|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Empiricists believe that accurate knowledge about the world requires observation of it.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. Dogmatism is a desired characteristic of science.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. A theory is a testable prediction made by a hypothesis.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. An operational definition is a description of a property in measurable terms.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5. Defining and detecting are the two tasks that allow us to measure properties.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. Measuring intelligence in terms of eye colour lacks reliability.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 7. Validity is the tendency of a measure to produce the same result whenever it is used to measure the same thing.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 8. Reliability is the tendency of an operational definition and a property to have a clear conceptual relation.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9. People are creatures of habit and usually behave the same way, regardless of whether they are being observed in a psychological study.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 10. When participants in an experiment behave in a way they think the experimenter wants them to behave, the problem of demand characteristics develops.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. Naturalistic observation is a method for determining causal relationships between variables.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 12. Unobtrusive naturalistic observation helps minimize the problem of demand characteristics.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13. Double-blind observations are a way of controlling for experimenter bias.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 14. In a double-blind observation, the researcher, but not the participant, knows the purpose of the study.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 15. A normal distribution is symmetrical around its peak.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. In a frequency distribution, the average score for each group is plotted on the vertical axis.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 17. One feature of a normal distribution is that it is usually positively skewed.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 18. One feature of a normal distribution is that the mean is usually greater than the median.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 19. Net worth is a variable that tends to be positively skewed in the population.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 20. One feature of a negatively skewed distribution is that the mean is less than the median.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. The standard deviation is a measure of central tendency.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 22. Correlation is a method for determining causal relationships between variables.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 23. A positive correlation between two variables is stronger than a negative correlation between two variables.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 24. A negative correlation between two variables means that as the score on one variable decreases, the score on the other variable will also decrease.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 25. A positive correlation between smoking and mental illness is evidenced by the fact that people who smoke are more likely to have a mental illness.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. A correlation coefficient (*r*) can range from 0 to 100.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 27. A correlation coefficient of 1 indicates that two variables covary perfectly.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 28. A correlation coefficient of 1 indicates that two variables are causally related.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 29. Cause and effect cannot be demonstrated by observing natural correlations.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 30. When a correlation is observed between two variables, it is possible that one variable is causing the other.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. The third-variable problem means that the possibility of a third, causal variable is always present in correlational measurements.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 32. Identifying a group of children who watch violent television and a group of children who do not is an example of manipulating exposure to violent television.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 33. To conduct a true experiment, a variable must be manipulated by the experimenter.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 34. The variable that is manipulated in an experiment is the independent variable.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 35. When an independent variable is manipulated, at least two conditions are created.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. The dependent variable is manipulated by the experimenter.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 37. Self-selection by participants to experimental conditions is an effective way of eliminating the third-variable problem.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 38. Random assignment of participants to groups generally is an effective way of eliminating the third-variable problem.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 39. Third variables are not adequately controlled when random assignment fails to create equivalent groups.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 40. When the odds are high that random assignment failed to create equivalent groups, the results are said to be statistically significant.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. An internally valid experiment means that accurate conclusions can be drawn about the causal relationship between an independent variable and a dependent variable.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 42. External validity means an experiment defines operational variables in a normal, typical, or realistic way.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 43. A sample taken from a population is signified by a lowercase *n*.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 44. In the case method, only one individual is studied.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 45. Random assignment to groups is common when using the case method.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. A random sample means that every member of the population has an equal chance of being included for study.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 47. Most psychological research does not utilize random sampling.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 48. Most participants in psychological research are volunteers, as opposed to participants who are selected randomly.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 49. The scientific method was first formally described by Francis Bacon.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 50. If people in favour of the death penalty are given mixed evidence about its effectiveness at deterring crime, they generally become less supportive of it.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. People typically search for evidence that confirms their existing beliefs.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 52. Critical thinking involves the relentless search for evidence that confirms existing beliefs.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 53. Participants must give their informed consent before participating in psychological research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 54. Once participants give their informed consent, they are contractually bound to finish their participation; they cannot quit before the completion of the experiment.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 55. Ethical guidelines allow coercion to make people participate in a psychological study in certain circumstances.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 56. Deception is not allowable in psychological research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 57. The function of a research ethics board is to help ensure that research is in compliance with the law and ethical principles.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 58. The function of a research ethics board is to help researchers design experiments high in internal and external validity.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 59. Current ethical guidelines prohibit conducting psychological research involving animals.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 60. Current ethical guidelines prohibit conducting psychological research on animals that involves pain.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 61. Research ethics boards help ensure data are analyzed and disseminated ethically.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 62. When it comes to reporting data truthfully, scientists use the honour system.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |