

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. A study examining how other people affect one's behavior is MOST likely guided by which major research perspective?
 - A) biological
 - B) behavioral
 - C) cognitive
 - D) sociocultural

2. A case study is an example of _____ research.
 - A) experimental
 - B) descriptive
 - C) survey
 - D) correlational

3. Which statement about random sampling is TRUE?
 - A) Random sampling is used to assign participants to experimental and control groups.
 - B) Random sampling does not provide a representative sample of the population being studied.
 - C) In random sampling, each individual in the population has the same chance of being in the sample.
 - D) In random sampling, researchers recruit their friends and associates at random.

4. If you want to predict the relationship between age and intelligence quotient (IQ), which research method would be best?
 - A) correlational study
 - B) case study
 - C) controlled experiment
 - D) naturalistic observation

5. Suppose the correlation between grades in school and amount of time studying is $+0.92$. These variables have a _____.
 - A) strong inverse relationship
 - B) strong direct relationship
 - C) weak inverse relationship
 - D) weak direct relationship

6. When two variables are unrelated, their correlation will be _____.
 - A) 1
 - B) 0
 - C) $+0.5$
 - D) -0.5

7. In an experiment to understand the effects of exercise on heart rate, a researcher varies the speed of a treadmill and then measures the heart rate of the participant. The heart rate of the participant is the _____.
 - A) independent variable
 - B) dependent variable
 - C) placebo variable
 - D) operational variable

8. Which statistic describes the MOST frequently occurring score in a set of scores?
 - A) mean
 - B) median
 - C) mode
 - D) standard deviation

9. In the normal distribution, over 99 percent of scores fall within how many standard deviations of the mean?
 - A) 1
 - B) 2
 - C) 3
 - D) 4

10. When describing a skewed distribution, it is particularly important to report the _____ as a measure of central tendency.
 - A) mean
 - B) median
 - C) mode
 - D) range

11. Which major research perspective focuses on conditioning by external environmental events as the major cause of our behavior?
 - A) biological
 - B) cognitive
 - C) behavioral
 - D) sociocultural

12. Which would be the BEST procedure for obtaining a representative sample of the students at your school?
 - A) sampling randomly among students in the psychology department
 - B) sampling randomly among students who respond to a request in the school newspaper
 - C) sampling randomly from a list of all the students enrolled at your school
 - D) All of these methods would provide a representative sample of the students at your school

13. Which research method allows the researcher to draw cause-effect conclusions?
 - A) descriptive
 - B) correlational
 - C) experimental
 - D) All of these.

14. Height and weight are _____ correlated; elevation and temperature are _____ correlated.
 - A) positively; positively
 - B) positively; negatively
 - C) negatively; positively
 - D) negatively; negatively

15. Which correlation coefficient indicates the STRONGEST relationship?
 - A) +.75
 - B) -.81
 - C) +1.25
 - D) 0.00

16. Manipulate is to measure as _____ is to _____.
 - A) positive correlation; negative correlation
 - B) negative correlation; positive correlation
 - C) independent variable; dependent variable
 - D) dependent variable; independent variable

17. In an experiment, the _____ group participants receive an inactive treatment but are told that the treatment will help them.
 - A) experimental
 - B) control
 - C) placebo
 - D) third-variable

18. The most frequently occurring score in a distribution of scores is the _____, and the average score is the _____.
 - A) mode; mean
 - B) mean; mode
 - C) median; mean
 - D) mean; median

19. About _____ percent of the scores in a normal distribution are between -1 standard deviation and +1 standard deviation of the mean.
 - A) 34
 - B) 68
 - C) 95
 - D) 99

20. In a left-skewed distribution, the mean is _____ than the median; in a right-skewed distribution, the mean is _____ than the median.
 - A) greater; greater
 - B) greater; less
 - C) less; greater
 - D) less; less

21. Shere Hite's failure to use a _____ resulted in misleading findings for her women and love survey study.
 - A) placebo group
 - B) double-blind procedure
 - C) random assignment
 - D) random sampling

