

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is the relationship between the scientific method and critical thinking?
  - A. Science applies to psychology, whereas critical thinking applies to philosophy.
  - B. Everyone who thinks critically is a scientist.
  - C. Science is critical thinking in action.
  - D. There is no relationship between science and critical thinking.
2. Evidence gathered from publicly observable behavior is known as \_\_\_\_\_ evidence.
  - A. empirical
  - B. psychological
  - C. rational
  - D. hypothetical
3. Which of the following would be an operational definition designed to measure the amount of violence on television?
  - A. Asking people how many TV sets they own in their home
  - B. Counting the number of homicides that occur on a TV show
  - C. Identifying the sponsors and producers of a particular TV show
  - D. Determining if the TV show is translated into other languages
4. Science requires that the subject matter be
  - A. qualitative.
  - B. naturalistic.
  - C. random and indeterminate.
  - D. orderly and lawful.
5. The key component of empirical evidence is that it must be based on \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.
  - A. innocently reasoned
  - B. gently executed
  - C. publicly observable
  - D. carefully planned
6. When observing nature, all scientists
  - A. need to be trained in psychology.
  - B. follow strict rules.
  - C. work in the laboratory.
  - D. travel to the original environment.
7. Which method is based on observation and the adherence to rules of evidence?
  - A. Scientific method
  - B. Philosophical method
  - C. Theoretical method
  - D. Moral method
8. A student is interested in studying college student success. His professor asked, "How will you measure it?" The student replies, "with the grade-point average at graduation." This instance of specifying how college student success is to be measured is an example of
  - A. placebo effects.
  - B. descriptive identification.
  - C. hypothesis testing.
  - D. operational definitions.

9. The knowledge that science provides is \_\_\_\_\_ because theories are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. tentative; subject to change
  - B. tentative; permanent
  - C. permanent; subject to change
  - D. permanent; permanent
10. A psychologist has developed an explanation for why we sleep. In scientific terms, her explanation would be called a(n)
- A. theory.
  - B. hypothesis.
  - C. observation.
  - D. correlation.
11. What is the significance of a hypothesis?
- A. It determines scientific truths.
  - B. It is used to test theories.
  - C. It determines if a sample is representative.
  - D. It explains scientific relationships.
12. Theory is to explanation as hypothesis is to
- A. prediction.
  - B. truth.
  - C. observation.
  - D. understanding.
13. A prediction based on a theory is known as a
- A. constant.
  - B. hypothesis.
  - C. law.
  - D. variable.
14. Early in the history of psychology Ebbinghaus, a memory researcher, used himself as the only research participant in his study. Given this information, what might cause you to be skeptical about his results?
- A. The results were not gathered scientifically.
  - B. The sample was probably not representative.
  - C. People are smarter than they used to be.
  - D. Most studies of memory focus on college students.
15. One of the key characteristics of using a sample to learn about a larger group of beings is that the sample needs to be
- A. knowledgeable.
  - B. convenient.
  - C. representative.
  - D. affordable.
16. When a scientist says that the theory is tentative, the scientist means that the
- A. conclusions are fully known.
  - B. theory is subject to revision.
  - C. study is confirmed with animals but not with humans.
  - D. study is confirmed with humans but not with animals.
17. Successful replication means that certain conclusions about behavior have been
- A. repeated in multiple experiments.
  - B. verified in animal studies only.
  - C. sponsored by federal funding.
  - D. completed during field studies.

18. Rather than study the entire population of one group, you decide to focus on a subset of the group. This subset or subgroup is called a(n)
- hypothesis.
  - sample.
  - presentation.
  - assimilation.
19. When a scientist talks about the need for replication, she is talking about the need for
- more participants from the sample.
  - different participant populations.
  - repeating the study more than once.
  - conducting the study with humans and animals.
20. Which of the following is an example of a descriptive method of doing research?
- Test-retest reliability
  - Naturalistic observation
  - Placebo manipulation
  - Quasi experimentation
21. What do the survey technique and naturalistic observation have in common?
- They are both descriptive research methods.
  - They are both experimental research methods.
  - They both produce predictive regression coefficients.
  - They both contain a control group and a treatment group.
22. Dr. Carr needs a lot of information directly from people and has only one week to collect that information. Dr. Carr would probably benefit most by using
- the clinical method.
  - formal experimentation.
  - the survey method.
  - natural observation.
23. Which of the following is a potential disadvantage to using the survey method to answer questions of interest?
- Surveys are almost always representative of the population to be sampled.
  - It is possible to collect large amounts of survey data in a relatively short period of time.
  - Surveys may allow us to begin to understand those behaviors that we know the least about.
  - You cannot be sure that answers are completely honest to questions about sensitive topics.
24. If you are considering the potential disadvantage of the lack of completely honest answers, particularly about sensitive topics such as sex and drug use, then you are probably considering using the \_\_\_\_\_ research method.
- forced choice
  - quasi experimental
  - naturalistic observation
  - survey
25. Naturalistic observation describes a research technique in which careful observation and recording of behavior occurs
- in real-life settings.
  - through archival research.
  - in a controlled laboratory.
  - under legal scrutiny.
26. One advantage of naturalistic observation is that the researcher can examine behavior
- in a controlled laboratory setting.
  - under conditions where cause and effect are clear.
  - in a setting where subjects are comfortable and relaxed.
  - in a normal and realistic setting.

27. A psychologist who gathers data while watching managers interact with their employees is using
- a correlational strategy.
  - naturalistic observation.
  - the survey technique.
  - a Gallup poll.
28. The clinical method is a variation of
- the survey method.
  - correlational methods.
  - naturalistic observation.
  - the dependent variable.
29. Which research technique did Sigmund Freud use while he gathered information to develop his theories of abnormal behavior?
- Experimental method
  - Clinical method
  - Correlational method
  - Survey method
30. Going to the shopping mall and watching people's behavior is an example of
- descriptive research.
  - inferential research.
  - experimental research.
  - variegated research.
31. Interviews and questionnaires are techniques that are used in \_\_\_\_\_ research.
- placebo
  - survey
  - clinical
  - naturalistic observation
32. If you are doing research on how a patient reacts to a treatment in different settings, you are conducting
- clinical research.
  - observational research.
  - correlational research.
  - descriptive research.
33. You are recording behaviors as they occur in their natural setting. This type of study is called naturalistic
- desensitization.
  - experimentation.
  - correlation.
  - observation.
34. A researcher using the correlational method is interesting in determining if there is a \_\_\_\_\_ relationship between two variables.
- philosophical
  - physical
  - statistical
  - empirical
35. If a psychologist can measure a concept in such a way as to get a numerical value, then that concept is also referred to as a
- hypothesis.
  - theory.
  - constant.
  - variable.

36. Which of the following would best describe what a correlational study would accomplish?
- Compare the amount of violence on TV to the amount of aggressive behavior in children.
  - Survey children to see if they think they would be aggressive after watching too much TV.
  - Going into stores that sell TV sets and watch children's behavior while they watch TV.
  - Asking parents for their best estimate about their child's aggressive behavior.
37. A recent study reports that there is a positive correlation between the number of hours a student studies each week and the student's grade-point average (GPA). This findings means that
- as studying increases, students tend to become more distracted.
  - as studying increases, GPA tends to increase.
  - GPA and number of hours studying are unrelated.
  - GPA tends to decrease as the number of study hours increases.
38. The Department of Motor Vehicles recently completed a study that indicated there is a negative correlation between the age of the driver and the number of errors on the written driving test. This result means that
- the older the driver, the more errors on the driving test.
  - younger drivers should not be allowed to drive.
  - the older the driver, the fewer errors on the driving test.
  - older drivers should not be allowed to drive.
39. In a research study, participants recorded the number of cigarettes they smoked per day. "Number of cigarettes they smoked per day" is referred to as a(n)
- sample.
  - variable.
  - coefficient.
  - hypothesis.
40. Prediction is the goal of which research method?
- Correlational
  - Formal experiment
  - Descriptive
  - Clinical
41. What does it mean when there is zero (0) correlation between two variables?
- There was missing data that prevented an accurate calculation.
  - The negative and positive correlations have cancelled each other out.
  - The research study was improperly conducted by the researchers.
  - There is no statistical relationship between the two variables being studied.
42. The degree of association between variables is expressed statistically as the
- standard deviation.
  - correlation coefficient.
  - qualitative mean score.
  - integer of relativity.
43. When you see a coefficient of correlation while reading a scientific research report, what does it indicate to you?
- The strength of a relationship between two variables
  - A cause-and-effect relationship between many variables
  - That the research was purely descriptive in nature
  - The degree to which the research was scientific
44. What would you expect the correlation coefficient to look like if high numbers of cigarettes smoked predicted high incidences of lung cancer?
- +0.01
  - +0.75
  - +9.00
  - 0.90

