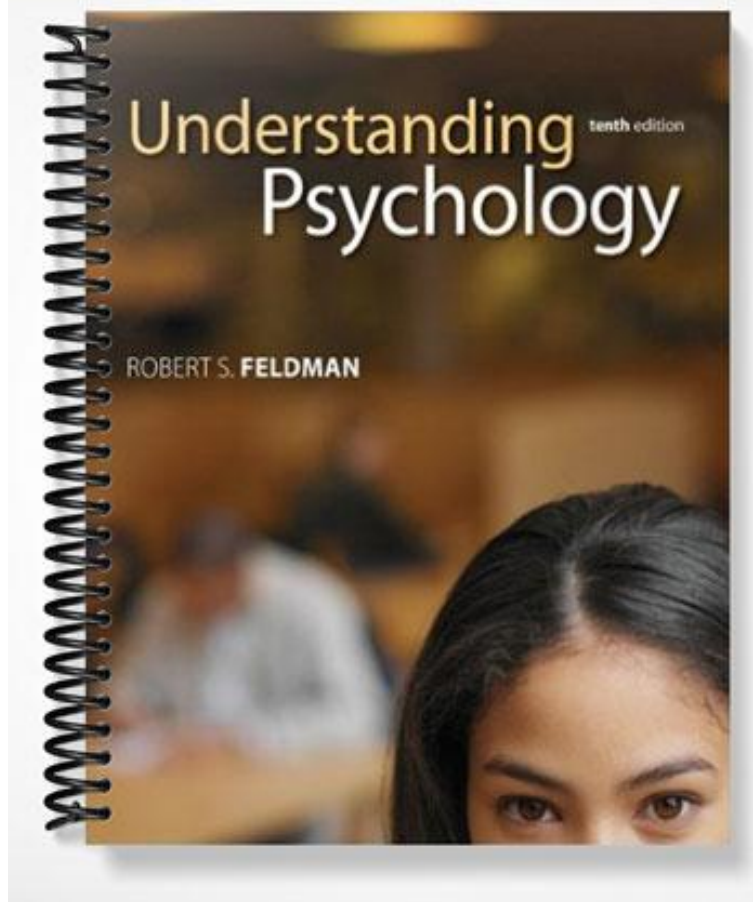


TEST BANK



Chapter 02 Psychological Research

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (p. 32) In the opening to Chapter 2—the chapter on research methods in psychology—your text describes the 1960s murder of New Yorker Kitty Genovese. Your text notes that at the time, editorial writers attributed Genovese's fate to shortcomings of human nature. Which of the following types of contemporary psychologists would be LEAST sympathetic to this notion?

- A. a psychodynamic psychologist
- B. a cognitive psychologist
- C. a neuroscientist
- D.** a behavioral psychologist

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.2, 1.4, 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

Difficulty: Moderate

2. (p. 32) In the 1960s editorial writers suggested that the fate of New York murder victim Kitty Genovese reflected basic shortcomings of human nature. Suppose that a cross-cultural psychologist investigates bystanders' willingness to help an emergency victim among members of a culture very different from that of the United States, such as a subsistence society in remote Papua New Guinea. Which of the following statements is MOST accurate regarding the implications of such research for the notion that the Genovese incidents stem from human nature?

- A.** Such research would refute the idea that the Genovese incident reflects human nature if the Papua New Guinea results were different from those one would find in the United States.
- B. Such research would support the idea that the Genovese incident reflects human nature if the Papua New Guinea results were different from those one would find in the United States.
- C. Such research would refute the idea that the Genovese incident reflects human nature if the Papua New Guinea results were similar to those one would find in the United States.
- D. Such research would say little regarding the idea that the Genovese incident reflects human nature.

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.2, 2.3, 3.1, 8.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Difficult

3. (p. 33) Consider the adage, "the more the merrier." Which type of psychologist is most likely to test a hypothesis inspired by this saying?

- A. a cognitive psychologist
- B.** a social psychologist
- C. a personality psychologist
- D. an evolutionary psychologist

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.2, 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

Difficulty: Moderate

4. (p. 33) The approach psychologists use to acquire information about behavior in a systematic fashion is called:

- A. critical thinking
- B. informed speculation
- C. the scientific method**
- D. educated guessing

APA Goal: Outcome 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Basic

5. (p. 33) Which of the following is the first step in the scientific method?

- A. having a theory
- B. asking a question**
- C. communicating results
- D. conducting research

APA Goal: Outcome 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Basic

6. (p. 33) Which of the following sequences CORRECTLY arranges the steps in the scientific method, from first to last?

- A. identify problem → formulate explanation → conduct research → communicate results**
- B. conduct research → formulate explanation → identify problem → communicate results
- C. identify problem → conduct research → formulate explanation → communicate results
- D. conduct research → identify problem → formulate explanation → communicate results

APA Goal: Outcome 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Basic

7. (p. 33-34) Frederico is presenting the outcomes of an experiment he conducted in a talk at a regional psychology conference. Frederico is engaged in the _____ step of the scientific method, namely _____.

- A. first; communicating results
- B. first; formulating an explanation
- C. last; communicating results**
- D. last; formulating an explanation

APA Goal: Outcome 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

8. (p. 34) Andrea is reading a general, comprehensive account of human aggression in the introduction to a research report in psychology. Andrea is reading a(n):

- A. theory**
- B. hypothesis
- C. operational definition
- D. explanation

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.3, 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

9. (p. 34) Regarding theories, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Theories vary in their breadth.
- B. Theories help to organize data.
- C. both of these**
- D. neither of these

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.3, 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic

10. (p. 34) As compared to the theories about human behavior we all develop in daily life, those formulated by psychologists are:

- A. more specific
- B. broader
- C. more complex
- D.** more formal

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.3, 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

11. (p. 35) "Opposites attract." "Birds of a feather flock together." These aphorisms are:

- A.** hypotheses
- B. variables
- C. theories
- D. operational definitions

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.1, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Difficult

12. (p. 35) A hypothesis is best defined as a(n):

- A.** specific prediction concerning the relationship between variables
- B. specification of a variable in terms of the procedures that will be used to measure it
- C. broad, general explanation of the phenomenon of interest
- D. behavior, event, or other characteristic that can assume different values

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.1, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Moderate

13. (p. 35) When asked to define "popularity," Brianna offers, "It's when everyone likes you." Chrissy suggests, "It's basically the number of friends you have." How do the two girls' definitions differ?