22. Professor Jones noticed that the distribution of students' scores on his last biology exam had an extremely small standard deviation. This indicates that the _____.
 A) exam was given to a very small class of students
 B) exam was a poor measure of the students' knowledge
 C) students' scores tended to be very similar to one another
 D) students' mean exam score was less than the median exam score
23. In a normal distribution, the percentile rank for a score that is 1 standard deviation below the mean is roughly _____ percent.
 A) 16
 B) 34
 C) 68
 D) 84
24. Dian Fossey's study of gorillas is an example of a _____.
 A) naturalistic observation
 B) participant observation
 C) naturalistic observation that turned into participant observation
 D) case study
25. Which type of scatterplot depicts a weak, negative correlation?
 A) a lot of scatter with data points going from top left to bottom right
 B) very little scatter with data points going from top left to bottom right
 C) a lot of scatter with data points going from bottom left to top right
 D) very little scatter with data points going from bottom left to top right
26. Psychology is currently defined as the science of _____.
 A) mental health
 B) unconscious and conscious thinking
 C) observable behavior
 D) behavior and mental processes
27. Which is NOT one of the major psychological research perspectives?
 A) biological
 B) therapeutic
 C) cognitive
 D) sociocultural
28. A psychologist with a biological perspective is interested in studying how human behavior is influenced by _____.
 A) environmental circumstances
 B) unconscious drives
 C) brain mechanisms
 D) cultural experiences
29. Dr. Simon studies how the activity of neural chemicals influences our moods. Dr. Simon's work MOST directly illustrates psychology's _____ perspective.
 A) behavioral
 B) biological
 C) cognitive
 D) sociocultural
30. Psychologists who study how brain chemistry influences behavior are most likely from the _____ perspective, whereas psychologists who study how we perceive and reason are most likely from the _____ perspective.
 A) biological; cognitive
 B) cognitive; biological
 C) biological; sociocultural
 D) behavioral; cognitive
31. A cognitive explanation for why a depressed mother killed her children would focus on _____.
 A) exploring the presence of mood disorders in her siblings
 B) examining her belief that her life was miserable
 C) uncovering environmental factors that caused her depression
 D) investigating the lack of social support she received to deal with her stressful life
32. Kelli's psychology professor informed the class that she conducts research on problem solving and reasoning. Kelli's psychology professor is MOST likely a proponent of the _____ perspective.
 A) sociocultural
 B) behavioral
 C) biological
 D) cognitive

33. A cognitive psychologist would explain how memory works by studying various _____.
 A) mental processes
 B) cultural experiences
 C) environmental circumstances
 D) brain structures
34. Internal causes are the main emphasis of the _____ perspective, whereas external causes are the main emphasis of the _____ perspective.
 A) behavioral; sociocultural
 B) behavioral; biological
 C) biological; behavioral
 D) sociocultural; cognitive
35. Which investigation of violent behavior would MOST likely be conducted by a cognitive psychologist?
 A) exploring how exposure to TV violence influences children to model violent acts
 B) examining how aggressive children process information about acts of violence differently than nonaggressive children
 C) comparing different areas of the brain for increased activity levels during exposure to violent TV shows
 D) examining how cultures differ in their penalties for violent acts
36. Dr. Wilson studies how people evaluate different options when making a decision. Dr. Wilson's research MOST directly illustrates psychology's _____ perspective.
 A) behavioral
 B) biological
 C) cognitive
 D) sociocultural
37. When Jim witnessed his 4-year-old nephew cry and whine until he received what he wanted, he tried to explain to his sister that she was conditioning the crying and whining based on environmental events. Jim's explanation of his nephew's behavior is representative of the _____ perspective.
 A) sociocultural
 B) behavioral
 C) cognitive
 D) biological
38. In classical conditioning, new behaviors are learned as a result of the _____.
 A) reinforcers that follow behavior
 B) reinforcers that precede behavior
 C) pairing of two environmental events
 D) pairing of a behavior with a punishment or reward
39. Maggie often makes unusual comments because she is rewarded when others pay attention to her. Maggie's continuing tendency to make unusual comments is an example of _____ conditioning, which is emphasized by psychology's _____ perspective.
 A) operant; cognitive
 B) operant; behavioral
 C) classical; cognitive
 D) classical; behavioral
40. Dr. Brandon studies how the customs and norms of different countries shape children's educational and career goals. Dr. Brandon's research MOST likely reflects a _____ perspective.
 A) sociocultural
 B) behavioral
 C) cognitive
 D) sociological
41. A psychologist using the _____ perspective would be MOST interested in studying why Canadians have almost as many guns per capita as Americans but a significantly lower level of per capita murders.
 A) biological
 B) behavioral
 C) cognitive
 D) sociocultural
42. When Carla works in a group, she may not exert as much effort as she does when she is working alone. This example of the effect of other people on behavior is MOST directly related to psychology's _____ perspective.
 A) behavioral
 B) biological
 C) cognitive
 D) sociocultural

