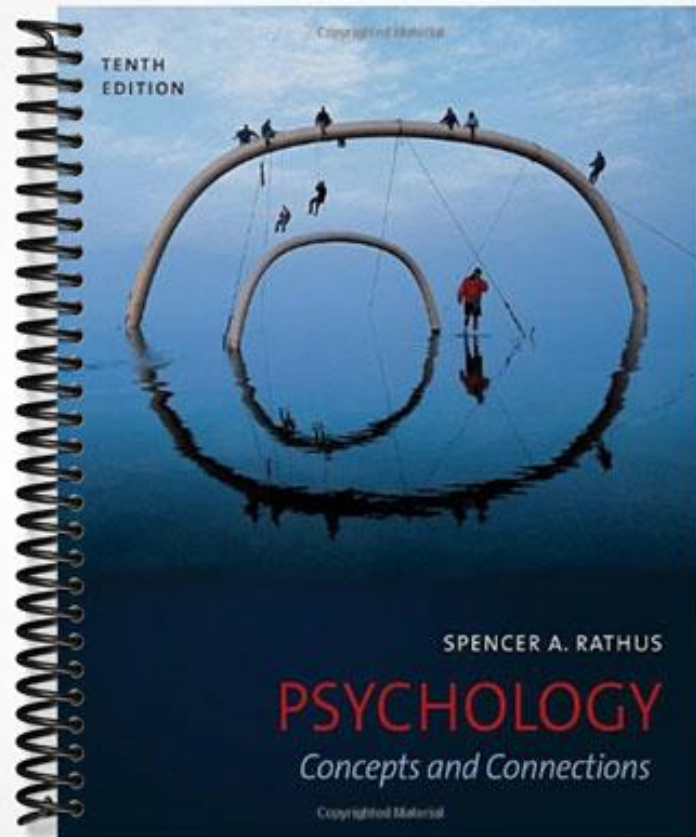


TEST BANK



Chapter 2

Sorting Truth and Fiction in Psychology: Critical Thinking and Research Methods

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Critical thinking is associated with
- a. skepticism.
 - b. respect.
 - c. disbelief.
 - d. contrariness.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 30 OBJ: 2.1
MSC: TYPE: F

2. Amy listened to the salesperson describe the qualities of a well-known sport utility vehicle that she was considering buying. She asked about the gas mileage, road stability, and frequency of repairs. The salesperson assured her that this model had the best record in its class on all of the variables. She checked the salesperson's answers against the ratings in a consumer's guide and brought the discrepancies to his attention. We can say that Amy is
- a. feisty.
 - b. skeptical.
 - c. argumentative.
 - d. a know-it-all.

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: 31 OBJ: 2.1
MSC: TYPE: C

3. After the political debate, Nikki went to the town hall to find out which candidate's claims were best supported by the government documents on file there. Nikki can be described as
- a. a difficult person.
 - b. cynical about politicians' claims.
 - c. a critical thinker.
 - d. prone to argue.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 31 OBJ: 2.1
MSC: TYPE: C

4. A form of reasoning characterized by skepticism and thoughtful analysis of statements and arguments defines
- a. critical thinking.
 - b. point and counterpoint.
 - c. rational mental processes.
 - d. self-interest.

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: 31 OBJ: 2.1
MSC: TYPE: F

5. Which of the following is *not* a principle of critical thinking?
- a. Be skeptical.
 - b. Examine the definitions of terms.
 - c. Examine the assumptions of premises.
 - d. Consider the credentials of the authority.

ANS: D DIF: 3 REF: 31 OBJ: 2.1
MSC: TYPE: F NOT: WWW

6. Which of the following is a *not* goal of critical thinking?
- a. Inquire about causes and effects.
 - b. Examine the definitions of terms.
 - c. Be knowledgeable of research methods.
 - d. Be curious about behavior.

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: 30 OBJ: 2.1
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

7. Which of the following is a goal of critical thinking?
- a. Be intelligent.
 - b. Be knowledgeable of research methods.
 - c. Examine the assumptions of premises.
 - d. Consider the credentials of the authority.

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: 30 OBJ: 2.1
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

8. Angela's psychology instructor tells her students that her goal is to have all of them become critical thinkers. These goals may include all except which of the following?
- a. Be curious about behavior.
 - b. Learn about research methods.
 - c. Learn to analyze arguments critically.
 - d. Consider the credentials of the authority.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 30 OBJ: 2.1
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

9. When an individual questions the claims of a particular mouthwash to "brighten your smile" in three days or less, they are engaging in
- a. skepticism.
 - b. examining the accuracy of these claims.
 - c. examining reality.
 - d. considering the credentials of the authority.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 31 OBJ: 2.1
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

10. Gus is reading about a recent claim that a particular reading program which is read to an unborn child increases their cognitive ability by at least 10 points. If Gus is a critical thinker, he should question
- a. the cost of such a program.
 - b. the patent on this program.
 - c. the definition of cognitive ability.
 - d. the credibility of the researchers.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 31 OBJ: 2.1
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

11. Maria is having a difficult time believing that watching violent television programs has been linked with aggression in children. After all, she watched violent programs when she was young and she's not an aggressive adult. Maria is struggling with which principle of critical thinking?
- a. Being skeptical.
 - b. Examining the definitions of terms.
 - c. Drawing conclusions from evidence.
 - d. Consider the credentials of the authority.

ANS: C DIF: 3 REF: 31 OBJ: 2.1
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

12. Oversimplification should be avoided as a part of critical thinking because
- a. human behavior is most often simply explained.
 - b. human behavior is not easily understood.
 - c. human behavior involves complex interactions of various factors.
 - d. human behavior involves many unknown and unexplainable factors.

ANS: D DIF: 3 REF: 31 OBJ: 2.1
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: C

13. The tendency to apply one solution to one problem to another problem without considering the applicability of that solution would be a violation of which principle of critical thinking?
- a. Skepticism.
 - b. Overgeneralizing.
 - c. Considering alternative research.
 - d. Considering the credentials of the authority.

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: 31 OBJ: 2.1
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

14. Renee has heard that national health care will create a problem with accessing specialized health care services. Before Renee makes up her own mind she should engage in
- a. critical thinking.
 - b. skepticism.
 - c. generalization.
 - d. analysis of the evidence.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 32 OBJ: 2.1
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

15. Greg has heard that studies have shown that yoga helps prevent Alzheimer's. As a critical thinker, Greg should ask all except which of the following questions?
- a. Who ran the study?
 - b. Were the researchers unbiased?
 - c. Are the researchers well-known?
 - d. Who paid for the research?