- A. They don't, really.
- B. Brianna's is an operational definition; Chrissy's is not.
- C. Brianna's is a procedural definition; Chrissy's is not.
- D.** Chrissy's is an operational definition; Brianna's is not.

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.3, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

14. (p. 35) Which of the following is an operational definition of happiness?

- A. a feeling of joy or contentment
- B. the number of times an individual smiles in an hour
- C. an individual's self-rating on a 10-point happiness scale
- D.** both B and C

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.3, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

15. (p. 35) Regarding operational definitions, which of the following statements is MOST accurate?

- A. For a given hypothesis, there is usually just one operational definition.
- B. For a given hypothesis, there is a single best operational definition.
- C.** For a given hypothesis, many operational definitions are usually possible.
- D. Some hypotheses cannot be translated into operational definitions.

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.3, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

16. (p. 35) Which of the following statements best expresses the relationship between a theory and a hypothesis?

- A. A theory is more specific than a hypothesis.
- B.** A theory is broader than a hypothesis.
- C. A theory is the same thing as a hypothesis.
- D. A theory is unrelated to a hypothesis.

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.3, 2.1, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty: Moderate

17. (p. 35) Consider these statements: (1) *The greater the number of bystanders in an emergency situation, the smaller the share of the responsibility each person feels.* (2) *The greater the number of bystanders in an emergency situation, the less likely that any single person will help.* Which of these statements is a hypothesis, and why?

- A. (1); it offers a broad explanation of behavior
- B. (1); it offers a specific prediction
- C. (2); it offers a broad explanation of behavior
- D.** (2); it offers a specific prediction

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.3, 2.1, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Difficult

18. (p. 35) Prediction is to explanation as _____ is to _____.

- A.** hypothesis; theory
- B. theory; hypothesis
- C. variable; theory
- D. hypothesis; variable

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.3, 2.1, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

19. (p. 35) Based on your text, which of the following sequences best indicates the order of the steps involved in testing a hypothesis?

- A. operational definition → hypothesis → theory
- B. operational definition → theory → hypothesis
- C. hypothesis → theory → operational definition
- D. theory → hypothesis → operational definition**

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.3, 2.1, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis
Difficulty: Moderate

20. (p. 37) Latane and Darley examined the influence of the number of bystanders on the likelihood that an individual would help someone in distress. Their investigation exemplifies the subfield of _____ psychology in contemporary psychology.

- A. social**
- B. developmental
- C. health
- D. personality

APA Goal: Outcome 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Basic

21. (p. 37) Latane and Darley found that the number of bystanders was _____ correlated with the likelihood that an individual would help someone in distress.

- A. positively
- B. negatively**
- C. weakly
- D. randomly

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.2, 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

22. (p. 37) Systematic inquiry aimed at generating new knowledge is called:

- A. science
- B. critical thinking
- C. observation
- D.** research

APA Goal: Outcome 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

23. (p. 37-38) Each of the following is a descriptive research technique EXCEPT:

- A.** experimental research
- B. case study research
- C. naturalistic observation
- D. archival research

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

24. (p. 37) Examining such existing records as census documents is called _____ research.

- A. experimental
- B.** archival
- C. naturalistic
- D. case study

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

25. (p. 37) Dr. Carruthers is using crime statistics available in a federal database as part of a study. Dr. Carruthers is conducting:

- A. a case study
- B. naturalistic observation
- C. archival research**
- D. a survey

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Basic

26. (p. 37) Wallace is engaged in archival research. In which of the following projects is he most likely engaged?

- A. comparing the effects of cell phone distractions to those of text message distractions on participants' performance in a driving simulator
- B. asking a large sample of community dwellers a set of questions about their perceptions of health care reform
- C. recording language comprehension deficits in a woman with left-hemisphere brain damage
- D. examining the registrar's records at a state university to explore the relationship between SAT scores and freshman GPA**

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

27. (p. 37) Which of the following is NOT a drawback of archival research?

- A. Existing records are often incomplete.
- B. It is expensive to conduct.**
- C. Existing data has not always been collected systematically.
- D. These are all drawbacks of archival research.

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

28. (p. 37) Naturalistic observation entails:

- A. the systematic, detailed study of a single individual
- B. examining existing records, such as census documents
- C. asking a sample of individuals a set of questions
- D. examining behavior in the setting in which it typically occurs**

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

29. (p. 37) DeAndre is recording instances of physical aggression among children in a schoolyard at recess. DeAndre is undertaking:

- A. naturalistic observation**
- B. archival research
- C. a survey
- D. a case study

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

30. (p. 37) Valentina is engaged in naturalistic observation. In which of the following projects is she most likely engaged?

- A. asking a sample of college students a set of questions about tendency to become angry in different situations
- B. observing interactions between subordinates and their supervisors in a large corporate office**
- C. studying the social behaviors of an autistic boy
- D. examining crime statistics from the Department of Justice to see if the rate of property crimes is related to the rate of violent crimes

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

31. (p. 38) Disadvantages of naturalistic observation include which of the following?
- A. There may be few instances of the behavior of interest during the observation period.
 - B. The researchers cannot control any of the variables in the situation.
 - C. The individuals under observation may alter their behavior if they are aware of the observer.
 - D.** All of these are disadvantages of naturalistic observation.

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic

32. (p. 38) Which of the following statements BEST expresses the relationship between a sample and a population?
- A. A sample includes a population.
 - B.** A population includes a sample.
 - C. A population is similar to a sample.
 - D. A sample is completely separate from a population.

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty: Moderate

33. (p. 38) At a DUI checkpoint, some cars are stopped at random; many others are not stopped. Using the terminology of psychological research, the cars that are stopped may be considered a _____ of all the cars that pass by the checkpoint.
- A.** sample
 - B. subset
 - C. population
 - D. segment

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 2.3, 4.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

34. (p. 38) A sample whose characteristics are the same as those of the population it is intended to reflect is called a _____ sample.

- A. characteristic
- B. prototypical
- C. representative**
- D. typical

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

35. (p. 38) Amy is conducting a survey of dating attitudes and behaviors among young adults as part of her masters' thesis work. Amy distributes questionnaires to 200 randomly selected students enrolled in an introductory psychology course at her university. The 200 students constitute Amy's _____. The people to whom she assumes her results will generalize are termed the _____.

- A. control group; population
- B. experimental group; population
- C. population; sample
- D. sample; population**

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

36. (p. 38) Fidelma is undertaking survey research. Which of the following is she probably doing?