45. Variable X increases as Variable Y increases. Choose the correlation coefficient that best applies.
- A. +8.00
  - B. +0.80
  - C. -0.80
  - D. -10.0
46. Which correlation coefficient represents the strongest relationship between variables?
- A. +0.72
  - B. -0.72
  - C. -0.89
  - D. 0.00
47. When there is a positive correlation between two variables, this means that
- A. the value of one variable increases as the value of another variable increases.
  - B. the value of one variable increases as the value of another variable decreases.
  - C. the value of one variable is the cause for increases in another variable.
  - D. we are positive that the outcomes of this research are good for society.
48. A researcher finds that a person's height and weight are significantly positively correlated. Which interpretation below makes the most sense?
- A. Height causes weight.
  - B. Weight causes height.
  - C. To lose weight, a person should attempt to become shorter.
  - D. When a person tends to be tall, they tend to be heavy.
49. A psychology class found a strong correlation between armed robbery and ice cream sales. What could they conclude from their data?
- A. Armed robbery causes people to eat ice cream.
  - B. The incidence of robbery is high near ice cream shops.
  - C. Perhaps a third factor, such as seasonal temperature, is involved.
  - D. Eating ice cream causes people to become violent and commit robbery.
50. A danger in using the correlational strategy is that
- A. one might attribute causation between two events.
  - B. the strategy may be unethical if used without caution.
  - C. there may not be sufficient experimental controls.
  - D. we cannot predict one variable from the other.
51. Several lab groups found a strong positive correlation between number of hours spent on campus and grades. What can you conclude from this information?
- A. More time spent on campus causes grades to increase.
  - B. The correlation coefficient must be zero.
  - C. There is a numerical relationship between the two variables.
  - D. To improve your grades, you must spend more time on campus.
52. When making cause and effect conclusions, correlational studies are
- A. preferred.
  - B. used exclusively.
  - C. not appropriate.
  - D. appropriate for 2 or fewer variables.
53. A researcher wants to study the relationship between lifespan and cigarette smoking. For this study, he cannot ethically manipulate people to smoke cigarettes, so the researcher must rely on a correlational study. Based on the correlational approach, which of the following statements would be an appropriate conclusion?
- A. Smoking cigarettes is related to decreases in life span.
  - B. A hard, stressful life causes people to smoke.
  - C. Shorter life span and cigarette smoking cause the other in equal proportions.
  - D. Cigarette smoking causes people to die young.

54. One advantage of formal experiments as compared to correlational studies is that formal experiments
- tend to be easier to conduct and interpret.
  - can allow conclusions about cause and effect.
  - do not require the use of representative sampling.
  - can be completed without the use of statistics.
55. When the deliberate arrangement and control of variables is possible, the \_\_\_\_\_ is most likely to allow cause and effect conclusions to be drawn when the research is complete.
- quasi experiment
  - naturalistic observation
  - formal experiment
  - correlational study
56. The main difference between a correlational study and a formal experiment is that in a correlational study
- individuals are assigned to conditions randomly.
  - the researcher begins without any hypothesis.
  - the researcher does not intentionally influence either variable.
  - there is an independent variable but no dependent variable.
57. Which research technique allows fairly confident conclusions about cause-and-effect relationships?
- Case study
  - Correlational research
  - Descriptive survey
  - Formal experiment
58. As a researcher, you believe that anxiety causes poor test performance. From the options below, the best research technique to support or refute your hypothesis is the
- descriptive method.
  - formal experiment.
  - clinical method.
  - correlational method.
59. Research performed in carefully regulated settings where one or more variables are manipulated while others are held constant is called
- formal experimentation.
  - correlational research.
  - naturalistic observation.
  - a descriptive study.
60. What is an advantage that formal experimentation has over other research strategies?
- One may exert control over the influence of variables.
  - It provides a real-to-life experimental environment.
  - We do not need to be skeptical about its conclusions.
  - It is the most ethical method of research available.
61. Which of the following statements is true regarding formal experimentation?
- It cannot support cause-and-effect relationships.
  - Its conclusions should be evaluated cautiously.
  - It is the best research method for answering any research question.
  - It is not useful for making predictions about behavior.
62. The dependent variable is called the dependent variable because its value \_\_\_\_\_ other parts of the experiment.
- is constant compared to
  - is related to
  - is the opposite of
  - depends on

63. The variable that the researcher controls is called the
- manipulation check.
  - dependent variable.
  - placebo effect.
  - independent variable.
64. Which variable depends upon the effects of the independent variable?
- Dependent
  - Manipulation
  - Control
  - Placebo
65. A researcher has 40 people to assign into two groups: an experimental group and a control group. The researcher flips a coin: heads, experimental group and tails, control group. This is an example of
- monetary assignment.
  - experimenter bias.
  - random assignment.
  - treatment effects.
66. For a formal experiment to yield valid results, all alternative explanations for the findings must be ruled out by a process of
- experimental control.
  - placebo effectiveness.
  - nonrandom assignment.
  - interactive subjectivity.
67. A researcher wants to study the effects of caffeine on student performance on quiz scores. The research gives a caffeinated drink to half the students and a non-caffeinated drink to the other half of students. The researcher then measures quiz scores by counting the number of correct answers. Given the above scenario, what is the independent variable?
- The number of caffeinated drinks the student consumes during the day
  - The number of correct answers on the quiz
  - The year in school of the students
  - Whether the students receive the caffeinated drink or not
68. A researcher wants to study the effects of caffeine on student performance on quiz scores. The research gives a caffeinated drink to half the students and a non-caffeinated drink to the other half of students. The researcher then measures quiz scores by counting the number of correct answers. Given the above scenario, what is the dependent variable?
- The number of correct answers on the quiz
  - The number of students reporting that they consume caffeine everyday
  - Whether or not the students received a caffeinated drink during the study
  - Whether or not students like drinking caffeinated beverages
69. A university is interested in measuring student's confidence in career decisions and the effectiveness of their career counseling center. One group of students is randomly assigned to receive three weeks of career counseling; another group of students is prevented from receiving career counseling during those same three weeks. After three weeks have passed, the university asks students about their confidence in their future career using a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 indicating highest confidence. What is the dependent variable?
- Whether or not students received career counseling
  - The student's confidence score about the future career
  - The number of weeks of counseling services
  - The type of university attended



70. A university is interested in measuring student's confidence in career decisions and the effectiveness of their career counseling center. One group of students is randomly assigned to receive three weeks of career counseling; another group of students is prevented from receiving career counseling during those same three weeks. After three weeks have passed, the university asks students about their confidence in their future career using a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 indicating highest confidence. What is the independent variable?
- A. The student's confidence score about the future career
  - B. The type of university attended
  - C. Whether or not the student received career counseling
  - D. The number of weeks of counseling services
71. The goal of random assignment in formal experiments is to
- A. ensure that the correct statistical procedures will be followed.
  - B. make sure that the sample is representative of the population.
  - C. make sure all the students signed up get a chance to participate.
  - D. make the groups roughly equal prior to the start of the study.
72. In formal experiments, the experimental group is the \_\_\_\_\_ group and the control group is the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- A. inactive; inactive
  - B. inactive; active
  - C. active; active
  - D. active; inactive
73. In a formal experiment, the variable that the experimenter measures is the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- A. independent
  - B. dependent
  - C. basic
  - D. control
74. A psychologist is studying the effect of varying levels of caffeine on anxiety. In this experiment, caffeine level is the
- A. correlation coefficient.
  - B. dependent variable.
  - C. independent variable.
  - D. uncontrolled variable.
75. In an experiment, the factors that are manipulated by the experimenter are known as
- A. independent variables.
  - B. dependent variables.
  - C. correlational variables.
  - D. descriptive variables.
76. A psychologist studied the effect of blood alcohol level on driving behavior. In this study, driving behavior was the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- A. control
  - B. independent
  - C. dependent
  - D. manipulated
77. A professor is interested in how study breaks influence memory. Some students take a 45-minute break while others take three 15-minute breaks. What is the independent variable?
- A. The topic being studied
  - B. The memory for the material
  - C. The number of breaks taken
  - D. The professor's lecture time