ANS: D DIF: c REF: 32 OBJ: 2.1
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: C

16. In terms of principles of critical thinking, the statement “Intelligence is genetically based” needs to be examined as to its
- a. assumptions or premises.
 - b. definition of intelligence.
 - c. oversimplification of the question.
 - d. all of these.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 32 OBJ: 2.1
MSC: TYPE: F

17. When checking out websites for information regarding a specific mental illness it is important to
- a. check to see if the author is associated with a reputable university, clinic, hospital, etc.
 - b. check the reference citations
 - c. ignore extravagant claim that sound too good to be true.
 - d. all of these would be reasonable approaches.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 32 OBJ: 2.1
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

18. Empirical research must be supported by
- a. evidence.
 - b. reference to authority.
 - c. common sense.
 - d. deductive reasoning.

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: 33 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

19. The scientific method allows us to
- a. support popular opinion.
 - b. maintain traditions.
 - c. justify our values.
 - d. test ideas and refine knowledge.

ANS: D DIF: 1 REF: 3 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F NOT: WWW

20. “People who smoke marijuana will have short term memory deficits.” That statement in a scientific context would be the
- a. operational definition.
 - b. independent variable.
 - c. hypothesis.
 - d. conclusion.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 33 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

21. A(n) _____ is a specific statement about behavior or mental processes that is tested through research.
- a. observation
 - b. scientific method
 - c. theory
 - d. hypothesis

ANS: D DIF: 1 REF: 33 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

22. Which of the following is a valid hypothesis?
- a. Viewing TV violence increases the likelihood of aggressive behavior in children.
 - b. Viewing TV violence may influence children's behavior.
 - c. Viewing TV has been linked with poor eating habits.
 - d. None of these.

ANS: A DIF: 3 REF: 33 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

23. A hypothesis is an assumption or a best guess that
- a. becomes a selection factor in research.
 - b. is accepted if it is popular.
 - c. can be tested by gathering evidence.
 - d. provides an operational definition.

ANS: C DIF: 1 REF: 33 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

24. As a scientist, you try not to speculate or draw conclusions when you don't have evidence. This approach is consistent with your use of
- a. common sense.
 - b. personal experience.
 - c. good economic decisions.
 - d. the scientific method.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 33 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

25. When the results of an experiment are published, it is important to include details as to how the evidence was collected and evaluated. This allows other scientists to _____ the research.
- a. read
 - b. replicate
 - c. select
 - d. experience

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 34 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

26. If a doctor concludes from evidence that having yearly physical exams helps people stay healthy but has not considered the risk of a selection factor bias, the doctor may ignore the possibility that
- a. healthy people may schedule exams more often than others.
 - b. some people have better genes than others.
 - c. people who are sick often go to the doctor often.
 - d. hypochondriacs do the same thing.

ANS: A DIF: 3 REF: 34 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

27. One of the main reasons that the scientific method must be a precise step-by-step procedure is for the purpose of
- a. better results.
 - b. replication.
 - c. sample selection.
 - d. clear discussion.

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: 34 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

28. In selecting research participants, the results can be generalized if the sample represents the
- a. ideas of the researcher.
 - b. commonsense views of the times.
 - c. target population.
 - d. theory in question.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 34 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

29. Dr. Devries wants to study the TV viewing habits of children at Oakbridge Elementary School. He selects 50 students to participate in his research. In this case, all the children attending Oakbridge Elementary School would be considered the
- a. population.
 - b. sample.
 - c. representative group.
 - d. none of these.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 34 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

30. A _____ is a segment of a population that is targeted for study.
- a. sample
 - b. group
 - c. team
 - d. all of these

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: 34 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

31. If you conclude that the participants in a study are a representative sample, then you can _____ from the research sample to the larger population.
- a. replicate
 - b. speculate
 - c. generalize
 - d. sample

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 34 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

32. Research samples often _____ women and minority groups.
- a. over represent
 - b. select
 - c. sample
 - d. under represent

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 35 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

33. In a _____, each member of a population has an equal chance of being selected to participate.
- a. random sample
 - b. selection sample
 - c. stratified sample
 - d. free sample

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: 35 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

34. Marvin wanted to know his state was going to vote in the next presidential election. He polled every college student in the state and found that they were leaning toward the democratic candidate. What is wrong with Marvin's conclusion?
- a. His sample does not have enough subjects.
 - b. His sample does not generalize accurately.
 - c. His sample has too few subjects.
 - d. There is nothing wrong with Marvin's sample.

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: 35 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

35. If 12% of the population is African American, what percentage of a stratified population would be African American?
- a. all but 12%
 - b. 24%
 - c. 12%
 - d. 9%

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 35 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

36. Would a sample of children from an affluent suburban school district be considered a representative sample of American children?
- a. Yes, because public education is available to all children.
 - b. No, because affluent suburban schools tend to be less racially, ethnically, and economically diverse than the nation as a whole.
 - c. No, because they are nothing like the average American child.
 - d. Yes, because they have all the advantages and none of the disadvantages.

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 35 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

37. Sandy wanted to know how her state would vote in the next presidential election. She knew her state had 13% African-American, 11% Asian-American, 14% Latino, and the rest were white and others. She designed her sample to reflect these percentages. What type of sampling did Sandy use?
- a. random
 - b. generalizable
 - c. stratified
 - d. scrambled

ANS: C DIF: 3 REF: 35 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

38. The bias stemming from the likelihood that those who offer to participate in certain kinds of surveys differ systematically from those who are less likely to volunteer is known as
- selection factors.
 - volunteer bias.
 - self-selection.
 - stratified selection.

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: 35 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

39. Joseph wanted to know the drug habits of his senior high school class. He sent out surveys to 300 of his fellow students. He got 130 surveys back all claiming significant drug use. Why should Joseph be careful about concluding that drug use was rampant on his campus?
- Surveys are meaningless.
 - Volunteer bias.
 - Experiment bias.
 - Control group error.