- A. recording the behaviors of sea lions in their natural habitat
- B. observing the problem-solving strategies of an extremely gifted middle-school girl
- C. comparing students' performance on abstract and concrete versions of problems
- D. asking a sample of students a series of questions about their sexual attitudes and behaviors**

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

37. (p. 38) Dr. Estevez prepares a set of questions to ask college students about their drinking behavior and their attitudes toward alcohol. Dr. Estevez is undertaking:

- A. a survey
- B. a case study
- C. naturalistic observation
- D. archival research

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Basic

38. (p. 38) You overhear a professor objecting to survey research, saying, "So much of thought and behavior is unconscious, and therefore unavailable for accurate self-report." You think to yourself that the professor has been strongly influenced by the _____ perspective in psychology.

- A. neuroscientific
- B. behavioral
- C. psychodynamic
- D. evolutionary

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.4, 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis
Difficulty: Moderate

39. (p. 38) Tiffany is conducting a survey on personality traits and binge drinking among college students as part of her masters' thesis work. Tiffany distributes questionnaires to students enrolled in her own sections of an introductory psychology course, as well as those taught by her thesis advisor. Based on this information, it appears that Tiffany has failed to:

- A. randomly select her participants
- B. operationalize her variables
- C. randomly assign her participants
- D. debrief her participants

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

40. (p. 39) Which of the following prominent psychologists developed his theories primarily through case study work?

- A. James
- B. Watson
- C. Freud**
- D. Wundt

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.2, 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

41. (p. 38-39) Dr. Gigliotti is conducting a detailed examination of a patient with dissociative identity disorder. Dr. Gigliotti is undertaking:

- A. a survey
- B. archival research
- C. a case study**
- D. naturalistic observation

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

42. (p. 38-39) Which of the following researchers is conducting a case study?

- A. Dr. Henriette, who is investigating the effect of word imageability on list memory
- B. Dr. Innis, who is examining the tactile perception of a blind woman**
- C. Dr. Jefferson, who is observing children on a playground
- D. Dr. Kulik, who is combing through newspaper stories on serial killers

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

43. (p. 38-39) Survey is to case study as _____ is to _____.
- A. experimental; descriptive
 - B. descriptive; experimental
 - C. one participant; many participants
 - D.** many participants; one participant

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

44. (p. 37-40) Which of the following descriptive research methods is INCORRECTLY matched with a description?
- A. archival research—existing data is examined to test a hypothesis
 - B. naturalistic observation—behavior is investigated in the environment in which it typically occurs, without intervention by the researcher
 - C.** case study—a sample is asked a series of questions about their thoughts, attitudes, or behaviors
 - D. None of these is incorrectly matched.

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis
Difficulty: Basic

45. (p. 37-40) Which of the following descriptive research methods is CORRECTLY matched with an advantage?
- A. archival research—inexpensive
 - B. naturalistic observation—examines behavior in the "real world"
 - C. survey—small sample can give accurate picture of much larger population
 - D.** All of these are correctly matched.

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis
Difficulty: Basic

46. (p. 39) A behavior, event, or other characteristic that can take on different values is termed a(n):

- A. variable
- B. theory
- C. operational definition
- D. hypothesis

APA Goal: Outcome 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

47. (p. 39) Helena proposes that the more impulsive a student is, the less likely he or she will be to change answers on a multiple-choice test. The variable(s) in this statement is/are:

- A. impulsivity
- B. answer-changing
- C. both impulsivity and answer-changing
- D. the student, impulsivity, and answer-changing

APA Goal: Outcome 2.1, 4.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

48. (p. 39-40) Irving has noticed a pattern: The more alcohol people drink, the more aggressive they seem to be. Which research method is aimed at verifying a relationship between two variables?

- A. naturalistic observation
- B. case study
- C. correlational research
- D. archival research

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Basic

49. (p. 39) Which term is most nearly synonymous with the term *correlation*?

- A.** association
- B. explanation
- C. observation
- D. influence

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Basic

50. (p. 39) The correlation coefficient ranges from _____ to _____.

- A. 1 to 100
- B.** -1.00 to 1.00
- C. 0 to 1
- D. -100 to 100

APA Goal: Outcome 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

51. (p. 39) "Okay. What does a correlation coefficient tell us?" Zoe asks the members of her psychology study group. "The strength of a relationship between two variables," answers Yvonne. "The direction of the relationship between two variables," puts in Will. Who's right?

- A. Yvonne
- B. Will
- C. Neither Yvonne nor Will
- D.** Both Yvonne and Will

APA Goal: Outcome 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

52. (p. 39) The direction of the relationship between two variables is given by a correlation coefficient's _____; the strength of the relationship is given by the coefficient's _____.

- A. absolute value; value
- B. sign; absolute value**
- C. sign; value
- D. absolute value; sign

APA Goal: Outcome 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

53. (p. 39) Between which pair of values is one most likely to find a positive correlation?

- A. alcohol consumption and GPA
- B. GPA and height
- C. GPA and amount of studying**
- D. GPA and depression

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.3, 4.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

54. (p. 39) Velma found a positive correlation between self-reported alcohol and drug use and sick days taken in a study of white-collar workers. A graph of her results would show:

- A. a diagonal line from the top left to the bottom right
- B. a diagonal line from the bottom left to the top right**
- C. a horizontal line
- D. a U-shaped curve

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.3, 7.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

55. (p. 39) A researcher finds a correlation of $-.51$. Which pair of variables is the researcher most likely investigating?

- A. depression and alcohol use
- B. alcohol consumption and GPA**
- C. GPA and height
- D. GPA and amount of studying

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.3, 4.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

56. (p. 39) Which of the following correlation coefficients represents the strongest relationship between two variables?

- A. $-.75$**
- B. $.60$
- C. $.00$
- D. $.30$

APA Goal: Outcome 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

57. (p. 39) Which of the following sequences of correlation coefficients CORRECTLY arranges the relationships between three pairs of two variables in order of INCREASING strength?

- A. $-.60, .10, .50$
- B. $.10, .50, -.60$**
- C. $-.60, .50, .10$
- D. $.00, -.60, .50$

APA Goal: Outcome 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Difficult

58. (p. 39) A(n) _____ correlation results when there is no relationship between two variables.