43. The sociocultural perspective in psychology focuses on how _____.
 A) the brain, nervous system, and other physiological mechanisms contribute to social and cultural behaviors
 B) mental processes such as thinking, problem solving, and memory influence social and cultural behaviors
 C) other individuals and cultural context impact behavior and mental processes
 D) external environmental and cultural events condition observable behavior
44. Which perspective explains behavior by focusing on external causal factors?
 A) behavioral and cognitive
 B) biological and sociocultural
 C) sociocultural and behavioral
 D) cognitive and biological
45. As Janet is waiting in line at the theater, a man runs by and grabs her purse. Someone is more likely to respond to Janet's cries for help if she is waiting in line with _____, illustrating the _____.
 A) very few other people; bystander effect
 B) a large crowd of people; bystander effect
 C) very few other people; the social facilitation effect
 D) a large crowd of people; the social facilitation effect
46. According to the bystander effect, in which situation is Tony MOST likely to receive help?
 A) He slips in a puddle of water while walking on a crowded street.
 B) He drops a package while on an elevator with one other person.
 C) He has a flat tire while driving on a busy highway.
 D) His papers fall out of a file on a bus with many other passengers.
47. Which perspective can explain how children acquire language?
 A) behavioral
 B) biological
 C) sociocultural
 D) All the answers are correct.
48. After his favorite football team lost an important game, Chuck commented that the coach should have known that the team's strategy would fail because of the opposition's strong defense. Chuck's comment BEST illustrates which of the following?
 A) the I-knew-it-all-along phenomenon
 B) the bystander effect
 C) the third-variable problem
 D) the overconfidence effect
49. Andrew is experiencing the hindsight bias when he states, _____.
 A) "The problem with females is they always use hindsight to explain their mistakes!"
 B) "There is bias in everything we do; from selecting a new car to explaining why we selected that particular car."
 C) "Of course people failed to help Kitty Genovese; when we are in a large group we are obviously less likely to help someone in trouble than when we are alone."
 D) None of the answers are correct.
50. Hindsight bias is sometimes called the _____.
 A) biased explanation effect
 B) hypothesis bias problem
 C) I-knew-it-all-along phenomenon
 D) third-variable problem
51. Which statement about the different psychological perspectives is TRUE?
 A) The biological perspective provides more meaningful psychological explanations than do the other perspectives.
 B) The more dominant internal perspectives make up for the explanatory weaknesses of the external perspectives.
 C) The four perspectives are complementary and work together to provide more complete psychological explanations.
 D) The sociocultural perspective sharply conflicts with the behavioral perspective.
52. Experimental study is to _____ as correlational study is to _____.
 A) describe; predict
 B) predict; explain
 C) explain; describe
 D) explain; predict
53. Researchers use _____ techniques to determine cause-effect relationships and _____ techniques to predict events.
 A) survey; correlational
 B) correlational; survey
 C) experimental; correlational
 D) correlational; experimental

54. Dr. Matthews is observing children on the playground and recording instances of aggression. This BEST illustrates which research method?
- case study
 - experimentation
 - participant observation
 - naturalistic observation
55. Dian Fossey's study of mountain gorillas in Africa is a good example of the _____ research methods.
- case study and correlational
 - participant observation and experimental
 - naturalistic observation and correlational
 - naturalistic observation and participant observation
56. Because Jim was interested in the nest-building behavior of wrens, he went into the field to observe them. Jim was using the _____ method of research.
- case study
 - participant observation
 - naturalistic observation
 - correlational
57. The difference between naturalistic observation and participant observation is that _____.
- only naturalistic observation occurs in the natural environment
 - observers become part of the group that is being studied in a participant observation
 - observers must measure both their own behavior and that of their study participants in a naturalistic observation
 - naturalistic observation requires that observers become familiar with their group before recording any behaviors
58. Which is a purely descriptive type of research method?
- observation
 - correlation
 - case study
 - both observation and case study
59. In an attempt to more objectively observe drinking behavior among fraternity members, Henry joined a fraternity. Henry is utilizing the _____ research method.
- naturalistic observation
 - participant observation
 - case study
 - All the answers are correct.
60. Which is typically considered a descriptive research method?
- participant observation
 - survey research
 - case study
 - All the answers are correct.
61. Describe is to predict as _____ study is to _____ study.
- correlational; naturalistic observation
 - experimental; correlational
 - survey; case
 - case; correlational
62. Researchers studied H. M., an amnesiac, in depth over an extended period of time in order to more fully understand the problems he experienced and to develop hypotheses for future research. The in-depth study of H. M. is an example of the _____ research method.
- experimental
 - correlational
 - case study
 - participant observation
63. The case study of H. M. revealed that after surgery H. M. was unable to _____, suggesting that the _____ plays a role in these types of memories.
- form new memories; hypothalamus
 - form new memories; hippocampus
 - remember information learned prior to surgery; hypothalamus
 - remember information learned prior to surgery; hippocampus