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: 35 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

40. _____ are information we collect about individuals or small groups.
- Anecdotes
 - Journals
 - Surveys
 - Case studies

ANS: D DIF: 1 REF: 37 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

41. Case study methods are often used to study _____ cases.
- controversial
 - rare
 - stratified
 - random

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: 37 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

42. The film and book *Three Faces of Eve* discussed in your text was an example of which of the following types of research?
- case study
 - natural observation
 - correlational study
 - experimental study

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: 37 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

43. The _____ method uses interviews and questionnaires to collect information from large numbers of people.
- case study
 - scientific
 - experimental
 - survey

ANS: D DIF: 1 REF: 37 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F NOT: WWW

44. One explanation for the failure of a survey to predict events is that the survey participants do not _____ the general population.
- a. influence
 - b. select
 - c. represent
 - d. limit

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 38 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

45. Working for a consumer research organization, a woman needs to learn about behavior that she can neither observe in its natural setting nor study experimentally. She probably will use the _____ method.
- a. observational
 - b. case study
 - c. experimental
 - d. survey

ANS: D DIF: 3 REF: 37 – 38 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

46. An advantage of survey research is that
- a. it is less subject to volunteer bias.
 - b. it allows you to get in-depth information.
 - c. it allows you to have a large sample size.
 - d. it allows you to work in a lab.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 37 – 38 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

47. A disadvantage of survey research is _____. For example, people tend to overrate behaviors like church attendance and proper hygiene.
- a. inaccurate self-report
 - b. too much detail
 - c. that people are too honest
 - d. too few survey companies

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 37 – 38 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

48. One of the conclusions which can be drawn from the Internet survey conducted by *Psychotherapy Networker* readers is that
- a. the results may not be generalizable due to sample bias.
 - b. the results are likely valid due to the experimental nature of the survey.
 - c. the results are invalid due to deception.
 - d. surveys, in general, are invalid.

ANS: A DIF: 3 REF: 38 OBJ: 2.2
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: C

49. In _____, researchers study behavior where it actually happens, or “in the field.”
- a. experiments
 - b. correlational research
 - c. naturalistic observations
 - d. case studies

ANS: C DIF: 1 REF: 38 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

50. Jane Goodall studied chimpanzees by means of the _____ method.
- a. case study
 - b. naturalistic observation
 - c. survey
 - d. experimental

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: 38 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

51. You are interested in studying whether preschool boys engage in more aggressive play than preschool girls. You decide to watch children playing in a day care setting. You are using the _____ method.
- a. case study
 - b. interview
 - c. cause-effect
 - d. naturalistic observation

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 38 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

52. If you want to be certain that the behavior of interest to your research is as natural as possible, you will want to use a(n)
- a. laboratory procedure.
 - b. expert interviewer.
 - c. naturalistic observation.
 - d. validity scale.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 38 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

53. If you go to a restaurant to see whether overweight people eat more rapidly than average weight people you would be conducting which of the following types of research?
- a. natural observation
 - b. case study
 - c. experimental study
 - d. correlational study

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: 38 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

54. _____ is considered the inventor of the correlational method.
- a. Sir Isaac Newton
 - b. Sir Francis Newton
 - c. Sir Francis Galton
 - d. Sir Isaac Galton

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 39 OBJ: 2.2
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

55. Which type of scan provides a computer-generated image of the activity of the brain by following the metabolism of glucose?
- a. CAT
 - b. EKG
 - c. PET
 - d. MRI

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 40 OBJ: 2.2
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

56. Lisa is hooked up to several wires which are measuring her brain's response to classical music. Lisa is most likely undergoing a(n) _____ scan.
- a. PET
 - b. EKG
 - c. EKG
 - d. MRI

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: 40 OBJ: 2.2
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

57. By using the _____ method, researchers investigate whether observed behavior or a measured trait is related to another trait or characteristic.
- a. correlational
 - b. statistical
 - c. experimental
 - d. survey

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: 41 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

58. Lisa heard that sitting in the front of class was correlated with higher grades. She decided that sitting in the front of the class was all she needed to do to improve her grades. Which of the following is a flaw in Lisa's thinking?
- a. Correlations are not predictive.
 - b. Correlations do not indicate cause and effect.
 - c. This type of correlation actually hurt Lisa's grades.
 - d. There is no flaw in Lisa's thinking.

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: 41 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

59. "The more you smoke, the shorter your lifespan" is an example of a
- a. positive correlation.
 - b. negative correlation.
 - c. correlation coefficient.
 - d. the third variable effect.

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: 41 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

60. A correlation coefficient is a number
- that expresses the strength and direction of a relationship between two variables.
 - presenting the average relationship.
 - representing a location on the normal curve.
 - indicating the percentile of a score.

ANS: A DIF: 3 REF: 41 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

61. You design a test of intelligence. On the theory that intelligence is related to academic performance, you use _____ to test the relationship between performance on your new test and grades in school.
- an experimental method
 - a test-retest method
 - the correlational method
 - naturalistic observation

ANS: C DIF: 3 REF: 41 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

62. Which represents the strongest correlation?
- +0.97
 - 0.90
 - +0.09
 - 0.99

ANS: D DIF: 3 REF: 41 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

63. When two variables *decrease* together, they are
- positively correlated.
 - negatively correlated.
 - experimentally related.
 - coefficiently related.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 41 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

64. Which of the following is most likely a correlation coefficient for a relationship between stress and health?
- 0.78
 - +1
 - 0
 - +0.98

ANS: A DIF: 3 REF: 41 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

65. Which of the following is reported as a negative correlation?
- studying and GPA
 - stress and health
 - studying and academic achievement
 - intelligence and academic achievement

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 41 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

66. Cigarette companies have maintained that smoking does not cause cancer. Their entire argument was based on the idea that
- the number of cigarettes you smoke is unrelated to health.
 - cigarettes are actually good for health.
 - hazardous and cause are unrelated.
 - correlations do not prove cause and effect.