- A. negative
- B. inverse
- C. zero**
- D. infinite

APA Goal: Outcome 2.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

59. (p. 39) In a survey project, Dr. Miyake finds a correlation of .60 between attachment security and the likelihood with which participants say they'd engage in various prosocial behaviors at work. Which of the following is consistent with this data?

- A. Attachment security leads people to behave prosocially at work.
- B. Behaving prosocially at work can produce a feeling of attachment security
- C. both A and B**
- D. neither A nor B

APA Goal: Outcome 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Difficult

60. (p. 39) Using a sample of young adolescents, Dr. Nguyen finds a correlation of .55 between scores on a measure of neglectful or uninvolved parenting and scores on a measure of delinquent behavior. Which of the following might Dr. Nguyen legitimately conclude?

- A. Uninvolved parenting causes juvenile delinquency.
- B. Parenting that is more uninvolved is related to a higher degree of delinquent behavior.
- C. Uninvolved parenting is unrelated to delinquency.
- D. She can conclude both A and B.**

APA Goal: Outcome 2.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Difficult

61. (p. 39-41) Experimental research is to correlational research as _____ is to _____.
- A. association; cause
 - B. description; prediction
 - C. cause; association**
 - D. description; association

APA Goal: Outcome 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

62. (p. 41) Dr. Ingram deliberately varied the imageability of items on a list and later measured participants' recall of the items. Dr. Ingram conducted a(n) _____ study.
- A. correlational
 - B. archival
 - C. observational
 - D. experimental**

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Basic

63. (p. 41) Experimental research requires that the responses of _____ group(s) be examined.
- A. at least one
 - B. two
 - C. at least two**
 - D. three or more

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

64. (p. 41-42) Experimental group is to control group as _____ is to _____.
- A.** treatment; no treatment.
 - B. no treatment; treatment
 - C. independent variable; dependent variable
 - D. dependent variable; independent variable

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic

65. (p. 41-42) In an industrial psychology experiment, one group of participants is exposed to heat stress; another is not. All participants' performance on a manual dexterity task is then examined. Which set below contains equivalent items?
- A. treatment group; experimental group; no stress group
 - B.** treatment group; experimental group; heat stress group
 - C. no treatment group; control group; heat stress group
 - D. no treatment group; experimental group; no stress group

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis
Difficulty: Difficult

66. (p. 41) In a social psychology experiment, one group of participants is reminded of a social stereotype they are likely to hold; another is not. All participants then interact with a member of the group to which the stereotype refers, and the nature of their interactions is recorded. What is the treatment in this study?
- A.** the reminding
 - B. the interaction
 - C. both A and B
 - D. neither A nor B

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

67. (p. 41) In a typical study by Latane and Darley, which of the following is the treatment?

- A.** the presence of bystanders
- B. a false emergency
- C. the participant helping
- D. any of these

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.2, 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

68. (p. 41) Why are control groups included in experiments?

- A. to determine whether two variables are related
- B.** to ascertain cause-and-effect relationships
- C. to ensure that participant characteristics are essentially the same in each group
- D. none of these

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

69. (p. 42) In an experiment, the _____ variable is deliberately manipulated by the researcher.

- A. control
- B. dependent
- C.** independent
- D. experimental

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

70. (p. 42) In an experiment, the _____ variable is measured by the researcher.

- A. control
- B. dependent**
- C. independent
- D. experimental

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

71. (p. 42) In an experiment, the dependent variable is:

- A. applied to the treatment group
- B. randomized across groups
- C. measured by the researcher**
- D. deliberately manipulated by the researcher

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

72. (p. 42) In an experiment, the independent variable is:

- A. applied to the control group
- B. randomized across groups
- C. measured by the researcher
- D. deliberately manipulated by the researcher**

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

73. (p. 42-43) At Folger U., Drs. Chase and Sanborn are conducting an experiment on the effects of caffeine on memory. Participants are randomly assigned to a caffeine or a no-caffeine group; their recall of items on a word list is later assessed. Which pair correctly identifies a variable in this experiment?

- A. caffeine—dependent variable
- B. caffeine—independent variable**
- C. word recall—dependent variable
- D. word recall—experimental variable

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

74. (p. 42-43) At Folger U., Drs. Chase and Sanborn are conducting an experiment on the effects of caffeine on memory. Participants are randomly assigned to a caffeine or a no-caffeine group; their recall of items on a word list is later assessed. In this experiment, word recall is the _____ variable.

- A. experiment
- B. control
- C. independent
- D. dependent**

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

75. (p. 42-43) At Folger U., Drs. Chase and Sanborn are conducting an experiment on the effects of caffeine on memory. Participants are randomly assigned to a caffeine or a no-caffeine group; their recall of items on a word list is later assessed. Which pair below correctly names and identifies the variables in this experiment?

- A. word recall—control variable; caffeine—experimental variable
- B. word recall—dependent variable; caffeine—independent variable
- C. word recall—dependent variable; caffeine—independent variable**
- D. word recall—experimental variable; caffeine—control variable

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Difficult

76. (p. 42-43) In a typical Latane and Darley "bystander" experiment, _____ is the independent variable and _____ is the dependent variable.

- A. the presence of bystanders; whether a false emergency occurs
- B. whether a false emergency occurs; the presence of bystanders
- C. whether the participant helps; the presence of bystanders
- D.** the presence of bystanders; whether the participant helps

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.2, 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

77. (p. 46) Examine some of the graphs in your text. Usually, the _____ variable appears on the _____-axis; the dependent variable appears on the _____-axis.

- A. independent; y; x
- B.** independent; x; y
- C. experimental; x; y
- D. experimental; y; x

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 7.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Basic

78. (p. 46) Consider some of the graphs in your text. Then imagine an experiment in which researchers compared the effects on the breadth of visual attention of a brief procedure inducing either a positive or a neutral emotion. In portraying the results of this experiment, mood induction would appear on the _____-axis; a _____ graph would be most appropriate.

- A.** x; bar
- B. y; bar
- C. x; line
- D. y; line

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 7.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

79. (p. 43) The purpose of random assignment is to:

- A. combine the results of a number of similar studies
- B. determine how likely it is that the results of a treatment were due to chance
- C.** ensure that participant characteristics are equivalent across the experimental and control groups
- D. determine whether two variables are related

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

80. (p. 45) What does a psychologist usually mean when she says a particular experimental result is "significant"?

- A. The result reflects a large difference between the mean scores of one participant group and the mean scores of another.
- B. The result is important in a practical sense.
- C. The result will allow psychologists to support one theory over alternative theories.
- D.** The result is unlikely to have occurred solely as a result of chance.

