method Section*50. An overview of the research design is sometimes presented in the first subsection to prepare a reader for the material that follows in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a research article.A. abstract sectionB. results section**C.** method sectionD. conclusion section*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Method Section*51. Which of the following sections of a research article allows the reader to know exactly how a study was conducted and provides other researchers with the information necessary to replicate the study?A. the discussion sectionB. the introduction section**C.** the method sectionD. the results section*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Method Section*52. In which section of a research article would a researcher present the findings using statistical language?A. the references sectionB. the method section**C.** the results sectionD. the bibliography*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Results Section*53. In a research article, a researcher presents the findings using tables and graphs in theA. introduction section.B. abstract section.C. method section.**D.** results section.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Results Section*54. In which section of a research article does a researcher review the research from various perspectives, give all possible explanations for the results, and elaborate on why one explanation is superior to another?A. the results section**B.** the discussion sectionC. the introductionD. the method section*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Discussion Section*55. In which section of a research article is a reader most likely to find suggestions for possible practical applications of the research and for future research on the topic?**A.** the discussion sectionB. the method sectionC. the introductionD. the results section*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Discussion Section*56. If the hypothesis of a research article is not supported, the author should suggest potential reasons in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the article.A. method section**B.** discussion sectionC. results sectionD. abstract section*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Discussion Section*57. Which of the following is included in the method section of a research report?**A.** a description of the characteristics of participantsB. a review of theories and prior findings relevant to the researchC. a summary of past researchD. a prediction about the results*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Method Section*58. Victor is writing a section of a research report that shows how past research and theories are connected to the current research problem and expected results. Victor is most likely writing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ section of the research report.**A.** introductionB. discussionC. resultsD. method*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Introduction Section*59. Juan is writing a section of a research report that describes who participated in the research along with a description of how the study was conducted. Juan is most likely writing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ section of the research report.A. introductionB. discussionC. results**D.** method*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Method Section*60. Kathy is writing a section of a research report in which she explains the possible reasons for results in her study and suggestions for practical applications of the research and future research ideas. Kathy is most likely writing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ section.A. resultsB. introduction**C.** discussionD. method*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Discussion Section*61. Which of the following statements would be appropriate for the method section of a research report?**A.** While three men and three women discussed an issue, an experimenter measured time spent talking using a stopwatch.B. Contrary to popular belief, in groups of mixed gender, men talk more than women, interrupt more than women, and are more likely to direct discussion topics.C. For men, the average time spent talking was 10.7 minutes, while for women the average was 7.4 minutes.D. Past research shows that men generally talk more than women.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Method Section*62. Which of the following statements would be appropriate for the results section of a research report?**A.** The average social desirability rating for attractive individuals was 6.4; however, the average rating for unattractive individuals was 3.2.B. Future research should examine the effect of attractiveness on judgments of criminal behavior.C. The difference between social desirability ratings of attractive versus unattractive individuals may be explained by the cognitive consistency theory.D. Past research suggests that differences exist in ratings of social desirability assigned to attractive versus unattractive individuals.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Results Section*63. Which of the following statements would be appropriate for the discussion section of a research report?A. The average age of participants in the research was 18.7 years.B. The participants read an account of an alcohol-related crash in which a victim received mild or severe injuries.**C.** The present findings suggest that evaluation of the seriousness of an alcohol-related crash may be influenced by the severity of the injuries received by the victim.D. The participants were asked if they mostly drink coffee and drive or if they drink alcohol and drive.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Discussion Section*64. In which section of a research report would a researcher describe the practical application of an experiment's results?A. the method sectionB. the results section**C.** the discussion sectionD. the introduction*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles.Topic: Discussion Section*

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains 2

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Difficulty Level: Hard 14

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Learning Objective: Describe the different sources of ideas for research, including common sense, observation, theories, past research, and practical problems. 16

Learning Objective: Discuss how research questions, hypotheses, and predictions are related. 9

Learning Objective: Identify the two functions of a theory. 2

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamentals of exploring past research in psychology, including the use of PsycINFO. 17

Learning Objective: Summarize the information included in the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections of research articles. 20

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