78. If a researcher tests the effects of alcohol on the reaction times of participants, the participants who get the alcohol are in the
- control group.
  - dependent group.
  - placebo group.
  - experimental group.
79. A psychologist wishes to study the effect of background music on test taking. A classroom of students is divided in two; half take a test in a quiet room and the other half take the test where music is playing. The group in the quiet room is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- correlational
  - experimental
  - quantitative
  - control
80. To make the experience between the control group and the experimental group as equivalent as possible in a formal experiment, both groups must receive some treatment or have something done to them in order to avoid the
- manipulation check.
  - dependent variable.
  - placebo effect.
  - random sample.
81. A placebo effect can occur when the
- participant believes they are receiving a beneficial treatment.
  - random sampling procedure has been conducted inaccurately.
  - researcher fails to obtain informed consent from the participants.
  - correlation between two key variables equals zero.
82. In a study examining the effects of caffeine on memory, the participants are not told if they received caffeine or not. The technical term for this procedure is that the participants were
- uninformed.
  - blind.
  - manipulated.
  - placeboed.
83. In a blind experiment, the participants do not know
- the hypothesis.
  - the dependent variable.
  - which level of the independent variable they received.
  - which level of the dependent variable they received.
84. When both the researchers and the participants do not know who is in the experimental group and do not know who is in the control group, this type of study is known as
- placebo controlled.
  - quasi-experimental.
  - unwise.
  - double blind.
85. When a researcher says she is concerned about experimenter bias, what is she concerned about?
- She is concerned about influencing the behavior of the participants because she knows what condition of the study they are in.
  - She is concerned about the outcomes of the study because her next federal grant is dependent upon what happens next.
  - She is concerned about the study because the experimental group and the control group are both receiving placebo controls.
  - She is concerned about the study because the population of interest has been recruited and is the same as the sample.

86. In the middle of a study concerning pain reduction, you give a participant a pill and tell him it is a painkiller. It is actually a sugar pill. The person feels a reduction of pain. The \_\_\_\_\_ effect helps to explain how this can happen.
- A. sample
  - B. replication
  - C. manipulation
  - D. placebo
87. In a blind experiment, the researcher does not
- A. know what treatment the participants received.
  - B. know who is in the experiment.
  - C. have the opportunity to see the participants.
  - D. have access to the results of the study.
88. If you are a participant in a blind experiment,
- A. the task is a visual task.
  - B. the experimenter does not know the experimental condition you are in.
  - C. you do not know what experimental condition you are in.
  - D. the task involves not using your visual system.
89. The advantage of a blind experiment is that the research project avoids the \_\_\_\_\_ effect.
- A. subjectivity
  - B. representativeness
  - C. manipulation check
  - D. experimenter bias
90. When experimenter bias takes place, it means that
- A. no placebos are used.
  - B. manipulation checks are invalid.
  - C. the experimenter influenced the performance of the participants.
  - D. the participants influenced the performance of the experimenter.
91. If you are concerned that your researcher might actually influence the outcome of your experiment, you should conduct a
- A. placebo pretrial.
  - B. manipulation check.
  - C. correlational study.
  - D. blind experiment.
92. In a double-blind study, who knows about the details of the study?
- A. the experimenter
  - B. the participant
  - C. both the experimenter and the participant
  - D. neither the experimenter nor the participant
93. If the experimenter treats the experimental group differently than the control group, the experimental group might behave differently. This unwanted effect is called
- A. experimental bias.
  - B. manipulation checks.
  - C. random sample.
  - D. placebo effect.
94. The difference between a single-blind study and a double-blind study is that in a double-blind study,
- A. neither experimenter nor participants know of the particular conditions in the study.
  - B. correlational approaches are always preferred to more experimental analyses.
  - C. it takes twice as many participants to complete an adequate double-blind study.
  - D. only visually impaired participants are able to fulfill the needs of the study.

95. The basic idea for the use of descriptive statistics is to
- be able to sample accurately from the larger population.
  - summarize the findings for large numbers of participants.
  - describe each participant's results in surprising detail.
  - differentiate between experimental and control group members.
96. Given a list of numbers organized from the smallest to the largest, the number that divides the list of numbers exactly in half is called the
- average.
  - mean.
  - median.
  - middle point.
97. Another name for the bell-shaped curve in statistics is the
- scatterplot.
  - standard deviation.
  - box plot.
  - normal distribution.
98. If the most frequently occurring age in your classroom belongs to 19-year-olds, then 19 is the \_\_\_\_\_ age of the class.
- modal
  - median
  - mean
  - average
99. Which of the following statistics describes the spread of a series of numbers?
- Mode
  - Standard deviation
  - Midpoint
  - Mean
100. If the results of a study are found to have statistical significance, this means that the results
- would happen by chance more than 5% of the time.
  - happen about 50% of the time, no matter what.
  - would happen by chance less than 5% of the time.
  - have important implications for society.
101. If a research finding is said to be statistically significant, this means that the research finding is unlikely to
- have been measured via random assignment.
  - occur by random chance alone.
  - be replicated under laboratory conditions.
  - practically significant in real life.
102. Generally speaking, the larger the sample size (greater number of participants), the more likely a correlation will be
- positive.
  - negative.
  - greater than 1.0.
  - statistically significant.
103. What is the relationship between statistical significance and practical significance?
- Statistical significance does not equal practical significance.
  - If an outcome is statistically significant, this means that it has practical significance.
  - If an outcome is practical significance, this means that it has statistical significance.
  - Statistical significance and practical significance are really the same thing.

104. If you want your study to be sensitive to gender differences, what should you have?
- Less intelligent males than females
  - Participants representing a wide range of ages
  - Equal numbers of males and females
  - Equal numbers of ethnic representation
105. Rather than recording data from a study that is linked to the participant's names, the researchers arranged to give each participant a random number. Only the participant knows his or her random number, and these numbers are not connected to the participant's identity in any way. This procedure of conducting a study helps to ensure
- confidentiality.
  - informed consent.
  - limited deception.
  - adequate debriefing.
106. In psychological research, the idea of informed consent is that participants
- have a right to know the results of the study after it is complete.
  - need to be aware of the risks and benefits of participating in research.
  - should not be pressured into participating in a research experiment.
  - can expect the researchers to keep the outcomes of the study confidential.
107. If as a college student you were forced against your will to participate in a research project, this would be a violation of the ethical code regarding
- adequate debriefing.
  - confidentiality.
  - freedom from coercion.
  - informed consent.
108. When deception is used in a psychological study, do participants need to be told about the deception?
- No, if they have already provided informed consent.
  - No, if the study is important enough to the university.
  - Yes, at the beginning of the study.
  - Yes, before the end of the study.
109. The American Psychological Association has established a set of ethical principles for research with human participants. The experimenter is usually required to give participants a complete description of the experiment before they are allowed to participate. This illustrates the principle of
- debriefing.
  - informed consent.
  - freedom from coercion.
  - indoctrination.
110. One of the ethical principles of research dictates that all participants are provided with a summary of the study in a language they understand; this practice is called
- decentering.
  - debriefing.
  - humane treatment.
  - freedom from coercion.
111. When is deception allowed in psychological research?
- When it will not harm the participant and when the participant is debriefed.
  - When the researcher has a Ph.D. in experimental psychology.
  - Only when the participants agree to it before the experiment.
  - Deception is never allowed in psychological research.

112. Conducting research when the participant does not know the true purpose of the study is employing the use of
- A. coercion.
  - B. consent.
  - C. debriefing.
  - D. deception.
113. A research participant walked out during the middle of an experiment without completing the research task. Which of the following statements is true regarding this incident?
- A. The participant cannot be penalized for withdrawing.
  - B. The participant violated the principle of necessity.
  - C. The research task was not free from coercion.
  - D. The researcher used unethical principles.
114. Dr. X required all of his students, without exception, to participate in an experiment for part of their course grade. What is true regarding Dr. X's use of the ethical principles of human research?
- A. He does not need to use informed consent.
  - B. He is violating freedom from coercion.
  - C. He is violating the use of deception.
  - D. He will not be required to use debriefing.
115. When you let someone know what she/he is about to do in a psychological experiment, you are providing
- A. informed consent.
  - B. unlimited coercion.
  - C. limited deception.
  - D. adequate confidentiality.
116. Which of the following is a condition that is necessary for the ethical use of deception?
- A. The deception must be revealed immediately after the study is over.
  - B. The participants must be forced to participate against their will.
  - C. The data provided must be treated as confidential but not anonymous.
  - D. Experimenter bias dictates that a double-blind design must be used.
117. Debriefing is the process of providing \_\_\_\_\_ to participants.
- A. the results of the study
  - B. a method to avoid experimental bias
  - C. random sampling
  - D. freedom from coercion
118. If you participated in a research study and your results accidentally became public and were linked to you by name, this would be a breach of
- A. coercion.
  - B. confidentiality.
  - C. debriefing.
  - D. deception.
119. Many research studies use college student volunteers as subjects. What concern does this practice raise?
- A. It is unethical to use student volunteers.
  - B. The results may not generalize to noncollege populations.
  - C. Students in college are too young to be subjects of study.
  - D. The samples are too broad to be valid.
120. Which of the following is NOT part of the ethical guidelines for research with animals?
- A. Necessity
  - B. Freedom from coercion
  - C. Healthy care of animals
  - D. Humane treatment