ANS: D DIF: 3 REF: 41 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

67. Which of the following is likely to be reported as a positive correlation?
- salary and years of education
 - age and incidence of illness
 - studying and GPA
 - all of these

ANS: D DIF: 3 REF: 41 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

68. In correlational research, when one variable increases as the other variable decreases, it is a(n) _____ correlation.
- positive
 - dubious
 - invalid
 - negative

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 41 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

69. A correlation of $-.90$ between two sets of test scores indicates that people who earned high scores on the first test generally earned _____ scores on the second.
- high
 - average
 - low
 - reliable

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 41 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

70. There is a good chance that we will find a _____ correlation between time spent watching TV and grades in school.
- perfect
 - negative
 - positive
 - weak

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 41 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

71. Which of the following is the weakest negative correlation?
- 0
 - $-.34$
 - $-.92$
 - $-.57$

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: 41 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

72. The main difference between naturalistic observation and experiments has to do with
- the number of subjects.
 - number of treatments.
 - control of variables.
 - ethical standards.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 42 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

73. The preferred method for asking questions about cause and effect relationships is
- observation.
 - correlation.
 - an experiment.
 - a case study.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 42 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

74. The main difference between a correlation and an experiment is that with experiment you can
- make predictions.
 - indicate cause and effect.
 - deceive your subjects.
 - select variables.

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: 42 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

75. Dr. Liu was interested in testing the effects of violent television on 6-year-old children. She showed one group a particularly violent episode of *Power Rangers* and another group watched a short non-violent episode of an old *Bill Cosby* show. She then observed the groups in the playground and measured their behaviors. What is the dependent variable in this study?
- Bill Cosby and his family
 - violent or non-violent TV show
 - the behavior on the playground
 - the amount of time watching TV

ANS: C DIF: 3 REF: 42 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

76. In an experiment, a group of participants generally receives a _____. For example, they may receive a dose of caffeine or a change in room temperature.
- dependent variable
 - treatment
 - random effect
 - consequence

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: 43 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

77. If you wanted to study the effects of caffeine on sleep, you could vary the consumption levels of caffeine. The administration of caffeine is
- the treatment.
 - the control.
 - unethical.
 - the dependent variable.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 43 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A NOT: WWW

78. For which of the following variables could a cause effect relationship be found?
- a. alcohol consumption and aggression
 - b. caffeine and hyperactivity
 - c. exercise and stress relief
 - d. all of these

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 42 – 43 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

79. In an experiment, the presence of a(n) _____ is manipulated by the researchers so that its effects may be determined.
- a. dependent variable
 - b. independent variable
 - c. placebo
 - d. intervening

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: 42 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

80. Independent variable is to dependent variable as manipulate is to
- a. measure
 - b. control
 - c. repeat
 - d. record.

ANS: A DIF: 3 REF: 42 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

81. The experimental group participants in an experiment receive
- a. the independent variable.
 - b. the dependent variable.
 - c. no treatment.
 - d. the same treatment as the control subjects.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 42 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

82. The measured outcomes or results in an experiment are called
- a. independent variables.
 - b. treatments.
 - c. dependent variables.
 - d. controls.

ANS: C DIF: 1 REF: 42 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

83. In an experiment to determine the effects of alcohol consumption on aggression, aggressive behavior would be the
- a. treatment.
 - b. independent variable.
 - c. control variable.
 - d. dependent variable.

ANS: D DIF: 1 REF: 42 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

84. An experiment in which the independent variable is noise level and the dependent variable is resistance to distraction is conducted. The goal is to observe whether distractibility is a(n) _____ noise.
- a. cause of
 - b. correlate of
 - c. treatment for
 - d. effect of

ANS: D DIF: 3 REF: 42 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

85. Participants who go through an experiment but who do not receive any treatment or manipulation are called the _____ group.
- a. self-selected
 - b. random
 - c. control
 - d. treatment

ANS: C DIF: 1 REF: 43 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

86. You volunteer to participate in a research experiment. You participate in a variety of test procedures and interviews. Later, however, you learn that another group of participants had an experimental treatment that you and members of your group did not have. This is because you
- a. were disqualified.
 - b. failed earlier tests.
 - c. were in the control group.
 - d. were in the treatment group.

ANS: C DIF: 3 REF: 43 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

87. Blind and double-blind procedures are one way to control for the effects of _____ in experimental research.
- a. expectations
 - b. high costs
 - c. chance factors
 - d. confounding variables

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: 43 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

88. Examples of a _____ would be the use of a “sugar pill” instead of real medication or tonic water instead of an alcoholic beverage. However, the individual must believe that he or she is experiencing the real thing.
- a. confederate
 - b. placebo
 - c. treatment
 - d. bias

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: 43 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

89. Real pill is to sugar pill as treatment is to
- a. independent variable.
 - b. effect.
 - c. placebo.
 - d. dependent variable.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 43 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F NOT: WWW

90. The purpose of the use of a placebo is to control for the _____ of research participants.
- a. suspicions
 - b. expectations/beliefs
 - c. fears
 - d. cooperation

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 43 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

91. The effects of expectations are also called _____ effects.
- a. experimenter
 - b. subject
 - c. placebo
 - d. variable

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 43 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

92. Well-designed experiments control for the effects of expectations by creating conditions under which participants are unaware of, or _____, the treatment.
- a. blind to
 - b. indifferent to
 - c. unconscious of
 - d. singled out for

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 43 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

93. Experimenters may believe that a certain kind of treatment is effective. Consequently, experimenter expectations can bias research outcomes. One way to control for experimenter and participant bias is to
- a. remind them of the importance of the research.
 - b. debrief them.
 - c. be sure they understand ethics.
 - d. use the double-blind technique.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 43 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

94. In a _____ study, neither the experimenter nor the participants know who has obtained the real treatment.
- a. single blind
 - b. double-blind
 - c. confounded
 - d. debriefed

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: 43 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

95. The Food and Drug Administration requires _____ before it will allow the marketing and sale of new drugs.
- a. double-blind studies
 - b. psychological testing
 - c. surveys
 - d. patient approval

ANS: A DIF: 3 REF: 43 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A NOT: WWW

96. When you use procedures like placebos and double-blind conditions, you are attempting to set up _____ for factors that would make your experimental findings questionable.
- a. controls
 - b. treatments
 - c. selections
 - d. cases

ANS: A DIF: 3 REF: 43 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: C

97. In which of the following situations would it be impossible to set up a scientific experiment?
- a. To demonstrate the effects of alcohol on unborn children
 - b. To demonstrate the effects of viewing violent TV shows and aggression in children
 - c. To show the effects of seating in a classroom and grades
 - d. To show the effects of a new drug on visual hallucinations in individuals with schizophrenia.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 44 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

98. Another word for measurements is _____.
- a. data
 - b. statistics
 - c. ranges
 - d. descriptions

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: 46 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