64. A research technique commonly used to study the effects of brain injury on various behaviors is _____.
 A) the case study
 B) naturalistic observation
 C) participant observation
 D) a correlational study
65. In order to understand the aggressive behavior of an adolescent client, a clinical psychologist has carefully investigated the adolescent's home environment, history of social relationships, academic record, and neurological functioning. Which research method has the psychologist employed?
 A) survey
 B) case study
 C) participant observation
 D) naturalistic observation
66. To develop hypotheses about why people commit sex-related crimes, Dr. Green conducted an in-depth investigation of an individual convicted of indecent exposure. Dr. Green's investigation illustrated which methodology?
 A) case study
 B) correlational study
 C) participant observation
 D) naturalistic observation
67. One of the major benefits of the case study technique is that it allows researchers to _____.
 A) make predictions about specific human behaviors
 B) develop hypotheses that can be tested using experimental methods
 C) explain why individuals engage in specific behaviors
 D) All the answers are correct.
68. Surveys are MOST useful when researchers wish to _____.
 A) explain why people behave in a particular manner
 B) gather information that is unbiased and accurate
 C) collect information about behavior, beliefs, and attitudes
 D) All the answers are correct.
69. Which data collection technique would be the MOST effective way of investigating the relationship between political preferences and the economic status of North Americans?
 A) the survey
 B) the case study
 C) experimentation
 D) naturalistic observation
70. As Jimmy constructs a survey about attitudes toward health care, he words the questions carefully to minimize the possibility that participants will respond in a way that does not reflect what they actually think. By attending to question construction, Jimmy aims to minimize _____.
 A) the third-variable problem
 B) hindsight bias
 C) the placebo effect
 D) social desirability bias
71. The _____ is the group of people who participate in a study, whereas the _____ is all of the people about whom a study is meant to generalize.
 A) sample; population
 B) population; sample
 C) subsample; sample
 D) subsample; population
72. Sharon wants to study student perceptions of the residence halls at her university. She contacts every 20th name on an alphabetized list from the registrar's office. In this situation, the students contacted by Sharon represent _____.
 A) a random sample
 B) the sample
 C) the population
 D) a random population
73. The purpose of drawing a _____ from the _____ is to ensure that the sample is _____ of the population.
 A) random sample; population; representative
 B) random population; sample; representative
 C) representative sample; population; not a random sample
 D) representative population; sample; not a random sample

74. Which statement regarding populations and samples is TRUE?
- If you have a sample, then generalization of the research findings to the population is possible.
 - A representative sample is necessary for generalization of the research findings to the population.
 - The population is the smaller subset of people used in a study.
 - None of these statements are true.
75. Sample is to population as _____ is to _____.
- representative; nonrepresentative
 - nonrepresentative; representative
 - subset; entire group
 - entire group; subset
76. If a marketing researcher is trying to determine whether or not individuals living in Boston prefer domestic or imported beer, which technique would MOST likely yield a random sample?
- randomly surveying individuals who are drinking beer in Boston bars
 - randomly surveying individuals who are purchasing beer in Boston liquor stores
 - mailing surveys to Boston residents over the age of 20 who were randomly selected from voter registration data
 - mailing surveys to Boston residents over the age of 20 who were randomly selected from birth certificate data
77. Which selection procedure(s) would be MOST likely to yield a random sample of voters' opinions toward capital punishment in the state of Texas?
- randomly selecting voters registered in the smallest and largest voting districts
 - randomly selecting voters who visit the polls on election day in all voting districts
 - randomly selecting voters from the complete list of all registered voters
 - All of these selection procedures would be equally likely to yield a random sample.
78. Charlene is interested in determining whether the opinions of registered voters toward an increase in taxes for the public schools are influenced by the age of the voter. In her research, she attempts to contact every 20th person on the voter registration lists. All registered voters constitute the _____ for this study and the people she contacts constitute the _____ for this study.
- experimental group; control group
 - control group; experimental group
 - sample; population
 - population; sample
79. When each individual in the population has an equal opportunity of being in the sample, _____ sampling is being used.
- correlational
 - random
 - experimental
 - subpopulation
80. In order to discover the extent to which education can be used to predict political preferences, researchers are MOST likely to engage in _____.
- correlational research
 - naturalistic observation
 - the case study approach
 - experimental research
81. "Variable" is the answer to which question?
- What is any factor that can take on only one value?
 - What is any factor that can take on more than one value?
 - What is the statistic that tells us the type of relationship between two factors?
 - What is the statistic that tells us the strength of the relationship between two factors?
82. To obtain a representative sample, researchers use random _____, which allows them to _____.
- assignment; generalize results to the population of interest
 - assignment; equalize participant characteristics across groups
 - sampling; generalize results to the population of interest
 - sampling; equalize participant characteristics across groups
83. Which research technique would be MOST well suited to examining whether the number of hours spent watching TV predicts hours spent exercising?
- naturalistic observation
 - case study
 - correlational study
 - participant observation