121. Animal behavior is often studied by psychologists because
- A. animal behavior is more precise than human behavior.
  - B. animals do not have free will.
  - C. it is easier to control the experimental conditions.
  - D. animal research is usually less expensive.
122. Which of the following is a condition that is required to be present for animal research to be considered valid?
- A. Humane treatment
  - B. Lack of placebo effect
  - C. Training in animal psychology
  - D. Multiple independent variables
123. Necessity refers to the need to use an animal for research because of the \_\_\_\_\_ potential for advancement of our knowledge about behavior and mental processes.
- A. slight
  - B. moderate
  - C. significant
  - D. inability to predict the
124. When animals are used in studies, humane treatment dictates that discomforts must be
- A. ignored.
  - B. maximized.
  - C. avoided.
  - D. minimized.
125. According to ethical guidelines, studies that inflict pain or stress on animals
- A. can never be conducted due to the strict ethical guidelines.
  - B. are done with regard for the amount of pain felt by the animal.
  - C. can be done when considered essential to the scientific aim.
  - D. can only be done with the supervision of licensed physicians.
126. A nonhuman animal experiment meets the condition of necessity when
- A. the original owners of the animals provide their informed consent for the study to begin.
  - B. the research can significantly advance our understanding of behavior or mental processes.
  - C. equal number of male and female nonhuman animals can be obtained for scientific testing.
  - D. human volunteers are not available and the only option is for experimentation on nonhuman animals.
127. In working with nonhuman animals, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the concept of minimizing the discomfort of animals, such as performing surgeries under adequate anesthesia.
- A. limited deception
  - B. anthropomorphism
  - C. humane treatment
  - D. adequate debriefing
128. What federal agency now requires all new research grants that involve human participants include both sexes and members of major racial and ethnic groups?
- A. Federal Trade Commission
  - B. Central Intelligence Agency
  - C. Food and Drug Administration
  - D. National Institutes of Health
129. Empirical evidence is derived from publicly observable behavior.  
True False
130. Theories are based on hypotheses.  
True False

131. Scientists conduct experiments to test hypotheses.  
True False
132. The clinical method is a descriptive method.  
True False
133. The survey method shows cause-and-effect relationships.  
True False
134. The careful observation of behavior in laboratory settings is called naturalistic observation.  
True False
135. A coefficient of correlation of  $-0.87$  would be considered a strong correlation.  
True False
136. If a variable is quantitative, this means that numerical values can be assigned to that variable.  
True False
137. When correlations are positive, this means that one variable caused another variable to occur.  
True False
138. The correlational method is one example of a formal experiment.  
True False
139. The independent variable is what the experimenter arranges or has control over to allow a comparison in an experiment.  
True False
140. Formal experiments must have an independent variable and a dependent variable.  
True False
141. Without random assignment, a formal experiment is invalid.  
True False
142. The experimenter controls the quantitative value of the dependent variable.  
True False
143. Placebo effects can only be obtained with pills.  
True False
144. Blind formal experiments are conducted in an effort to rule out experimental bias.  
True False
145. In a drug study, sometimes the pill with an inert substance (such as a sugar pill) may have an unintended effect. This is called the bias effect.  
True False
146. In a set of numbers, the mode is the number that divides the distribution in half when the numbers are arranged from lowest to highest.  
True False
147. Practical significance is the same thing as statistical significance.  
True False
148. Researchers are free to publish the identity of research participants who were studied using the clinical method.  
True False
149. Under certain conditions, deception can be used in psychological studies of humans.  
True False



150. A participant's right to know about the outcomes of the study is referred to in psychological experiments as adequate debriefing.  
True False
151. Studies with nonhuman animals are justified because animals are conveniently available to researchers.  
True False
152. In the past, much of the research was conducted by white men using white men as research participants.  
True False

## 2 Key

1. What is the relationship between the scientific method and critical thinking?  
(p. 25)
- A. Science applies to psychology, whereas critical thinking applies to philosophy.
  - B. Everyone who thinks critically is a scientist.
  - C. Science is critical thinking in action.**
  - D. There is no relationship between science and critical thinking.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #1  
Style: Factual

2. Evidence gathered from publicly observable behavior is known as \_\_\_\_\_ evidence.  
(p. 25)
- A. empirical**
  - B. psychological
  - C. rational
  - D. hypothetical

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #2  
Style: Factual

3. Which of the following would be an operational definition designed to measure the amount of violence on television?  
(p. 26)
- A. Asking people how many TV sets they own in their home
  - B. Counting the number of homicides that occur on a TV show**
  - C. Identifying the sponsors and producers of a particular TV show
  - D. Determining if the TV show is translated into other languages

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #3  
Style: Conceptual

4. Science requires that the subject matter be  
(p. 26)
- A. qualitative.
  - B. naturalistic.
  - C. random and indeterminate.
  - D. orderly and lawful.**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #4  
Style: Factual

5. The key component of empirical evidence is that it must be based on \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.  
(p. 26)
- A. innocently reasoned
  - B. gently executed
  - C. publicly observable**
  - D. carefully planned

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #5  
Style: Factual

6. When observing nature, all scientists  
(p. 26) A. need to be trained in psychology.  
**B.** follow strict rules.  
C. work in the laboratory.  
D. travel to the original environment.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #6  
Style: Factual

7. Which method is based on observation and the adherence to rules of evidence?  
(p. 25) **A.** Scientific method  
B. Philosophical method  
C. Theoretical method  
D. Moral method

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #7  
Style: Factual

8. A student is interested in studying college student success. His professor asked, "How will you measure it?" The student replies, "with the grade-point average at graduation." This instance of specifying how college student success is to be measured is an example of  
(p. 26) A. placebo effects.  
B. descriptive identification.  
C. hypothesis testing.  
**D.** operational definitions.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #8  
Style: Applied

9. The knowledge that science provides is \_\_\_\_\_ because theories are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(p. 26) **A.** tentative; subject to change  
B. tentative; permanent  
C. permanent; subject to change  
D. permanent; permanent

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #9  
Style: Factual

10. A psychologist has developed an explanation for why we sleep. In scientific terms, her explanation would be called a(n)  
(p. 26) **A.** theory.  
B. hypothesis.  
C. observation.  
D. correlation.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #10  
Style: Conceptual

11. What is the significance of a hypothesis?  
(p. 26) A. It determines scientific truths.  
**B.** It is used to test theories.  
C. It determines if a sample is representative.  
D. It explains scientific relationships.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #11  
Style: Factual

12. Theory is to explanation as hypothesis is to  
(p. 26) **A.** prediction.  
B. truth.  
C. observation.  
D. understanding.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #12  
Style: Conceptual

13. A prediction based on a theory is known as a  
(p. 26) A. constant.  
**B.** hypothesis.  
C. law.  
D. variable.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #13  
Style: Factual

14. Early in the history of psychology Ebbinghaus, a memory researcher, used himself as the only  
(p. 26) research participant in his study. Given this information, what might cause you to be skeptical about his results?  
A. The results were not gathered scientifically.  
**B.** The sample was probably not representative.  
C. People are smarter than they used to be.  
D. Most studies of memory focus on college students.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #14  
Style: Applied

15. One of the key characteristics of using a sample to learn about a larger group of beings is that the  
(p. 26) sample needs to be  
A. knowledgeable.  
B. convenient.  
**C.** representative.  
D. affordable.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #15  
Style: Factual

16. When a scientist says that the theory is tentative, the scientist means that the  
(p. 26) A. conclusions are fully known.  
**B.** theory is subject to revision.  
C. study is confirmed with animals but not with humans.  
D. study is confirmed with humans but not with animals.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #16  
Style: Factual

17. Successful replication means that certain conclusions about behavior have been  
(p. 27) **A.** repeated in multiple experiments.  
B. verified in animal studies only.  
C. sponsored by federal funding.  
D. completed during field studies.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #17  
Style: Factual

18. Rather than study the entire population of one group, you decide to focus on a subset of the group.  
(p. 26) This subset or subgroup is called a(n)  
A. hypothesis.  
**B.** sample.  
C. presentation.  
D. assimilation.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #18  
Style: Factual