APA Goal: Outcome 2.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Difficult

81. (p. 46) Paulette encounters the following sentence in a psychology journal article she is reading: "Participants exposed to brief heat stress made more errors on the visual attention task than did participants not exposed to heat stress, $p < .05$." Paulette can conclude each of the following EXCEPT:

- A. The difference between the groups in the number of errors most likely stems from heat stress.
- B. There was a significant difference between the groups in the number of errors.
- C.** The number of errors was much larger in the heat stress group than it was in the other group.
- D. There is less than a 5% chance that random coincidence was responsible for the difference between the groups in the number of errors.

APA Goal: Outcome 2.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Difficult

82. (p. 46) Redoing and expanding on a study to see if its results hold up in different conditions with new samples is termed:

- A.** replication
- B. reproduction
- C. repetition
- D. re-enactment

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.1, 2.6
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

83. (p. 46) Iyesha reads a journal article reporting a study in which a small sample of women undertook tests of spatial ability at two points during their menstrual cycle. Iyesha conducts a similar study using not only spatial ability but also verbal ability tests. In addition, Iyesha tests a larger sample of women. Iyesha performed a(n) _____.

- A. meta-analysis
- B.** replication
- C. significance test
- D. control study

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.1, 2.6
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

84. (p. 46) Jamal is performing statistical analyses to determine whether the effects of the treatment in his experiment might actually have reflected chance; Kendra is performing an analysis to combine the results of a number of experiments to yield an overall conclusion. Jamal is performing a(n) _____; Kendra, a(n) _____.

- A. meta-analysis; meta-analysis also
- B. significance test; significant test as well
- C.** significance test; meta-analysis
- D. meta-analysis; significance test

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.3, 2.6
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

85. (p. 44-46) Which process below is CORRECTLY matched with its purpose?

- A. randomization—determines the extent to which the results of a treatment could have reflected chance
- B. significance testing—combines the results of many studies to yield a single general conclusion
- C. meta-analysis—ensures that participant characteristics are equivalent across groups
- D. None of these are correctly matched.**

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 2.3, 2.6
Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis
Difficulty: Moderate

86. (p. 42-43) Your text reports work by Wood and colleagues (2009) examining the value of self-affirmation. In a typical study, participants either engaged or did not engage in self-affirmations. Later, their current self-esteem was assessed. Which of the following alternatives correctly names and identifies the variables in this study?

- A. independent variable—self-affirmations; dependent variable—self-esteem scores**
- B. independent variable—self-esteem scores; dependent variable—self-affirmations
- C. control variable—self-affirmations; dependent variable—self-esteem scores
- D. control variable—self-esteem scores; dependent variable—self-affirmations

APA Goal: Outcome 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Difficult

87. (p. 46) Dr. Wood's research assistant is preparing a graph displaying the results of a study in which participants either engaged in self-affirmations or did not, and then rated their current self-esteem. Which pair below correctly labels the x- and y-axes on the graph? Would a line or a bar graph be preferable?

- A. x-axis—self-esteem; y-axis—self-affirmations; line
- B. x-axis—self-affirmations; y-axis—self-esteem; line
- C. x-axis—self-esteem; y-axis—self-affirmations; bar
- D. x-axis—self-affirmations; y-axis—self-esteem; bar**

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 7.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Difficult

88. (p. 47) "I'm good enough, I'm smart enough, and gosh darn it, people like me!" you tell your reflection in the mirror each morning. What do the results of the Wood et al. (2009) study cited in your text say regarding the value of self-affirmations?

- A. Self-affirmations have little benefit, either for individuals with low self-esteem or those with high self-esteem.
- B. Self-affirmations are beneficial only for those individuals with high self-esteem.
- C.** Self-affirmations may have a detrimental effect on individuals with low self-esteem.
- D. Self-affirmations are beneficial only for those individuals with low self-esteem.

APA Goal: Outcomes 4.4, 9.2, 9.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Difficult

89. (p. 49) How much psychological research involves deception?

- A. a lot
- B. about half
- C.** a small proportion
- D. none

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.5, 5.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

90. (p. 49) Which of the following statements most accurately captures the opinion of most psychologists with respect to the use of deception?

- A. It is integral to the conduct of scientifically valid research.
- B. It is often necessary in psychological research.
- C.** It is occasionally necessary to safeguard the validity of the research.
- D. It has absolutely no place in psychological research.

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.5, 5.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluation
Difficulty: Moderate

91. (p. 49) Ethical guidelines intended to protect the rights of human research participants include which of the following?
- A. Participants must be protected from physical and mental harm.
 - B. Participants must be assured that their participation is completely voluntary.
 - C. Participants must be aware of the general procedures involved before the study begins.
 - D. All of these**

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.5, 5.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic

92. (p. 49) Which of the following is NOT a component of informed consent?
- A. a detailed explanation of the study and its procedures**
 - B. a statement of the potential risks of participating in the study
 - C. an assurance that participation is completely voluntary
 - D. All of these are components of informed consent.

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.5, 5.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic

93. (p. 49) Dr. O'Connor is telling his participants before he begins the experiment that their participation is completely voluntary and that they can stop taking part at any time. Dr. O'Connor is:
- A. debriefing his participants
 - B. obtaining informed consent**
 - C. Either A or B
 - D. Neither A nor B

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.5, 5.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Basic

94. (p. 49) When a researcher debriefs her participants, she:
- A. removes their undergarments
 - B. provides a detailed explanation of the study**
 - C. tells them they can stop taking part at any time
 - D. Both B and C

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.5, 5.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

95. (p. 49) Dr. O'Malley is telling his participants before he begins the experiment that their participation is completely voluntary and that they can stop taking part at any time. Dr. Quick is providing a detailed explanation to participants who have just completed a study. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. Dr. O'Malley is obtaining informed consent from his participants. Dr. Quick is debriefing her participants.**
 - B. Dr. O'Malley is debriefing his participants. Dr. Quick is obtaining informed consent from her participants.
 - C. Both Dr. O'Malley and Dr. Quick are obtaining informed consent from their participants.
 - D. Both Dr. O'Malley and Dr. Quick are debriefing their participants.