99. Dr. Uyenco is gathering information regarding his research on the amount of toxins in a local lake. This information is known as _____.
- a. data
 - b. measurements
 - c. statistics
 - d. all of these

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 46 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

100. One disadvantage of statistics is that it can be _____.
- a. harmful
 - b. misleading
 - c. accurate
 - d. impossible to gather

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: 47 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

101. Statistics gathered on humans would indicate that there is a _____ of intelligence with the _____ being around 100.
- a. range; average
 - b. lack; median
 - c. peak; mean
 - d. range; mode

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 48 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F NOT: WWW

102. Statistics can be inaccurate if the _____ is/are nonrepresentative of the population as a whole.
- a. sample
 - b. numbers
 - c. ranges
 - d. averages

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 47 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

103. Peter and Kristopher are brothers but are very different in terms of height; with Peter standing at 5'8" and Kristopher at 5'11". What can be accurately stated about these two brothers?
- a. Peter most likely has a growth hormone deficit.
 - b. Peter and Kristopher's heights are most likely within the average range for American adults.
 - c. Kristopher was fed better as a young child and therefore grew taller.
 - d. Peter and Kristopher's heights are both outside the average range for American adults and therefore reflect some sort of mutation in their genetic make-up.

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: 47 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

104. Psychologists are interested in measuring which of the following human characteristics?
- a. height
 - b. intelligence
 - c. aggressiveness
 - d. all of these are true

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 47 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

105. Pedro is consulting with a psychologist regarding his fear of heights. His psychologist conducts various tests and interviews to determine if Pedro is _____ when compared to other adult males.
- a. within the average range
 - b. less intelligence
 - c. more or less depressed
 - d. less happy

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 47 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

106. Maria has been told that she has scored a 10 on a measure of attractiveness. What does this mean?
- a. Maria is considered very attractive.
 - b. Maria is within the average range for attractiveness.
 - c. It can be stated with a good deal of certainty that Maria is considered a rather attractive woman based on this scale.
 - d. Nothing can be accurately stated about Maria without knowing the type of scale being used.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 47 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A NOT: WWW

107. _____ statistics is the branch of statistics that provides information about distributions of scores.
- a. Qualitative
 - b. Quantitative
 - c. Descriptive
 - d. Informative

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 47 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

108. If a psychologist wants to know the central tendency of heights in adult females he would most likely turn to _____ statistics.
- a. qualitative
 - b. quantitative
 - c. descriptive
 - d. informative

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 48 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

109. Descriptive statistics is a branch of statistics that provides information about _____.
- a. distributions of heights
 - b. distributions of scores
 - c. distributions of averages
 - d. distributions of research

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 47 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

110. The reason we know that 400 is considered an elite batting score is due to the branch of statistics known as _____ statistics.
- a. average
 - b. deceptive
 - c. quantitative
 - d. descriptive

ANS: D DIF: 1 REF: 47 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

111. Renee has just earned a 3.0 GPA. However, when considering exactly what this means in terms of her class ranking she would want to know all of the following except
- a. how many other students have a 3.0.
 - b. what scholarships are available for a student with a 3.0 GPA.
 - c. how many other students have a higher GPA.
 - d. on what grading scale her GPA is based.

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 47 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

112. All of the following are data included in descriptive statistics except:
- a. central tendency
 - b. measures of variability
 - c. average
 - d. mediums

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 47 OBJ: 2.3
MSC: TYPE: F

113. Which of the following are types of measures of central tendency?
- a. mean
 - b. median
 - c. mode
 - d. all of these are true

ANS: D DIF: 1 REF: 48 – 49 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

114. Another term for “averages” is _____.
- a. mean
 - b. central tendency
 - c. median
 - d. mode

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 48 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

115. If a psychologist wants to know how “normal” fear of the dark is in adults she would likely look at what types of measures?
- a. central tendency
 - b. mean
 - c. medium
 - d. all of these

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 48 -- 49 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

116. Dr. Johnson tells his class that flashbacks are a typical response to an atypical experience such as a severe car accident. He knows this because of research using measures of
- a. descriptive statistics
 - b. central tendency
 - c. averages
 - d. central averages

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 48 -- 49 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F NOT: WWW

117. Meredith knows that her ACT scores is “average”. If she is like most people her understanding of average is the
- a. center score.
 - b. median.
 - c. mode.
 - d. mean.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 48 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

118. A mean is less useful if the scores are
- a. close together.
 - b. extreme.
 - c. nearly the same.
 - d. spread out.

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 48 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: C

119. The _____ is the middle score in a distribution.
- a. mean
 - b. average
 - c. median
 - d. mode

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 48 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

120. When figuring the average in a group of number which have a wide fluctuation the more accurate representation of the average would be represented by the
- a. mean.
 - b. average.
 - c. median.
 - d. mode.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 48 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

121. Dr. Johanson is interested in finding out the average height of the subjects in his study on the impact of early nutrition on adult height. However, he knows that some of his subjects have been diagnosed with a form of dwarfism while others are on the college basketball team. Dr. Johanson might be advised to use which form of central tendency to accurately represent his data?
- a. mean
 - b. average
 - c. median
 - d. all of these

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 48 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

122. Debra has received her final exam returned and found out that this was her score was the most common score of the class. In this case the most common score could also be called the
- a. mean.
 - b. average.
 - c. mode.
 - d. median.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 48 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

123. Which of the following statements is true regarding measures of central tendency?
- a. In a given set of numbers the mean, median and the mode could be the same.
 - b. In a given set of numbers the mean, median and the mode could all be different.
 - c. In a given set of numbers the mean could be different while the median and mode could be the same.
 - d. All of these are possible.