19. When a scientist talks about the need for replication, she is talking about the need for  
(p. 27) A. more participants from the sample.  
B. different participant populations.  
**C.** repeating the study more than once.  
D. conducting the study with humans and animals.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #19  
Style: Factual

20. Which of the following is an example of a descriptive method of doing research?  
(p. 27) A. Test-retest reliability  
**B.** Naturalistic observation  
C. Placebo manipulation  
D. Quasi experimentation

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #20  
Style: Factual

21. What do the survey technique and naturalistic observation have in common?  
(p. 27-28) **A.** They are both descriptive research methods.  
B. They are both experimental research methods.  
C. They both produce predictive regression coefficients.  
D. They both contain a control group and a treatment group.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #21  
Style: Conceptual

22. Dr. Carr needs a lot of information directly from people and has only one week to collect that  
(p. 27) information. Dr. Carr would probably benefit most by using  
A. the clinical method.  
B. formal experimentation.  
**C.** the survey method.  
D. natural observation.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #22  
Style: Applied

23. Which of the following is a potential disadvantage to using the survey method to answer questions of  
(p. 27) interest?  
A. Surveys are almost always representative of the population to be sampled.  
B. It is possible to collect large amounts of survey data in a relatively short period of time.  
C. Surveys may allow us to begin to understand those behaviors that we know the least about.  
**D.** You cannot be sure that answers are completely honest to questions about sensitive topics.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #23  
Style: Factual

24. If you are considering the potential disadvantage of the lack of completely honest answers, particularly about sensitive topics such as sex and drug use, then you are probably considering using the \_\_\_\_\_ research method.
- A. forced choice
  - B. quasi experimental
  - C. naturalistic observation
  - D. survey**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #24  
Style: Conceptual

25. Naturalistic observation describes a research technique in which careful observation and recording of behavior occurs
- A. in real-life settings.**
  - B. through archival research.
  - C. in a controlled laboratory.
  - D. under legal scrutiny.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #25  
Style: Factual

26. One advantage of naturalistic observation is that the researcher can examine behavior
- A. in a controlled laboratory setting.
  - B. under conditions where cause and effect are clear.
  - C. in a setting where subjects are comfortable and relaxed.
  - D. in a normal and realistic setting.**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #26  
Style: Factual

27. A psychologist who gathers data while watching managers interact with their employees is using
- A. a correlational strategy.
  - B. naturalistic observation.**
  - C. the survey technique.
  - D. a Gallup poll.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #27  
Style: Factual

28. The clinical method is a variation of
- A. the survey method.
  - B. correlational methods.
  - C. naturalistic observation.**
  - D. the dependent variable.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #28  
Style: Factual

29. Which research technique did Sigmund Freud use while he gathered information to develop his theories of abnormal behavior?  
(p. 30)
- A. Experimental method
  - B. Clinical method**
  - C. Correlational method
  - D. Survey method

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #29  
Style: Factual

30. Going to the shopping mall and watching people's behavior is an example of  
(p. 26)
- A. descriptive research.**
  - B. inferential research.
  - C. experimental research.
  - D. variegated research.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #30  
Style: Conceptual

31. Interviews and questionnaires are techniques that are used in \_\_\_\_\_ research.  
(p. 27)
- A. placebo
  - B. survey**
  - C. clinical
  - D. naturalistic observation

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #31  
Style: Factual

32. If you are doing research on how a patient reacts to a treatment in different settings, you are conducting  
(p. 29)
- A. clinical research.**
  - B. observational research.
  - C. correlational research.
  - D. descriptive research.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #32  
Style: Conceptual

33. You are recording behaviors as they occur in their natural setting. This type of study is called  
(p. 28)
- naturalistic
  - A. desensitization.
  - B. experimentation.
  - C. correlation.
  - D. observation.**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #33  
Style: Factual

34. (p. 29) A researcher using the correlational method is interesting in determining if there is a \_\_\_\_\_ relationship between two variables.
- A. philosophical
  - B. physical
  - C. statistical**
  - D. empirical

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #34  
Style: Factual

35. (p. 29) If a psychologist can measure a concept in such a way as to get a numerical value, then that concept is also referred to as a
- A. hypothesis.
  - B. theory.
  - C. constant.
  - D. variable.**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #35  
Style: Factual

36. (p. 29) Which of the following would best describe what a correlational study would accomplish?
- A. Compare the amount of violence on TV to the amount of aggressive behavior in children.**
  - B. Survey children to see if they think they would be aggressive after watching too much TV.
  - C. Going into stores that sell TV sets and watch children's behavior while they watch TV.
  - D. Asking parents for their best estimate about their child's aggressive behavior.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #36  
Style: Applied

37. (p. 29) A recent study reports that there is a positive correlation between the number of hours a student studies each week and the student's grade-point average (GPA). This findings means that
- A. as studying increases, students tend to become more distracted.
  - B. as studying increases, GPA tends to increase.**
  - C. GPA and number of hours studying are unrelated.
  - D. GPA tends to decrease as the number of study hours increases.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #37  
Style: Conceptual

38. (p. 29) The Department of Motor Vehicles recently completed a study that indicated there is a negative correlation between the age of the driver and the number of errors on the written driving test. This result means that
- A. the older the driver, the more errors on the driving test.
  - B. younger drivers should not be allowed to drive.
  - C. the older the driver, the fewer errors on the driving test.**
  - D. older drivers should not be allowed to drive.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #38  
Style: Applied



39. In a research study, participants recorded the number of cigarettes they smoked per day. "Number of cigarettes they smoked per day" is referred to as a(n)
- (p. 29)
- A. sample.
  - B. variable.**
  - C. coefficient.
  - D. hypothesis.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #39  
Style: Conceptual

40. Prediction is the goal of which research method?
- (p. 29)
- A. Correlational**
  - B. Formal experiment
  - C. Descriptive
  - D. Clinical

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #40  
Style: Factual

41. What does it mean when there is zero (0) correlation between two variables?
- (p. 29)
- A. There was missing data that prevented an accurate calculation.
  - B. The negative and positive correlations have cancelled each other out.
  - C. The research study was improperly conducted by the researchers.
  - D. There is no statistical relationship between the two variables being studied.**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #41  
Style: Factual

42. The degree of association between variables is expressed statistically as the
- (p. 30)
- A. standard deviation.
  - B. correlation coefficient.**
  - C. qualitative mean score.
  - D. integer of relativity.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #42  
Style: Factual

43. When you see a coefficient of correlation while reading a scientific research report, what does it indicate to you?
- (p. 30)
- A. The strength of a relationship between two variables**
  - B. A cause-and-effect relationship between many variables
  - C. That the research was purely descriptive in nature
  - D. The degree to which the research was scientific

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #43  
Style: Conceptual

44. What would you expect the correlation coefficient to look like if high numbers of cigarettes smoked predicted high incidences of lung cancer?
- (p. 30)
- A. +0.01
  - B. +0.75**
  - C. +9.00
  - D. -0.90

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #44  
Style: Factual

45. Variable X increases as Variable Y increases. Choose the correlation coefficient that best applies.  
(p. 30)
- A. +8.00
  - B. +0.80**
  - C. -0.80
  - D. -10.0

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #45  
Style: Conceptual

46. Which correlation coefficient represents the strongest relationship between variables?  
(p. 30)
- A. +0.72
  - B. -0.72
  - C. -0.89**
  - D. 0.00

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #46  
Style: Factual

47. When there is a positive correlation between two variables, this means that  
(p. 30)
- A.** the value of one variable increases as the value of another variable increases.
  - B. the value of one variable increases as the value of another variable decreases.
  - C. the value of one variable is the cause for increases in another variable.
  - D. we are positive that the outcomes of this research are good for society.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #47  
Style: Conceptual

48. A researcher finds that a person's height and weight are significantly positively correlated. Which interpretation below makes the most sense?  
(p. 30)
- A. Height causes weight.
  - B. Weight causes height.
  - C. To lose weight, a person should attempt to become shorter.
  - D.** When a person tends to be tall, they tend to be heavy.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #48  
Style: Conceptual

49. A psychology class found a strong correlation between armed robbery and ice cream sales. What could they conclude from their data?  
(p. 30)
- A. Armed robbery causes people to eat ice cream.
  - B. The incidence of robbery is high near ice cream shops.
  - C.** Perhaps a third factor, such as seasonal temperature, is involved.
  - D. Eating ice cream causes people to become violent and commit robbery.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #49  
Style: Conceptual

50. A danger in using the correlational strategy is that  
(p. 31)
- A.** one might attribute causation between two events.
  - B. the strategy may be unethical if used without caution.
  - C. there may not be sufficient experimental controls.
  - D. we cannot predict one variable from the other.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #50  
Style: Factual