84. A _____ study is a research method used to determine how well one variable predicts another variable.
- correlational
 - experimental
 - descriptive
 - All of these research methods can be used to make predictions about variables.
85. Virtually all correlation coefficients in psychological research have an absolute value of less than 1.00, which indicates that _____.
- data collection methods often include some degree of human error
 - one cannot predict behavior perfectly
 - virtually all relationships are very weak
 - research participants often provide inaccurate answers that contribute to measurement error
86. When there is a _____ relationship, as values of variable X (e.g., income) increase, values of variable Y (e.g., education level) also increase.
- positive
 - negative
 - curvilinear
 - zero
87. When there is a _____ relationship, as values of variable X (e.g., elevation) increase, values of variable Y (e.g., temperature) decrease.
- positive
 - negative
 - curvilinear
 - zero
88. Professor Bailey is examining the relationship between how close a student sits to the front of the classroom and that student's grade in a course. She believes that the greater the distance is between students and the front of the classroom, the lower their final grades will be. Which correlation coefficient BEST supports Professor Bailey's belief?
- .30
 - +.50
 - .70
 - +.90
89. Suppose Aaron finds that the correlation between students' levels of optimism and their scores on an exam is $-.68$. This correlation indicates which of the following?
- More optimistic students have higher exam scores.
 - More optimistic students have lower exam scores.
 - Being highly optimistic causes students to have higher exam scores.
 - Being highly optimistic causes students to have lower exam scores.
90. Which correlation coefficient indicates the weakest relationship between two variables?
- 1.00
 - 0.43
 - +0.66
 - +0.21
91. We would expect the correlation between years of smoking and incidence of lung cancer to be _____ whereas we would expect the correlation between mountain elevation and temperature to be _____.
- curvilinear; negative
 - positive; negative
 - negative; positive
 - positive; curvilinear
92. Two variables increasing and decreasing together is to _____ as two variables moving in opposite directions is to _____.
- no relationship; curvilinear relationship
 - curvilinear relationship; no relationship
 - positive relationship; negative relationship
 - negative relationship; positive relationship
93. "Positive correlation" is the answer to which question?
- What is an inverse relationship between two variables?
 - What is a direct relationship between two variables?
 - What is a correlation that describes a positive outcome from a manipulated variable?
 - What is a correlation that predicts a positive outcome from a manipulated variable?