ANS: D DIF: 3 REF: 48 – 49 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: C

124. Dr. Samulsen plotted his students' scores on the final exam and found out that there 10 out of the class of 40 earned an 80% while another group of 10 scored 50%. This is an example of a(n)
- a. extreme distribution.
 - b. poorly written final exam.
 - c. bimodal distribution.
 - d. modal mean distribution.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 49 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

125. Two commonly used measures of variability are the range and the
- a. standard deviation.
 - b. distribution.
 - c. mean.
 - d. median.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 49 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

126. Brandi, a school psychologist, is looking at test scores of the first graders in her school. She is interested in knowing the _____ of scores in order to better identify how to address each child's educational needs.
- a. standard deviation
 - b. mean
 - c. range
 - d. median

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 49 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A NOT: WWW

127. The *We Fly Everyone Company* has hired an engineer to design comfortable airline seats for all their passengers. What type of data might be useful for this engineer to gather initially in order to design these seats?
- a. mean size of frequent flyers
 - b. median size of frequent flyers
 - c. range of sizes of frequent flyers
 - d. standard range of sizes of frequent flyers

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 49 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

128. Steve is planning a trip to the Philippines and wants to know what type of clothing to bring. Steve might want to find out the _____ of temperature.
- a. averages
 - b. range
 - c. standard deviation
 - d. median

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 49 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

129. The range of scores is found by _____ the lowest and the higher score.
- a. adding
 - b. multiplying
 - c. comparing
 - d. subtracting

ANS: D DIF: 1 REF: 49 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

130. Measures of variability could be used to
- a. design comfortable beds.
 - b. plan for teaching a 1st grade classroom.
 - c. plan for a vacation wardrobe.
 - d. all of these are possible applications.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 49 -- 50 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

131. .One of the disadvantages of knowing a range of scores is that it
- a. usually misrepresents the average score.
 - b. is influenced by extreme scores and therefore can misrepresent a “typical” score.
 - c. always misrepresents the average score.
 - d. is influenced by repetitive numbers and therefore can misrepresent a “typical” score.

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 49 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: C

132. Mrs. Liu's class of 20 students recently took a state-wide test and scored from a low of 50 to a high of 150. The range of scores in Mrs. Liu's class is
- a. 100
 - b. 10
 - c. 125
 - d. 75

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 49 -- 50 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

133. Mrs. Liu's class of 20 students recently took a state-wide test on which a student could score between 0 and 200. One student scored a 30 and 2 scored 200 with most of the other students scoring between 75 and 125. Would knowing the range of scores be helpful to Mrs. Liu in planning for class instruction?
- a. No, the range would be influenced by the 3 extreme scores and therefore not represent the wide range of abilities in her class.
 - b. No, the range would be roughly equivalent to the mean and not represent the students in the middle of her class.
 - c. Yes, the range would help her in understanding the wide variety of levels in her classroom.
 - d. Yes, the range would accurately represent the mean, the median and the mode as well as the range of scores.

ANS: A DIF: 3 REF: 49 – 50 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: C

134. In cases of extreme scores information is better represented by using the _____,
- a. standard range
 - b. standard mode
 - c. standard deviation
 - d. standard median

ANS: C DIF: 1 REF: 49 – 50 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

135. A standard deviation is calculated by using all of the following mathematical calculations except
- a. addition.
 - b. division.
 - c. subtraction.
 - d. square root.

ANS: C DIF: 1 REF: 49 – 50 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

136. The standard deviation is more representative of a group of scores because it considers
- a. all of the scores in a distribution.
 - b. only the extremes in scores.
 - c. the average scores in a distribution.
 - d. the most common scores in a distribution

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 49 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

137. David, a school psychologist, is explaining to a parent that their child obtained a Full Scale IQ of 85 which he further explained is 1 _____ below the _____ when compared to the sample of children who has taken the same test.
- a. standard deviation; average
 - b. standard range; average
 - c. standard deviation; mean
 - d. standard range; mean

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 49 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

138. In order to figure the standard deviation of a distribution of scores one must know the numbers of scores and the
- a. mean of the scores.
 - b. deviation of each score from the mean.
 - c. mode of the scores.
 - d. average of the scores.

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 49 – 50 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

139. A bell-shaped curve is also known as a(n)
- a. distribution.
 - b. mode distribution.
 - c. average distribution.
 - d. normal distribution.

ANS: D DIF: 1 REF: 51 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

140. In a normal distribution the mean, median, and mode are
- a. the same score.
 - b. different.
 - c. within 10 points of each other.
 - d. sometimes the same score.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 51 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

141. On a normal distribution more individuals would be expected to fall
- a. closely around the mean.
 - b. beyond the mean.
 - c. in the extremes.
 - d. close to the standard deviation.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 51 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

142. A normal distribution of height would likely show that adult males in the United States would have _____ than women in the United States.
- a. a lower mean
 - b. a higher mean
 - c. the same mean
 - d. more random mean.

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 51 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

143. The Wechsler Intelligence Scale is designed to have a mean of _____ points and a standard deviation of _____ points.
- a. 100; 10
 - b. 115; 15
 - c. 100; 15
 - d. 90; 15

ANS: C DIF: 1 REF: 51 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

144. Luis has just taken a well-known IQ test and scored 120. Given the typical mean and standard deviation of most IQ tests his score would most likely be considered
- a. below average.
 - b. average.
 - c. above average.
 - d. slightly below average.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 51 – 52 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

145. Rachel has just taken the Wechsler Intelligence Scale and obtained a score of 68. Given the typical mean and standard deviation her score would place her
- a. below average.
 - b. average.
 - c. above average.
 - d. slightly above average.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 51 – 52 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

146. Peter's IQ has been measured at 130. This is _____ standard deviations _____ the mean.
- a. 2; above
 - b. 1; above
 - c. 2; below
 - d. 1; below

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 51 – 52 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A NOT: WWW

147. A normal distribution represents _____ of scores found in a particular population.
- a. the actual distribution
 - b. a hypothetical distribution
 - c. an accurate representation
 - d. all of these are true

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 51 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: C

148. _____ statistics help in determining whether differences in groups are real or random.
- a. Inferential
 - b. Descriptive
 - c. Qualitative
 - d. Research

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: 52 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

149. If a six-point difference in IQ scores in young children who received Head Start services and those who did not is statistically significant then it can be _____ that Head Start services may raise IQ scores.
- a. determined
 - b. inferred
 - c. proven
 - d. disproven

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 53 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

150. Inferential statistics assist researchers in determining if results can be generalized from a sample of subjects to the _____.
- a. general population
 - b. general sample
 - c. entire population
 - d. all of these

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 52 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

151. Thomas is sure that his research on effective behavior techniques for children with autism will apply to all children with autism. Thomas is _____ that his results will generalize from his sample to the general population.
- a. deciding
 - b. proving
 - c. inferring
 - d. proclaiming

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 52 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