51. Several lab groups found a strong positive correlation between number of hours spent on campus and grades. What can you conclude from this information?  
(p. 31)
- A. More time spent on campus causes grades to increase.
  - B. The correlation coefficient must be zero.
  - C.** There is a numerical relationship between the two variables.
  - D. To improve your grades, you must spend more time on campus.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #51  
Style: Conceptual

52. When making cause and effect conclusions, correlational studies are  
(p. 31)
- A. preferred.
  - B. used exclusively.
  - C.** not appropriate.
  - D. appropriate for 2 or fewer variables.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #52  
Style: Factual

53. A researcher wants to study the relationship between lifespan and cigarette smoking. For this study, he cannot ethically manipulate people to smoke cigarettes, so the researcher must rely on a correlational study. Based on the correlational approach, which of the following statements would be an appropriate conclusion?  
(p. 31)
- A.** Smoking cigarettes is related to decreases in life span.
  - B. A hard, stressful life causes people to smoke.
  - C. Shorter life span and cigarette smoking cause the other in equal proportions.
  - D. Cigarette smoking causes people to die young.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #53  
Style: Applied

54. One advantage of formal experiments as compared to correlational studies is that formal experiments  
(p. 32)
- A. tend to be easier to conduct and interpret.
  - B.** can allow conclusions about cause and effect.
  - C. do not require the use of representative sampling.
  - D. can be completed without the use of statistics.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #54  
Style: Factual

55. When the deliberate arrangement and control of variables is possible, the \_\_\_\_\_ is most likely to allow cause and effect conclusions to be drawn when the research is complete.  
(p. 32)
- A. quasi experiment
  - B. naturalistic observation
  - C.** formal experiment
  - D. correlational study

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #55  
Style: Conceptual

56. The main difference between a correlational study and a formal experiment is that in a correlational study
- A. individuals are assigned to conditions randomly.
  - B. the researcher begins without any hypothesis.
  - C.** the researcher does not intentionally influence either variable.
  - D. there is an independent variable but no dependent variable.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #56  
Style: Conceptual

57. Which research technique allows fairly confident conclusions about cause-and-effect relationships?
- A. Case study
  - B. Correlational research
  - C. Descriptive survey
  - D.** Formal experiment

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #57  
Style: Factual

58. As a researcher, you believe that anxiety causes poor test performance. From the options below, the best research technique to support or refute your hypothesis is the
- A. descriptive method.
  - B.** formal experiment.
  - C. clinical method.
  - D. correlational method.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #58  
Style: Conceptual

59. Research performed in carefully regulated settings where one or more variables are manipulated while others are held constant is called
- A.** formal experimentation.
  - B. correlational research.
  - C. naturalistic observation.
  - D. a descriptive study.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #59  
Style: Factual

60. What is an advantage that formal experimentation has over other research strategies?
- A.** One may exert control over the influence of variables.
  - B. It provides a real-to-life experimental environment.
  - C. We do not need to be skeptical about its conclusions.
  - D. It is the most ethical method of research available.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #60  
Style: Conceptual

61. Which of the following statements is true regarding formal experimentation?  
(p. 32)
- A. It cannot support cause-and-effect relationships.
  - B.** Its conclusions should be evaluated cautiously.
  - C. It is the best research method for answering any research question.
  - D. It is not useful for making predictions about behavior.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #61  
Style: Factual

62. The dependent variable is called the dependent variable because its value \_\_\_\_\_ other parts of the experiment.  
(p. 33)
- A. is constant compared to
  - B. is related to
  - C. is the opposite of
  - D.** depends on

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #62  
Style: Factual

63. The variable that the researcher controls is called the  
(p. 33)
- A. manipulation check.
  - B. dependent variable.
  - C. placebo effect.
  - D.** independent variable.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #63  
Style: Factual

64. Which variable depends upon the effects of the independent variable?  
(p. 33)
- A.** Dependent
  - B. Manipulation
  - C. Control
  - D. Placebo

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #64  
Style: Factual

65. A researcher has 40 people to assign into two groups: an experimental group and a control group. The researcher flips a coin: heads, experimental group and tails, control group. This is an example of  
(p. 34)
- A. monetary assignment.
  - B. experimenter bias.
  - C.** random assignment.
  - D. treatment effects.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #65  
Style: Conceptual

66. For a formal experiment to yield valid results, all alternative explanations for the findings must be ruled out by a process of  
(p. 33)
- A.** experimental control.
  - B. placebo effectiveness.
  - C. nonrandom assignment.
  - D. interactive subjectivity.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #66  
Style: Factual

67. (p. 33) A researcher wants to study the effects of caffeine on student performance on quiz scores. The research gives a caffeinated drink to half the students and a non-caffeinated drink to the other half of students. The researcher then measures quiz scores by counting the number of correct answers. Given the above scenario, what is the independent variable?
- A. The number of caffeinated drinks the student consumes during the day
  - B. The number of correct answers on the quiz
  - C. The year in school of the students
  - D.** Whether the students receive the caffeinated drink or not

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #67  
Style: Applied

68. (p. 33) A researcher wants to study the effects of caffeine on student performance on quiz scores. The research gives a caffeinated drink to half the students and a non-caffeinated drink to the other half of students. The researcher then measures quiz scores by counting the number of correct answers. Given the above scenario, what is the dependent variable?
- A.** The number of correct answers on the quiz
  - B. The number of students reporting that they consume caffeine everyday
  - C. Whether or not the students received a caffeinated drink during the study
  - D. Whether or not students like drinking caffeinated beverages

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #68  
Style: Applied

69. (p. 33) A university is interested in measuring student's confidence in career decisions and the effectiveness of their career counseling center. One group of students is randomly assigned to receive three weeks of career counseling; another group of students is prevented from receiving career counseling during those same three weeks. After three weeks have passed, the university asks students about their confidence in their future career using a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 indicating highest confidence. What is the dependent variable?
- A. Whether or not students received career counseling
  - B.** The student's confidence score about the future career
  - C. The number of weeks of counseling services
  - D. The type of university attended

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #69  
Style: Applied

70. (p. 33) A university is interested in measuring student's confidence in career decisions and the effectiveness of their career counseling center. One group of students is randomly assigned to receive three weeks of career counseling; another group of students is prevented from receiving career counseling during those same three weeks. After three weeks have passed, the university asks students about their confidence in their future career using a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 indicating highest confidence. What is the independent variable?
- A. The student's confidence score about the future career
  - B. The type of university attended
  - C.** Whether or not the student received career counseling
  - D. The number of weeks of counseling services

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #70  
Style: Applied

71. The goal of random assignment in formal experiments is to  
(p. 34) A. ensure that the correct statistical procedures will be followed.  
B. make sure that the sample is representative of the population.  
C. make sure all the students signed up get a chance to participate.  
**D.** make the groups roughly equal prior to the start of the study.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #71  
Style: Factual

72. In formal experiments, the experimental group is the \_\_\_\_\_ group and the control group is the \_\_\_\_\_ group.  
(p. 34) A. inactive; inactive  
B. inactive; active  
C. active; active  
**D.** active; inactive

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #72  
Style: Factual

73. In a formal experiment, the variable that the experimenter measures is the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.  
(p. 33) A. independent  
**B.** dependent  
C. basic  
D. control

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #73  
Style: Factual

74. A psychologist is studying the effect of varying levels of caffeine on anxiety. In this experiment, caffeine level is the \_\_\_\_\_  
(p. 33) A. correlation coefficient.  
B. dependent variable.  
**C.** independent variable.  
D. uncontrolled variable.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #74  
Style: Conceptual

75. In an experiment, the factors that are manipulated by the experimenter are known as \_\_\_\_\_  
(p. 33) **A.** independent variables.  
B. dependent variables.  
C. correlational variables.  
D. descriptive variables.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #75  
Style: Factual

76. A psychologist studied the effect of blood alcohol level on driving behavior. In this study, driving behavior was the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.  
(p. 33) A. control  
B. independent  
**C.** dependent  
D. manipulated

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #76  
Style: Conceptual

77. A professor is interested in how study breaks influence memory. Some students take a 45-minute break while others take three 15-minute breaks. What is the independent variable?
- A. The topic being studied
  - B. The memory for the material
  - C.** The number of breaks taken
  - D. The professor's lecture time

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #77  
Style: Conceptual

78. If a researcher tests the effects of alcohol on the reaction times of participants, the participants who get the alcohol are in the
- A. control group.
  - B. dependent group.
  - C. placebo group.
  - D.** experimental group.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #78  
Style: Conceptual