94. "Negative correlation" is the answer to which question?
- A) What is an inverse relationship between two variables?
 - B) What is a direct relationship between two variables?
 - C) What is a correlation that describes a negative outcome from a manipulated variable?
 - D) What is a correlation that predicts a negative outcome from a manipulated variable?
95. The _____ indicates the strength of a correlation coefficient.
- A) slope
 - B) sign
 - C) absolute value
 - D) None of these.
96. Which correlation coefficient represents the variables with the weakest degree of relationship?
- A) +.99
 - B) -1.00
 - C) +.01
 - D) -.59
97. Which correlation coefficient represents the variables with the strongest degree of relationship?
- A) +.99
 - B) -1.00
 - C) +.01
 - D) -.59
98. Looking at the _____ in a scatterplot indicates the strength of the relationship between two variables and looking at the _____ indicates what type of correlation exists.
- A) X-axis; Y-axis
 - B) Y-axis; X-axis
 - C) scatter; direction of data points
 - D) direction of data points; scatter
99. If Kate wanted to provide a visual depiction of the correlation between hours of sleep each night and grade point average, she would use a _____.
- A) scatterplot
 - B) pie chart
 - C) frequency distribution
 - D) bar graph
100. You must determine the strength and direction of a correlation between two variables, but you only have information concerning the scatterplot. Told there is little scatter among a set of data points that fall in a lower left to upper right direction on a graph, you conclude that the correlation would BEST be described as _____.
- A) strongly positive
 - B) weakly positive
 - C) strongly negative
 - D) weakly negative
101. Which statement BEST reflects the third-variable problem?
- A) A correlation among three variables increases the difficulty of determining which variable is most influential.
 - B) When a third variable is measured in a correlational study, the strength of the correlation between variable #1 and variable #2 typically diminishes.
 - C) A correlation between two variables may occur because some third variable is responsible for the relationship between the two variables.
 - D) Although adding a third variable to a correlational study increases predictability, it makes it more difficult to draw cause-effect conclusions.
102. Suppose Abby finds a significant positive correlation between the hours that a child watches TV and the number of aggressive behaviors the child displays in the classroom. Because she is aware of _____, Abby concludes correctly that TV watching _____ aggressive behavior.
- A) the third-variable problem; causes
 - B) the third-variable problem; predicts
 - C) the social desirability bias; causes
 - D) the social desirability bias; predicts
103. If the points on a scatterplot are spread all over the graph, this would suggest that the two variables depicted are _____.
- A) normally distributed
 - B) positively correlated
 - C) negatively correlated
 - D) not correlated

104. To equalize participant characteristics across groups in an experiment, researchers use random _____, which allows them to _____.
- A) assignment; generalize results to the population of interest
 - B) assignment; eliminate participant characteristics as possible explanations for results
 - C) sampling; generalize results to the population of interest
 - D) sampling; eliminate participant characteristics as possible explanations for results
105. "Random assignment" is the answer to which question?
- A) What control measure can be used for experimental, correlational, and survey research?
 - B) What control measure can be used only for experimental and correlational research?
 - C) What control measure can be used only for correlational research?
 - D) What control measure can be used only for experimental research?
106. Caitlin plans to conduct research to answer the question, "Does loud music cause people to remember less of what they read?" Which research method should she use to answer her question?
- A) naturalistic observation
 - B) survey
 - C) correlational study
 - D) experiment
107. To determine the effect of music on memorization, Dr. Majowski asks participants to study a list of words for two minutes. All participants study the same list of words, but half study in silence and half study while listening to music. After studying the words, all participants are asked to complete the same set of mathematical problems for one minute and then are asked to recall the words. Dr. Majowski measures the percentage of words correctly recalled. What is the independent variable in this study?
- A) study condition (music or silence)
 - B) percentage of words correctly recalled
 - C) time spent studying words
 - D) mathematical problems
108. One group of 15 students studies the text of a story about gang violence while listening to rap music. A second group of 10 students studies the same story while listening to classical music. The experimenter then asks both groups to write down any details they can remember from the story. In this research design, the independent variable MOST likely is the _____.
- A) size of the group
 - B) type of story
 - C) amount of story detail remembered
 - D) type of music listened to
109. Which statement about random assignment is TRUE?
- A) The purpose of random assignment is to ensure that participants are unaware of the experimenter's hypothesis.
 - B) The purpose of random assignment is to minimize differences in participants' characteristics across all conditions of an experiment.
 - C) The purpose of random assignment is to allow the experimenter to generalize results to the relevant population.
 - D) All of these statements are true.
110. To determine the effect of music on memorization, Dr. Majowski asks participants to study a list of words for two minutes. All participants study the same list of words, but half study in silence and half study while listening to music. After studying the words, all participants are asked to complete the same set of mathematical problems for one minute and then are asked to recall the words. Dr. Majowski measures the percentage of words correctly recalled. What is the dependent variable in this study?
- A) study condition (music or silence)
 - B) percentage of words correctly recalled
 - C) time spent studying words
 - D) mathematical problems
111. Experiments involve the manipulation of _____ and the measurement of _____.
- A) dependent variables; independent variables
 - B) independent variables; dependent variables
 - C) experimental variables; control variables
 - D) control variables; experimental variables
112. Only one research method can be used to determine if one variable causes a change in another variable. Which research method is designed to answer this type of question?
- A) case study
 - B) experiment
 - C) correlational study
 - D) survey