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.5, 5.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Basic

96. (p. 49) Which of the following sequences best reflects the order of events in a typical experimental session?
- A. informed consent → experiment → debriefing**
 - B. informed consent → debriefing → experiment
 - C. debriefing → experiment → informed consent
 - D. debriefing → informed consent → experiment

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.5, 5.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

97. (p. 50) Which of the following is NOT one of the reasons that college students are so often used as participants in psychological research?

- A.** They are representative of the population at large.
- B. They are generally readily available to researchers.
- C. They are inexpensive.
- D. All of these are actually reasons for the frequent use of college student participants.

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.6, 5.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

98. (p. 50) A college student sample differs from the population it is implicitly intended to represent—that is, people in general - in each of the following ways EXCEPT:

- A. It is younger.
- B. It is whiter.
- C. It is better educated.
- D.** It has a higher proportion of males.

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.6, 5.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

99. (p. 50) How are psychologists encouraged to increase the diversity of the human participants they use in their research, if indeed they are encouraged to do so?

- A.** The federal agencies that fund psychological research now insist that investigators address the diversity of the participants in proposed research.
- B. There is currently no incentive for psychologists to increase the diversity of their research participants.
- C. American Psychological Association guidelines now mandate that psychologists include a sample representative of the American population in each of their studies.
- D. University research review boards strongly encourage the inclusion of diverse samples in all proposed research.

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.6, 4.3, 5.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Difficult

100. (p. 51) Which of the following guidelines is NOT among those that researchers are required to follow when they use animals as research subjects?

- A. They must minimize discomfort, illness, and pain.
- B. They must house, feed, and care for the animals properly.
- C. They must promote the animals' psychological well-being, at least for some species.
- D.** They must follow all of the above guidelines.

APA Goal: Outcome 2.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

101. (p. 52) Factors that distort the way the independent variable affects the dependent variable are referred to as:

- A. double-blinds
- B. placebo effects
- C.** experimental bias
- D. participant biases

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

102. (p. 52) Experimental bias includes:

- A. experimenter expectations
- B. participant expectations
- C.** Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic

103. (p. 52-53) When cues are transmitted to participants about how they are expected to behave in particular experimental conditions, the research results may reflect _____ expectations. When people develop their own ideas about the topic of the research, the investigation's outcomes may be biased by _____.
- A.** experimenter; participant expectations
 - B. experimenter; experimenter expectations as well
 - C. participant; participant expectations as well
 - D. participant; experimenter expectations

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

104. (p. 52-53) In Dr. Suarez's social psychology lab, some college students taking part in the research suspect that interpersonal attraction processes are under study. In a play session during a child development study, Dr. Thomas' research assistants are more likely to unconsciously reinforce aggressive behavior among children who view a violent video clip than among children viewing a nonviolent clip. Dr. Suarez's research is susceptible to _____ expectations. Dr. Thomas' work is prone to _____.
- A. experimenter; participant expectations
 - B. experimenter; experimenter expectations as well
 - C. participant; participant expectations as well
 - D.** participant; experimenter expectations

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Basic

105. (p. 53) What is a placebo?
- A. a small marsupial
 - B. a Japanese "hybrid" car
 - C.** a false experimental treatment
 - D. a sac that contains and nourishes a fetus

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

106. (p. 53) A placebo is intended to minimize _____ expectations; a double-blind procedure minimizes _____.

- A. participant; experimenter expectations
- B. participant; participant expectations as well
- C. experimenter; experimenter expectations as well
- D. experimenter; participant expectations

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

107. (p. 53) A pharmaceutical company wishes to test the efficacy of a new antidepressant using a double-blind procedure. Which alternative CORRECTLY describes the procedure the company would use?

- A. The research assistants would know which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. Each patient would also know which type of pill he or she was taking.
- B. The research assistants would know which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. Each patient, though, would not know which type of pill he or she was taking.
- C. The research assistants would not know which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. Each patient, though, would know which type of pill he or she was taking.
- D. The research assistants would not know which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. Also, each patient would not know which type of pill he or she was taking.

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

Fill in the Blank Questions

108. (p. 33) The approach used by psychologists to acquire information about behavior in a systematic fashion is called the _____.

scientific method

*APA Goal: Outcome 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic*

109. (p. 35) Alyssa predicts that caffeine will improve her participants' performance on a visual tracking task. Alyssa has formed a(n) _____.

hypothesis

*APA Goal: Outcomes 1.3, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Basic*

110. (p. 35) A(n) _____ states a variable in terms of the procedures used to measure it.

operational definition

*APA Goal: Outcomes 2.1, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Moderate*

111. (p. 37) Systematic inquiry aimed at generating new knowledge is called _____.

research

*APA Goal: Outcome 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Moderate*

112. (p. 37) _____ research includes archival research, naturalistic observation, survey research, and the case study method.

Descriptive

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis
Difficulty: Moderate

113. (p. 37) Dr. Leblanc is examining interactions among primates in the wild; he does not intervene. Dr. Leblanc is performing _____.

naturalistic observation

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

114. (p. 38) The Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding asks respondents 20 questions about their attitudes and behavior. It is probably most often used in _____ research.

survey

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

115. (p. 38) A(n) _____ is a representative subset of a population.

sample

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

116. (p. 38) One disadvantage of the _____ method is that participants may be unaware of their feelings or attitudes.

survey

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

117. (p. 37-38) The case study is to _____ as single individual is to existing data.

archival research

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty: Moderate

118. (p. 39-40) The figure ".35" exemplifies a(n) _____.

correlation coefficient

APA Goal: Outcome 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic

119. (p. 40) Freshman GPA is probably _____ correlated with high-school GPA.

positively

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.3, 4.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Basic

120. (p. 42) In an experiment, a researcher manipulates participants' exposure to a stimulus. Exposure is a(n) _____ variable in this example.

independent

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

121. (p. 45) A(n) _____ outcome is not due to chance.
significant

APA Goal: Outcome 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

122. (p. 46) Miranda is statistically combining the results of all the published studies on the effects of the presence of a weapon on eyewitness accuracy. Miranda is performing a(n) _____.
meta-analysis

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.3, 2.6
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Difficult

123. (p. 49) Sometimes, to prevent participants' expectations from influencing research results, investigators must engage in _____.
deception

APA Goal: Outcome 2.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

124. (p. 49) Before the outset of a study, participants must give _____, indicating that they know the potential risks of the study and are aware that their participation is voluntary.
informed consent

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.5, 5.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic

125. (p. 49) At the conclusion of an experimental session, Nia tells her participants the purpose of the study and explains the procedures she used. Nia is _____ her participants.

debriefing

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.5, 5.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

126. (p. 52) _____ refers to factors that distort the way the independent variable affects the dependent variable.