79. A psychologist wishes to study the effect of background music on test taking. A classroom of students is divided in two; half take a test in a quiet room and the other half take the test where music is playing. The group in the quiet room is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- A. correlational
  - B. experimental
  - C. quantitative
  - D.** control

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #79  
Style: Applied

80. To make the experience between the control group and the experimental group as equivalent as possible in a formal experiment, both groups must receive some treatment or have something done to them in order to avoid the
- A. manipulation check.
  - B. dependent variable.
  - C.** placebo effect.
  - D. random sample.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #80  
Style: Conceptual

81. A placebo effect can occur when the
- A.** participant believes they are receiving a beneficial treatment.
  - B. random sampling procedure has been conducted inaccurately.
  - C. researcher fails to obtain informed consent from the participants.
  - D. correlation between two key variables equals zero.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #81  
Style: Factual



82. In a study examining the effects of caffeine on memory, the participants are not told if they received caffeine or not. The technical term for this procedure is that the participants were
- (p. 35)
- A. uninformed.
  - B. blind.**
  - C. manipulated.
  - D. placeboed.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #82  
Style: Conceptual

83. In a blind experiment, the participants do not know
- (p. 35)
- A. the hypothesis.
  - B. the dependent variable.
  - C. which level of the independent variable they received.**
  - D. which level of the dependent variable they received.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #83  
Style: Factual

84. When both the researchers and the participants do not know who is in the experimental group and do not know who is in the control group, this type of study is known as
- (p. 35)
- A. placebo controlled.
  - B. quasi-experimental.
  - C. unwise.
  - D. double blind.**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #84  
Style: Factual

85. When a researcher says she is concerned about experimenter bias, what is she concerned about?
- (p. 35)
- A. She is concerned about influencing the behavior of the participants because she knows what condition of the study they are in.**
  - B. She is concerned about the outcomes of the study because her next federal grant is dependent upon what happens next.
  - C. She is concerned about the study because the experimental group and the control group are both receiving placebo controls.
  - D. She is concerned about the study because the population of interest has been recruited and is the same as the sample.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #85  
Style: Factual

86. In the middle of a study concerning pain reduction, you give a participant a pill and tell him it is a painkiller. It is actually a sugar pill. The person feels a reduction of pain. The \_\_\_\_\_ effect helps to explain how this can happen.
- (p. 35)
- A. sample
  - B. replication
  - C. manipulation
  - D. placebo**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #86  
Style: Conceptual

87. In a blind experiment, the researcher does not  
(p. 35) **A.** know what treatment the participants received.  
B. know who is in the experiment.  
C. have the opportunity to see the participants.  
D. have access to the results of the study.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #87  
Style: Factual

88. If you are a participant in a blind experiment,  
(p. 35) A. the task is a visual task.  
**B.** the experimenter does not know the experimental condition you are in.  
C. you do not know what experimental condition you are in.  
D. the task involves not using your visual system.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #88  
Style: Factual

89. The advantage of a blind experiment is that the research project avoids the \_\_\_\_\_ effect.  
(p. 35) A. subjectivity  
B. representativeness  
C. manipulation check  
**D.** experimenter bias

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #89  
Style: Factual

90. When experimenter bias takes place, it means that  
(p. 35) A. no placebos are used.  
B. manipulation checks are invalid.  
**C.** the experimenter influenced the performance of the participants.  
D. the participants influenced the performance of the experimenter.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #90  
Style: Factual

91. If you are concerned that your researcher might actually influence the outcome of your experiment,  
(p. 35) you should conduct a  
A. placebo pretrial.  
B. manipulation check.  
C. correlational study.  
**D.** blind experiment.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #91  
Style: Conceptual

92. In a double-blind study, who knows about the details of the study?  
(p. 36) A. the experimenter  
B. the participant  
C. both the experimenter and the participant  
**D.** neither the experimenter nor the participant

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #92  
Style: Factual

93. (p. 35) If the experimenter treats the experimental group differently than the control group, the experimental group might behave differently. This unwanted effect is called
- A.** experimental bias.
  - B. manipulation checks.
  - C. random sample.
  - D. placebo effect.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #93  
Style: Factual

94. (p. 36) The difference between a single-blind study and a double-blind study is that in a double-blind study,
- A.** neither experimenter nor participants know of the particular conditions in the study.
  - B. correlational approaches are always preferred to more experimental analyses.
  - C. it takes twice as many participants to complete an adequate double-blind study.
  - D. only visually impaired participants are able to fulfill the needs of the study.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #94  
Style: Conceptual

95. (p. 36) The basic idea for the use of descriptive statistics is to
- A. be able to sample accurately from the larger population.
  - B.** summarize the findings for large numbers of participants.
  - C. describe each participant's results in surprising detail.
  - D. differentiate between experimental and control group members.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #95  
Style: Factual

96. (p. 36) Given a list of numbers organized from the smallest to the largest, the number that divides the list of numbers exactly in half is called the
- A. average.
  - B. mean.
  - C.** median.
  - D. middle point.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #96  
Style: Factual

97. (p. 37) Another name for the bell-shaped curve in statistics is the
- A. scatterplot.
  - B. standard deviation.
  - C. box plot.
  - D.** normal distribution.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #97  
Style: Factual

98. If the most frequently occurring age in your classroom belongs to 19-year-olds, then 19 is the \_\_\_\_\_  
(p. 37) age of the class.
- A.** modal
  - B. median
  - C. mean
  - D. average

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #98  
Style: Factual

99. Which of the following statistics describes the spread of a series of numbers?  
(p. 37)
- A. Mode
  - B.** Standard deviation
  - C. Midpoint
  - D. Mean

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #99  
Style: Factual

100. If the results of a study are found to have statistical significance, this means that the results  
(p. 38)
- A. would happen by chance more than 5% of the time.
  - B. happen about 50% of the time, no matter what.
  - C.** would happen by chance less than 5% of the time.
  - D. have important implications for society.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #100  
Style: Factual

101. If a research finding is said to be statistically significant, this means that the research finding is  
(p. 38) unlikely to
- A. have been measured via random assignment.
  - B.** occur by random chance alone.
  - C. be replicated under laboratory conditions.
  - D. practically significant in real life.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #101  
Style: Conceptual

102. Generally speaking, the larger the sample size (greater number of participants), the more likely a  
(p. 38) correlation will be
- A. positive.
  - B. negative.
  - C. greater than 1.0.
  - D.** statistically significant.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.3  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #102  
Style: Factual

103. What is the relationship between statistical significance and practical significance?  
(p. 39)
- A.** Statistical significance does not equal practical significance.
  - B. If an outcome is statistically significant, this means that it has practical significance.
  - C. If an outcome is practical significance, this means that it has statistical significance.
  - D. Statistical significance and practical significance are really the same thing.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.3  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #103  
Style: Conceptual

104. If you want your study to be sensitive to gender differences, what should you have?  
(p. 38)
- A. Less intelligent males than females
  - B. Participants representing a wide range of ages
  - C.** Equal numbers of males and females
  - D. Equal numbers of ethnic representation

APA Learning Outcome: 2.3  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #104  
Style: Conceptual

105. Rather than recording data from a study that is linked to the participant's names, the researchers arranged to give each participant a random number. Only the participant knows his or her random number, and these numbers are not connected to the participant's identity in any way. This procedure of conducting a study helps to ensure  
(p. 41)
- A.** confidentiality.
  - B. informed consent.
  - C. limited deception.
  - D. adequate debriefing.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #105  
Style: Applied

106. In psychological research, the idea of informed consent is that participants  
(p. 41)
- A. have a right to know the results of the study after it is complete.
  - B.** need to be aware of the risks and benefits of participating in research.
  - C. should not be pressured into participating in a research experiment.
  - D. can expect the researchers to keep the outcomes of the study confidential.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #106  
Style: Factual

107. If as a college student you were forced against your will to participate in a research project, this would be a violation of the ethical code regarding  
(p. 40)
- A. adequate debriefing.
  - B. confidentiality.
  - C.** freedom from coercion.
  - D. informed consent.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #107  
Style: Conceptual

108. When deception is used in a psychological study, do participants need to be told about the deception?  
(p. 41)
- A. No, if they have already provided informed consent.
  - B. No, if the study is important enough to the university.
  - C. Yes, at the beginning of the study.
  - D.** Yes, before the end of the study.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #108  
Style: Conceptual

109. (p. 41) The American Psychological Association has established a set of ethical principles for research with human participants. The experimenter is usually required to give participants a complete description of the experiment before they are allowed to participate. This illustrates the principle of
- A. debriefing.
  - B. informed consent.**
  - C. freedom from coercion.
  - D. indoctrination.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #109  
Style: Factual