152. The headline in a local newspaper proclaims that a local scientist has proven that through his tests on children of a small Midwestern town prove that polluted water causes Attention Deficit Disorder. In order for his claims to be “true” he must be able to generalize from the children of this town, known as the _____, to other children in other towns, known as the _____.
- a. small sample; large sample
 - b. subjects; population
 - c. sample; population
 - d. population; sample

ANS: C DIF: 3 REF: 52 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

153. Another word for infer is _____.
- a. guess
 - b. conclude
 - c. argue
 - d. determine

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 52 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

154. The most common standard of statistical significance used by researchers is the probability that the research results occurred by chance in _____ than 1 in _____ times.
- a. less; 10
 - b. less; 20
 - c. more; 10
 - d. more; 20

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 52 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

155. Jess is completing her final research project for her school psychology program. As she begins to look at the data she notices that the difference between the means in her two experimental groups is quite large. It is possible that Jess's results will be
- a. invalid.
 - b. statistically unreliable.
 - c. statistically significant.
 - d. statistically insignificant.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 53 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F NOT: WWW

156. Principle 2 used in predicting statistically significant findings states that everything else being equal, the _____ the distributions of scores, the greater the chance that the difference in groups is statistically significant.
- a. larger
 - b. more equal
 - c. more different
 - d. smaller

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 53 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

157. Which of the following would be a more stringent measure of statistical significance?
- a. $p < .05$
 - b. $p < .10$
 - c. $p < .01$
 - d. $p < .10$

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 53 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

158. Which of the following measures are used by psychologists to determine statistical significance?
- a. means
 - b. standard deviations
 - c. measures of central tendency
 - d. all of these

ANS: D DIF: 3 REF: 53 OBJ: 2.3
MSC: TYPE: F

159. Ethical standards in research allow us to balance interests in acquiring new information with concern about
- a. applied science.
 - b. unimpeded progress.
 - c. public approval.
 - d. dignity and human welfare.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 54 OBJ: 2.4
MSC: TYPE: F

160. The standards that are intended to ensure that psychologists do not undertake research methods or treatment that are harmful, are called
- a. ethical standards.
 - b. moral standards.
 - c. the rights of subjects act.
 - d. the psychological commandments.

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: 54 OBJ: 2.4
MSC: TYPE: F

161. Your textbook makes an ethical critique of the Lang studies because the participants
- a. lacked informed consent.
 - b. were not debriefed.
 - c. electrically shocked a person with a heart condition.
 - d. were deceived.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 54 OBJ: 2.4
MSC: TYPE: F

162. The purpose of a(n) _____ is to review research studies and help researchers consider the areas of potential harm in their proposed studies.
- a. ethics review committee
 - b. grant-writing techniques
 - c. global communications
 - d. electronic methods

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 54 OBJ: 2.4
MSC: TYPE: F

163. _____ procedures allow participants to review the demands of a research project before they participate and give them an opportunity to choose not to participate.
- a. Ethical review
 - b. Debriefing
 - c. Informed consent
 - d. Confidentiality

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 54 OBJ: 2.4
MSC: TYPE: F

164. The opportunity to participate or not to participate in a study by a subject is addressed in the idea of
- a. debriefing.
 - b. informed consent.
 - c. confidentiality.
 - d. replication.

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 54 OBJ: 2.4
MSC: TYPE: F

165. Psychologists and other researchers must protect and respect the privacy of research participants. This concern recognizes the requirement for
- a. informed consent.
 - b. ethics.
 - c. confidentiality.
 - d. scientific progress at all costs.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 1-33 OBJ: 7
MSC: TYPE: F

166. The most important outcome of the Stanford Prison Experiment was
- the recognition of potential harm to subjects
 - the proof that even college students could act in ways that weren't consistent with their personal values.
 - the application of these findings to prisons.
 - the development of institutional review boards.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: 55 OBJ: 2.4
MSC: TYPE: C

167. Psychologists may use deception only
- with animals.
 - when they use research which requires more than 100 subjects.
 - in studies examining abnormal psychological behavior
 - when they believe the benefit of the research outweighs the harm.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 55 OBJ: 2.4
MSC: TYPE: F

168. Debriefing means
- telling subjects what the experiment is about before they participate.
 - allowing subjects to withdraw from an experiment before it is complete.
 - explaining the purposes and methods of a study to subjects after it has been completed.
 - keeping the names of subjects confidential.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 56 OBJ: 2.4
MSC: TYPE: F

169. When research cannot be carried out with human subjects, researchers
- must abandon those issues.
 - often rely on volunteers.
 - rely on theoretical models.
 - often use animals.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 56 OBJ: 2.4
MSC: TYPE: F

170. Brain lesioning studies in rats have provided insights regarding
- abuses of animals in laboratories.
 - attachment in monkeys.
 - regulation of eating and eating disorders.
 - social evolution.

ANS: C DIF: 3 REF: 56 OBJ: 2.4
MSC: TYPE: F

171. The benefits of animal research
- are obvious to everyone.
 - must justify the harm that might be done to an animal.
 - can never justify the loss of the animal's right to freedom.
 - cannot be demonstrated.

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 56 OBJ: 2.4
MSC: TYPE: F

172. As an animal lover, you find it difficult to participate in the destruction of animals for research purposes. As a scientist, you
- fight the use of animal models by your colleagues.
 - understand the value of animal research and promote ethical standards.
 - know that these models are unjustified.
 - realize that ethical animal models are never uncomfortable for the animal.

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 56 – 57 OBJ: 2.4
MSC: TYPE: C

173. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the ethics involved in animal research?
- Research that causes pain to animals in any situation is unethical.
 - Animals may be harmed in research only when there is no alternative.
 - Most non-human subjects are released to natural habitats after research is complete..
 - No animal research may result in the death of an animal.

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: 57 OBJ: 2.4
MSC: TYPE: F NOT: WWW

174. Believers in astrology could argue its validity in all of the following ways except
- astrology is an ancient practice.
 - many famous and powerful people believe in astrology.
 - astrology can and has been shown to be scientifically valid.
 - that astrology is an art not a science.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: 58 – 59 OBJ: 2.1
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

175. Alex checks his horoscope daily to see what type of day he's going to have. Alex's belief in astrology is consistent with
- the Barnum effect.
 - the believer effect.
 - the sucker effect.
 - the Bailey effect

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: 58 – 59 OBJ: 2.1
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

COMPLETION

1. Psychologists are guided by scientific principle which is an example of _____.

ANS: critical thinking

DIF: 2 REF: 30 OBJ: 2.1 KEY: New
MSC: TYPE: F

2. The ability to analyze arguments critically is an example of _____.

ANS: critical thinking

DIF: 1 REF: 39 OBJ: 2.1 KEY: New
MSC: TYPE: F

3. A(n) _____ is a portion of a population.

ANS: sample

DIF: 1 REF: 34 OBJ: 2.2 KEY: New
MSC: TYPE: F

4. If a psychologist wants to more clearly represent the current percentage of ethnic minorities in the United States they should use a(n) _____ sample.