Experimental bias

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Moderate

127. (p. 53) In a test of a new antianxiety medication, participants are given either the medication or a placebo; the personnel administering the study, moreover, do not know which participants receive the medication and which receive the placebo. This experiment may be described as a(n) _____ study.

double-blind

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Difficult

Essay Questions

128. (p. 34-35) Distinguish between a hypothesis and a theory. Provide an example of a hypothesis, along with operational definitions of the variables included in your hypothesis.

The answer should contain definitions of both *hypothesis* and *theory*

Hypothesis—A specific prediction regarding the relationship between two variables.

Theory—broad explanations of the phenomena of interest.

The answer should further suggest that a hypothesis is more specific than a theory.

Next, the answer should contain a single-sentence hypothesis, including some notion of both an independent and a dependent variable.

Finally, both the independent and dependent variables should be operationalized, or stated in quantifiable terms. Examples: intelligence = score on an intelligence test; partying = hours per week spent consuming alcohol or other psychoactive substances in the company of one or more other people; grades = GPA

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.3, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate

129. (p. 33-35) Your text opens the research methods chapter by recounting Kitty Genovese's rape and murder, in which not a single neighbor came to her aid. Describe how each step of the scientific method might be applied to better understand such a phenomenon.

The answer should include all four steps of the scientific method:

1. Identifying a question of interest: How could it be that absolutely no one in a crowded city would help a women being raped and killed? That's disturbing—let's use the scientific method to find an answer!
2. Formulating an explanation: Psychologists Latane and Darley developed an explanation, or theory, based on the notion of diffusion of responsibility. The more bystanders there are, the more the responsibility for helping is perceived to be spread among them. Thus, the more bystanders, the smaller the share of responsibility felt by any one bystander, and the less likely he or she is to help.
3. Carrying out research: The answer should describe an experimental scenario in which the number of bystanders to a staged emergency is varied and the helping behavior of the participant is measured.
4. Sharing the findings: The results of the experiment should be published as a journal article or presented at a conference.

APA Goal: Outcome 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

130. (p. 33-35) Select two of the following aphorisms: (1) *Birds of a feather flock together*; (2) *Opposites attract*; (3) *The more the merrier*; (4) *Two heads are better than one*; (5) *Two's company; three's a crowd*. Translate each aphorism that you select into a testable hypothesis. Provide operational definitions of each of the variables in each hypothesis.

The answer should include examples similar to the following:

Birds of a feather flock together. Hypothesis: The more similar two people are, the more likely they are to be attracted to each other. *Operational definitions:* Similarity: (high) correlation between two people's scores on personality and intelligence measures
Interpersonal attraction - attraction ratings completed by the members of the couple; pupil dilation, whether a follow-up phone call takes place.

Opposites attract. Hypothesis: The more dissimilar two people are, the more likely they are to be attracted to each other. *Operational definitions:* Dissimilar: (low or negative) correlation between two people's scores on personality and intelligence measures
interpersonal attraction - attraction ratings completed by the members of the couple; pupil dilation, whether a follow-up phone call takes place.

The more the merrier. Hypothesis: As more people participate in a social event, each individual's enjoyment of the event increases. *Operational definitions:* More people - the number of people attending an event. Enjoyment - enjoyment ratings; whether a subsequent get-together is endorsed.

Two heads are better than one. Hypothesis: Problems are solved more rapidly when two individuals collaborate than when one individual attempts the problems alone. *Operational definitions:* Rapidly - the time it takes to solve the problem. Collaboration: a second problem solver contributes to the solution, or is absent.

Two's company; three's a crowd. Hypothesis: Interpersonal attraction between members of a potential couple is higher when they meet alone than when they meet in the presence of a third individual. *Operational definitions:* Interpersonal attraction - attraction ratings completed by the members of the couple; pupil dilation, whether a follow-up phone call takes place. Third individual - a confederate is either present or absent.

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.3, 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Difficult

131. (p. 37-41) Select and describe a behavioral or mental phenomenon of particular interest to you. Describe how one might use descriptive, correlational, and experimental techniques to shed light on the phenomenon.

Virtually any behavioral or mental phenomena might be selected. Examples include aggression, drinking alcohol, and depression.

The answer should describe in turn the application of at least one descriptive technique, the correlational method, and the experimental technique to the phenomenon of interest.

Examples: Descriptive methods: naturalistic observation—observing children at play during recess and noting instances of aggression; case study—a detailed examination of one clinically depressed individual.

Correlational methods—the focus here should be on computing a correlation coefficient expressing the strength and direction of the relationship between scores on a measure of the phenomenon of interest and scores on measures of another variable that might plausibly be related to it. Example—scores on a measure of aggression and scores on measures of exposure to media violence should be positively correlated. The question does not specifically ask for operationalizations of the variables of interest.

Experimental—the focus should be on the manipulation of an independent variable and the measurement of a dependent variable. Example—manipulate exposure to an aggressive model and record the subsequent aggressive behavior of children. Experimental (e.g., exposed to aggressive model) and control groups (e.g., not exposed to aggressive model) should be described, and mention should be made of the random assignment of participants to groups.

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Difficult

132. (p. 37-41) List and briefly describe three descriptive research methods. Provide an original example of each. Identify one advantage and one disadvantage of each of the methods you describe.

The answer should contain three of the following descriptive methods, along with a description, an example, an advantage and a disadvantage.

1. Archival research

Description: existing data or records are used to test a hypothesis

Example: using crime statistics available from the government

Advantage: inexpensive

Disadvantage: records may not be systematic or in a form that ideally suits the purpose of the investigation

2. Case study

Description: a detailed examination of a single individual

Example: in-depth study of an individual with dissociative identity disorder

Advantage: rich source of data

Disadvantage: may not generalize to other cases

3. Naturalistic observation

Description: thought or behavior is systematically examined in the environment in which it typically occurs

Example: recording instances of helping or acts of consideration in an office to examine prosocial behavior at work

Advantage: "real-world"

Disadvantage: does not allow control over the factors of interest

4. Survey

Description: participants are asked a set of questions about their thought and behavior

Example: an inventory of 40 questions related to depression

Advantage: generalizable using relatively small sample; usually inexpensive and rapid

Disadvantage: people may not be aware of their attitudes or behavior; people may answer in a way that does not reflect their true attitudes or behavior.