110. (p. 41) One of the ethical principles of research dictates that all participants are provided with a summary of the study in a language they understand; this practice is called
- A. decentering.
  - B. debriefing.**
  - C. humane treatment.
  - D. freedom from coercion.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #110  
Style: Factual

111. (p. 41) When is deception allowed in psychological research?
- A. When it will not harm the participant and when the participant is debriefed.**
  - B. When the researcher has a Ph.D. in experimental psychology.
  - C. Only when the participants agree to it before the experiment.
  - D. Deception is never allowed in psychological research.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #111  
Style: Factual

112. (p. 41) Conducting research when the participant does not know the true purpose of the study is employing the use of
- A. coercion.
  - B. consent.
  - C. debriefing.
  - D. deception.**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #112  
Style: Factual

113. (p. 41) A research participant walked out during the middle of an experiment without completing the research task. Which of the following statements is true regarding this incident?
- A. The participant cannot be penalized for withdrawing.**
  - B. The participant violated the principle of necessity.
  - C. The research task was not free from coercion.
  - D. The researcher used unethical principles.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #113  
Style: Conceptual

114. (p. 41) Dr. X required all of his students, without exception, to participate in an experiment for part of their course grade. What is true regarding Dr. X's use of the ethical principles of human research?
- A. He does not need to use informed consent.
  - B.** He is violating freedom from coercion.
  - C. He is violating the use of deception.
  - D. He will not be required to use debriefing.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #114  
Style: Applied

115. (p. 41) When you let someone know what she/he is about to do in a psychological experiment, you are providing
- A.** informed consent.
  - B. unlimited coercion.
  - C. limited deception.
  - D. adequate confidentiality.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #115  
Style: Factual

116. (p. 41) Which of the following is a condition that is necessary for the ethical use of deception?
- A.** The deception must be revealed immediately after the study is over.
  - B. The participants must be forced to participate against their will.
  - C. The data provided must be treated as confidential but not anonymous.
  - D. Experimenter bias dictates that a double-blind design must be used.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #116  
Style: Factual

117. (p. 41) Debriefing is the process of providing \_\_\_\_\_ to participants.
- A.** the results of the study
  - B. a method to avoid experimental bias
  - C. random sampling
  - D. freedom from coercion

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #117  
Style: Factual

118. (p. 41) If you participated in a research study and your results accidentally became public and were linked to you by name, this would be a breach of
- A. coercion.
  - B.** confidentiality.
  - C. debriefing.
  - D. deception.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #118  
Style: Factual

119. Many research studies use college student volunteers as subjects. What concern does this practice raise?  
(p. 41)
- A. It is unethical to use student volunteers.
  - B.** The results may not generalize to noncollege populations.
  - C. Students in college are too young to be subjects of study.
  - D. The samples are too broad to be valid.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #119  
Style: Conceptual

120. Which of the following is NOT part of the ethical guidelines for research with animals?  
(p. 42)
- A. Necessity
  - B.** Freedom from coercion
  - C. Healthy care of animals
  - D. Humane treatment

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #120  
Style: Factual

121. Animal behavior is often studied by psychologists because  
(p. 41)
- A. animal behavior is more precise than human behavior.
  - B. animals do not have free will.
  - C.** it is easier to control the experimental conditions.
  - D. animal research is usually less expensive.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #121  
Style: Factual

122. Which of the following is a condition that is required to be present for animal research to be considered valid?  
(p. 42)
- A.** Humane treatment
  - B. Lack of placebo effect
  - C. Training in animal psychology
  - D. Multiple independent variables

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #122  
Style: Conceptual

123. Necessity refers to the need to use an animal for research because of the \_\_\_\_\_ potential for advancement of our knowledge about behavior and mental processes.  
(p. 42)
- A. slight
  - B. moderate
  - C.** significant
  - D. inability to predict the

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #123  
Style: Factual

124. When animals are used in studies, humane treatment dictates that discomforts must be  
(p. 42)
- A. ignored.
  - B. maximized.
  - C. avoided.
  - D.** minimized.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #124  
Style: Factual



125. According to ethical guidelines, studies that inflict pain or stress on animals  
(p. 42)  
A. can never be conducted due to the strict ethical guidelines.  
B. are done with regard for the amount of pain felt by the animal.  
**C.** can be done when considered essential to the scientific aim.  
D. can only be done with the supervision of licensed physicians.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #125  
Style: Factual

126. A nonhuman animal experiment meets the condition of necessity when  
(p. 42)  
A. the original owners of the animals provide their informed consent for the study to begin.  
**B.** the research can significantly advance our understanding of behavior or mental processes.  
C. equal number of male and female nonhuman animals can be obtained for scientific testing.  
D. human volunteers are not available and the only option is for experimentation on nonhuman animals.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #126  
Style: Factual

127. In working with nonhuman animals, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the concept of minimizing the discomfort of  
(p. 42) animals, such as performing surgeries under adequate anesthesia.  
A. limited deception  
B. anthropomorphism  
**C.** humane treatment  
D. adequate debriefing

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #127  
Style: Factual

128. What federal agency now requires all new research grants that involve human participants include  
(p. 42) both sexes and members of major racial and ethnic groups?  
A. Federal Trade Commission  
B. Central Intelligence Agency  
C. Food and Drug Administration  
**D.** National Institutes of Health

APA Learning Outcome: 2.4  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #128  
Style: Factual

129. Empirical evidence is derived from publicly observable behavior.  
(p. 25) **TRUE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #129  
Style: Factual

130. Theories are based on hypotheses.  
(p. 26) **FALSE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #130  
Style: Factual

131. Scientists conduct experiments to test hypotheses.  
(p. 26) **TRUE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.1  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #131  
Style: Factual

132. The clinical method is a descriptive method.

(p. 29)

**TRUE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #132  
Style: Factual

133. The survey method shows cause-and-effect relationships.

(p. 27)

**FALSE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #133  
Style: Factual

134. The careful observation of behavior in laboratory settings is called naturalistic observation.

(p. 28)

**FALSE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #134  
Style: Factual

135. A coefficient of correlation of -0.87 would be considered a strong correlation.

(p. 29)

**TRUE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #135  
Style: Conceptual

136. If a variable is quantitative, this means that numerical values can be assigned to that variable.

(p. 29)

**TRUE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #136  
Style: Factual

137. When correlations are positive, this means that one variable caused another variable to occur.

(p. 29)

**FALSE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #137  
Style: Factual

138. The correlational method is one example of a formal experiment.

(p. 29)

**FALSE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #138  
Style: Factual

139. The independent variable is what the experimenter arranges or has control over to allow a comparison in an experiment.

(p. 33)

**TRUE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #139  
Style: Factual

140. Formal experiments must have an independent variable and a dependent variable.

(p. 33)

**TRUE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #140  
Style: Factual

141. Without random assignment, a formal experiment is invalid.

(p. 34)

**TRUE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #141  
Style: Factual

142. The experimenter controls the quantitative value of the dependent variable.

(p. 33)

**FALSE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #142  
Style: Factual

143. Placebo effects can only be obtained with pills.

(p. 35)

**FALSE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #143  
Style: Conceptual

144. Blind formal experiments are conducted in an effort to rule out experimental bias.

(p. 35)

**TRUE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #144  
Style: Factual

145. In a drug study, sometimes the pill with an inert substance (such as a sugar pill) may have an unintended effect. This is called the bias effect.

(p. 35)

**FALSE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.2  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #145  
Style: Conceptual

146. In a set of numbers, the mode is the number that divides the distribution in half when the numbers are arranged from lowest to highest.

(p. 37)

**FALSE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.3  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #146  
Style: Factual

147. Practical significance is the same thing as statistical significance.

(p. 39)

**FALSE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.3  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #147  
Style: Factual

148. Researchers are free to publish the identity of research participants who were studied using the clinical method.

(p. 41)

**FALSE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #148  
Style: Factual

149. Under certain conditions, deception can be used in psychological studies of humans.

(p. 41)

**TRUE**

APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #149  
Style: Factual

150. A participant's right to know about the outcomes of the study is referred to in psychological experiments as adequate debriefing.

(p. 41)

**TRUE**

*APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Medium  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #150  
Style: Factual*

151. Studies with nonhuman animals are justified because animals are conveniently available to researchers.

(p. 42-43)

**FALSE**

*APA Learning Outcome: 2.5  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #151  
Style: Factual*

152. In the past, much of the research was conducted by white men using white men as research participants.

(p. 43)

**TRUE**

*APA Learning Outcome: 2.4  
Book: Lahey  
Difficulty: Low  
Lahey - Chapter 02 #152  
Style: Factual*

## 2 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
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