113. A researcher is designing a study to test the influence of a new reading program in sixth-grade classes. To determine the influence of the intervention on improving reading ability, the researcher should be sure to _____.
 A) use naturalistic observation
 B) conduct the research over multiple semesters
 C) include a control group
 D) survey the students about their study habits
114. Which illustrates the use of control in experimentation?
 A) random assignment
 B) a placebo group
 C) the double-blind procedure
 D) All the answers are correct.
115. An operational definition would be used to _____.
 A) describe the types of participants in a study
 B) describe the variables in an experiment sufficiently to allow later replications
 C) randomly assign participants to a control or experimental condition
 D) All the answers are correct.
116. Suppose Timothy is interested in testing the effect of stress on test performance. Which would be the MOST appropriate operational definition of the independent variable?
 A) whether the participant is told that the test score counts for a large or small percentage of course grade
 B) whether the participant scores above or below 70 percent on the test
 C) whether the participant does or does not complete the test within an hour
 D) whether the participant does or does not appear nervous while taking the test
117. Why are operational definitions important?
 A) They clarify how researchers define independent variables.
 B) They clarify how researchers measure dependent variables.
 C) They permit other researchers to attempt to replicate an experiment.
 D) All the answers are correct.
118. In the aerobic exercise experiment described in the textbook, the experimenter might conclude there is a placebo effect if the reduction of anxiety in the placebo group was significantly _____ than the reduction in the _____ group.
 A) less; experimental
 B) less; control
 C) greater; experimental
 D) greater; control
119. As part of an experiment to test the effectiveness of a drug for depression, one group of participants receives a pill that does not contain any active ingredients. The inclusion of these participants MOST directly indicates that the experiment involves which of the following?
 A) a double-blind procedure
 B) a meta-analysis
 C) a placebo group
 D) two independent variables
120. A placebo effect can arise from _____.
 A) a conscious belief in the treatment received
 B) a subconscious association between recovery and treatment
 C) the presence of stimuli (e.g., white lab coat) that are associated with recovery
 D) All the answers are correct.
121. The nocebo effect is to _____ as the placebo effect is to _____.
 A) the control group; the experimental group
 B) the experimental group; the control group
 C) expectation of adverse effects; expectation of improvement
 D) expectation of improvement; expectation of adverse effects
122. Dr. Vance is concerned that telling his patient about the potential negative side effects of a medication will actually heighten the probability that the patient will experience the side effects. Thus, Dr. Vance is confronted by an ethical dilemma, based on his awareness of the _____.
 A) hindsight bias
 B) third-variable problem
 C) bystander effect
 D) nocebo effect

123. A researcher may conclude that the independent variable's effect on the dependent variable is NOT due to random variation through the use of _____.
 A) inferential statistics
 B) the double-blind procedure
 C) a placebo group
 D) both placebo and control groups
124. A researcher reports that the results of a study are statistically significant. This would mean that the probability that the results are due to random variation would be _____.
 A) greater than 50 percent
 B) less than 50 percent
 C) greater than 5 percent
 D) less than 5 percent
125. Which procedure would increase the likelihood that neither the experimenter's nor the participants' expectations would impact the results of a research project?
 A) random sampling
 B) double-blind procedure
 C) control group
 D) All the answers are correct.
126. To test the effectiveness of two different drugs for depression, an individual who is not involved in conducting the experiment or analyzing the results codes the labels so that neither the experimenter nor the participants know which group of participants received which drug. This experiment MOST clearly involves which of the following?
 A) a double-blind procedure
 B) inferential statistical analysis
 C) a placebo group
 D) two independent variables
127. The probability that results are due to chance is to _____ as concisely reporting the results of a research study is to _____.
 A) standard deviation or range; mean or median
 B) mean or median; standard deviation or range
 C) inferential statistics; descriptive statistics
 D) descriptive statistics; inferential statistics
128. A research finding that is reported as being “statistically significant” would NOT be able to claim which of the following?
 A) The research result probably did not occur by chance.
 B) The manipulation of the independent variable influenced the dependent variable.
 C) The manipulation of the independent variable caused a change in the dependent variable.
 D) The research finding has practical significance.
129. To investigate the effect of multitasking on test scores, Jenny conducted an appropriately controlled experimental study. Her inferential statistical analysis revealed that participants who multitasked while studying had significantly lower test scores than those who were not multitasking. She says, “Fantastic! I've just proved that multitasking while studying causes lower test scores.” In response, her friend Ziva, who is knowledgeable about inferential statistics, is MOST likely to answer _____.
 A) Your results clearly are practically important because there is a significant difference.
 B) With a significant difference, there is no need to replicate the study.
 C) You have not proved anything; inferential statistics involve probability, not certainty.
 D) Both (b) and (c) are most likely responses to Samantha's comment.
130. To investigate whether gender and age influence people's perceptions of an individual's responsibility for an accident and an appropriate penalty, Donald created four scenarios describing the same accident. The only difference among the scenarios was whether the person involved in the accident was an older man, an older woman, a younger man, or a younger woman. After reading the scenario, participants rated the extent to which the individual was responsible for the accident and the amount of the fine. Based on this description, the experiment included _____.
 A) one independent variable and one dependent variable
 B) one independent variable and two dependent variables
 C) two independent variables and one dependent variable
 D) two independent variables and two dependent variables
131. The goal of naturalistic observation is _____, and the goal of a case study is _____.
 A) explanation; explanation
 B) explanation; description
 C) description; explanation
 D) description; description