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Basic

133. (p. 37-41) Describe survey research, highlighting not only its advantages, but also several issues that researchers must consider when designing survey research.

The answer should include the following points:

Survey research involves asking a sample of individuals a series of questions about their behavior, thoughts, or attitudes. The sample is chosen to be representative of a larger group of interest, namely, a population. Survey research is straightforward. It is efficient and allows researchers to infer with great accuracy how a large group of people would respond. Nevertheless, care must be taken to ensure that the sample is truly representative of the population: a random sample is ideal. In addition, researchers should be aware that respondents may be reluctant to admit holding socially undesirable attitudes. Moreover, people may not be consciously aware of their true attitudes or behaviors.

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Moderate

134. (p. 39-40) A researcher finds a correlation of $-.45$ between the amount of stress participants report having experienced recently and participants' scores on an index of physical health. What does this mean? Provide a one-sentence interpretation of this correlation coefficient. Provide three distinct cause-and-effect mechanisms that might explain this correlation.

The interpretation should be similar to: "The more stress participants report having experienced; the lower their scores on a physical health index."

Causal mechanisms: (1) Stress causes or produces poor health; (2) Poor health results in stress—e.g., from medical expenses, lost days at work, an inability to keep up with family demands; (3) A third variable leads to both high stress and poor health. One example might be low SES.

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.2, 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Difficult

135. (p. 39-40) Suggest (a) two variables that are most likely positively correlated; two variables that are most likely negatively correlated; and (c) two variables that are probably uncorrelated. Portray the relationship between each pair of variables graphically, making sure to label all axes correctly.

Many examples are possible. Positive—hours spent studying and GPA. Negative—stress and physical health. Uncorrelated—agreeableness and intelligence. Graphical representations should show a line with a positive slope to reflect a positive correlation, a line with a negative slope to portray a negative correlation, and a flat, horizontal line to relate two uncorrelated variables. For the positive and negative correlation graphs, the most intuitively plausible "cause" should be displayed on the x-axis and the other variable on the y-axis. Axes should be labeled and units should be included.

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.3, 7.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

136. (p. 43-44) How is it that the experimental method allows researchers to draw cause-and-effect conclusions? Identify the critical elements of the experimental method and explain how each helps enable the development of valid causal conclusions.

The answer should make mention of both (a) the deliberate manipulation of an independent variable and (b) the random assignment of participants to groups. The effects on the dependent variable of the treatment—the manipulation of the independent variable—are compared to the effects of no manipulation, in the control group. If a difference is observed, the independent variable may have an effect. Random assignment to groups minimizes the likelihood that the participants in the control group differ systematically from the participants in the experimental group, and therefore helps rule out such differences as potential causes of any difference observed between groups in the dependent variable.

APA Goal: Outcome 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Difficult

137. (p. 40-43) Suggest one variable other than the presence and number of bystanders that you think might influence the likelihood that an individual will come to someone's aid. State a hypothesis and explain how you might test it experimentally. Specify the independent and dependent variables, making sure to provide an operational definition of each. Describe the experimental and control groups and briefly outline the procedure.

Many variables are possible. One might be apparent status of the victim, operationalized perhaps as dress—with the high-status victim in business attire and the low-status victim in dirty, unkempt attire.

The hypothesis should relate the proposed independent variable to the likelihood that the participant will help the victim. Example—People are more likely to help a high-status than a low-status victim. An operationalization of the independent variable should be provided—that is, a description of how the variable will be manipulated should appear in the answer. Dress may be one way to manipulate status. Groups should be identified. Example—participants will be randomly assigned to high-status victim and low-status victim groups. Finally, the procedure should be described in general terms; the procedure should make mention of a false emergency, as in the Latane and Darley experiment.

APA Goal: Outcomes 1.2, 2.2, 2.4, 4.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Difficult

138. (p. 46) Define the terms *replication* and *meta-analysis*. Identify the role of replication and meta-analysis in hypothesis testing and theory building.

The response should include the following:

Replication: attempting to repeat findings, sometimes using other procedures, other settings, or different groups of participants.

Meta-analysis: a statistical procedure allowing psychologists to combine the results of many separate studies into one overall conclusion.

Replication and meta-analysis reflect the scientific ideal that hypotheses are subject to stringent test and ultimately supported only if they are confirmed many times across a range of specific situations. Our confidence in a hypothesis is increased if it is supported by replications and meta-analyses; these procedures affirm the generality of a hypothesis. Such confidence in a hypothesis in turn contributes to the development of more accurate theories, or explanations, of thought and behavior.

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.1, 2.4, 2.6
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic

139. (p. 50) Occasionally, psychology has been described as the science of the behavior of college sophomores. Discuss some of the specific criticisms of psychology implied by this charge. How might these shortcomings be rectified?

The answers should mention that college students are often used as participants in psychological research. The answer should indicate that college students are not representative of the population as a whole—they are younger, whiter, and better educated than the population at large.

The answer should describe some way in which the diversity of participants in psychological research may be increased.

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.6, 5.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluation
Difficulty: Moderate

140. (p. 52-53) A pharmaceutical company has developed a new ADHD medication and wishes to test its effectiveness. Identify several threats to validity researchers might face in an experimental test of the medication's efficacy and suggest how these threats may be overcome.

The answer should mention several of the following threats to validity:

- a. nonrandom assignment to groups—to ensure that the apparent effects of the medication do not reflect pre-existing differences between participants, participants should be randomly assigned to medication and no-medication groups.
- b. participant expectations—participants should not know whether they receive the medication or not, so that apparent effects of the drug do not reflect participants' belief in its efficacy. A placebo should be given in the no-medication group.
- c. experimenter expectations—the experimenter should not know which participants receive the medication so that apparent effects of the drug do not reflect the experimenter's belief in its efficacy. A double-blind procedure should be used.

APA Goal: Outcomes 2.4, 2.6
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Moderate

141. (p. 52-53) Imagine that you must read several research articles for a term paper assignment in a psychology course. Identify the critical-thinking questions you should keep in mind as you read each article.

The answer should mention most of the following questions:

Purpose of the research. Is the theoretical background clearly specified? Are specific hypotheses mentioned?

Methods of the research. Who were the participants? How many participants were used? What were the specific methods that the researchers used?

Presentation of the results. Are the results presented fairly, without distortion?

APA Goal: Outcomes 3.1, 6.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Basic