ANS: stratified

DIF: 1 REF: 35 OBJ: 2.2 KEY: New
MSC: TYPE: F

5. A school psychologist who wants to see how little Johnny actually acts in his 3rd grade classroom should conduct a(n) _____ observation.

ANS: naturalistic

DIF: 1 REF: 38 OBJ: 2.2 KEY: New
MSC: TYPE: A

6. Carla is undergoing a procedure to see if a blood clot has lodged in her brain that is causing her memory loss. Carla is undergoing a(n) _____ scan.

ANS: CAT

DIF: 1 REF: 40 OBJ: 2.2 KEY: New
MSC: TYPE: A NOT: WWW

7. _____ research indicates a relationship between variables while _____ research indicated cause and effect.

ANS: Correlational; experimental

DIF: 2 REF: 41 OBJ: 2.2 MSC: TYPE: C

8. Dr. Nielsen asked one half of his class to study for 30 minutes a night before their weekly test and asked the other half to study just the night before. She then compared the groups; scores on tests to see which study method was better. In this experiment, study style was the _____ variable and test scores was the _____ variable.

ANS: independent; dependent

DIF: 3 REF: 42 OBJ: 2.2 MSC: TYPE: F

9. The group in an experiment which is most likely to receive the placebo is the _____ group.

ANS: control

DIF: 2 REF: 43 OBJ: 2.2 KEY: New
MSC: TYPE: C

10. Psychologists are likely to control for experimenter bias by making the experiment _____ or _____.

ANS: blind or double blind

DIF: 2 REF: 43 OBJ: 2.2 KEY: New
MSC: TYPE: C

11. _____ provides data regarding distribution of scores.

ANS: Descriptive statistics

DIF: 2 REF: 47 OBJ: 2.3 KEY: New
MSC: TYPE: F

12. _____, _____, and _____ are all measures of central tendency.

ANS: Mean, median, mode

DIF: 1 REF: 48 OBJ: 2.3 KEY: New
MSC: TYPE: F

13. _____ and _____ are measures of variability.

ANS: Range; standard deviation

DIF: 1 REF: 49 OBJ: 2.3 KEY: New
MSC: TYPE: F

14. If an individual's score falls 3 standard deviations above the mean then it is likely that this score is _____ the average score.

ANS: well above

DIF: 3 REF: 51 OBJ: 2.3 KEY: New
MSC: TYPE: C

15. In order to make sure that a particular result is significant a psychologist must use _____ statistics.

ANS: inferential

DIF: 2 REF: 52 OBJ: 2.3 KEY: New
MSC: TYPE: F

16. Statistically significant differences are ones that are not due to _____.

ANS: chance

DIF: 2 REF: 53 OBJ: 2.3 KEY: New
MSC: TYPE: F

17. Principle 1 of statistics indicates that the greater the differences between means, the greater the probability is that the difference is _____.

ANS: statistically significant

DIF: 2 REF: 53 OBJ: 2.3 KEY: New
MSC: TYPE: F

18. Before subjects participate in a study, they are generally asked to sign a(n) _____ agreement.

ANS: informed consent

DIF: 1 REF: 54 OBJ: 2.4 MSC: TYPE: F

19. The Ethical Standards for Research Practice is developed by the _____.

ANS: American Psychological Association

DIF: 2 REF: 55 OBJ: 2.4 MSC: TYPE

20. According to the American Psychological Association ethical guidelines animals can only be harmed during research if _____.

ANS: there is no other alternative

DIF: 2 REF: 57 OBJ: 2.4 KEY: New
MSC: TYPE: F

TRUE/FALSE

1. The use of personal anecdotes are a part of critical thinking.

ANS: F DIF: 1 REF: 30 OBJ: 2.1
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

2. Critical thinking can be applied to many areas of one's life outside of school.

ANS: T DIF: 1 REF: 32 OBJ: 2.1
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

3. The scientific method begins with the development of a research method.

ANS: F DIF: 1 REF: 33 OBJ: 2.2
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

4. Correlational research enables the experimenter to understand the cause-effect relationship between variables.

ANS: F DIF: 2 REF: 41 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: F

5. A control group in a psychological study must not participate in the study in order for the results to be valid.

ANS: F DIF: 2 REF: 43 OBJ: 2.2
MSC: TYPE: A

6. If Mary wants to be able know the average weight of her classmates she should use a mode.

ANS: F DIF: 2 REF: 48 – 49 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

7. In a normal distribution the mean, median and mode are the same score.

ANS: T DIF: 1 REF: 51 OBJ: 2.3
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: F

8. *Prove* is another word for *infer*.

ANS: F DIF: 2 REF: 52 OBJ: 2.3
MSC: TYPE: C

9. Deception can only be used in experiments with children.

ANS: F DIF: 2 REF: 55 – 56 OBJ: 2.4
KEY: New MSC: TYPE: A

10. Research using animals can only be used when there is no other viable alternative.

ANS: F
KEY: New

DIF: 2
MSC: TYPE: C

REF: 57

OBJ: 2.4

ESSAY

1. Identify how critical thinking might be useful in the life of a college student. A beginning worker. A person completing retirement.

ANS: Answer not provided

REF: 30 – 32

2. Using the scientific method, design a study to test the effects of marijuana on memory. Specify a hypothesis, independent variables, and dependent variables.

ANS: Answer not provided

REF: 33; 42

3. Compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of experimental research and the use of the correlational method.

ANS: Answer not provided

REF: 41 – 42

NOT: WWW

4. Compare and contrast the different ways psychologists use statistics to interpret data. Describe how statistical significance is determined.

ANS: Answer not provided

REF: 47 – 53

5. In what ways have studies such as the Stanford Prison Experiment led to the development the ethical principles adhered to by psychologists.

ANS: Answer not provided

REF: 55