132. The goal of participant observation is _____, and the goal of a correlational study is _____.
- A) prediction; prediction
 - B) prediction; description
 - C) description; prediction
 - D) description; description
133. Which term does NOT belong with the others?
- A) case study
 - B) correlational study
 - C) naturalistic observation
 - D) participant observation
134. "Meta-analysis" is the answer to which question?
- A) What is an experimental analysis technique that incorporates multiple independent variables?
 - B) What is an experimental analysis technique that incorporates multiple independent and dependent variables?
 - C) What is a statistical technique that combines the results of a large number of studies to arrive at an overall conclusion?
 - D) What is a statistical technique that combines the results of data collected on experimental and control groups?
135. Researchers have conducted multiple studies about the influence of an applicant's age on hiring decisions. To clarify knowledge about the topic, Leroy obtains data from these studies and uses a statistical technique to combine the results. Leroy's research MOST clearly illustrates use of _____.
- A) a double-blind procedure
 - B) a meta-analysis
 - C) naturalistic observation
 - D) percentile ranks
136. With measures of central tendency, there can be more than one _____ but only one _____.
- A) standard deviation; mode
 - B) range; median
 - C) mean; standard deviation
 - D) mode; median
137. Suppose the incomes for households in the small community of Hatcherville were \$45,000, \$50,000, \$50,000, \$53,000, \$57,000, and \$375,000. A real estate agent wants to portray the community as a high-income area. What measure of central tendency should the real estate agent use?
- A) mean
 - B) median
 - C) mode
 - D) standard deviation
138. What is the median of the following set of scores: 3, 6, 0, 7, 2, 2, 8?
- A) 2
 - B) 3
 - C) 4
 - D) 7
139. What is the mean of the following set of scores: 3, 6, 0, 7, 2, 2, 8?
- A) 2
 - B) 3
 - C) 4
 - D) 7
140. Which does NOT belong with the others?
- A) mean
 - B) range
 - C) median
 - D) mode
141. What is the mode of the following set of scores: 3, 6, 0, 7, 2, 2, 8?
- A) 2
 - B) 3
 - C) 4
 - D) 7
142. The _____ is the score positioned in the middle of a distribution when all the scores are listed from the lowest to the highest.
- A) mean
 - B) median
 - C) mode
 - D) standard deviation

143. Atypical scores are MOST likely to distort _____.
A) the mean
B) the median
C) the mode
D) both the median and mode
144. Which is NOT a measure of variability?
A) a standard deviation score
B) the range of scores
C) the mode
D) None of these.
145. The most commonly used measure of central tendency is the _____, and the most commonly used measure of variability is the _____.
A) median; range
B) median; standard deviation
C) mean; range
D) mean; standard deviation
146. Scores between 75 and 25 were reported for a given data set of 30 scores. In this instance, the range would be calculated by _____.
A) adding together 75 and 25
B) adding together 75 and 25, then dividing by 30
C) subtracting 25 from 75
D) subtracting 25 from 75, then dividing by 30
147. The measure of variability MOST likely to be affected by extreme scores is the _____.
A) range
B) median
C) standard deviation
D) mode
148. "Standard deviation" is the answer to which question about a distribution of scores?
A) What is the most frequent score in a distribution?
B) What is the average score in a distribution?
C) What is the average extent that scores vary from the mean of a distribution?
D) What is the score positioned in the middle of a distribution?
149. Which statement concerning the normal distribution is FALSE?
A) In a normal distribution, the mean, median, and mode are equal.
B) In a normal distribution, half the scores are above the mean and half are below.
C) The percentage of scores that fall within 1 (one) standard deviation of the mean on a normal distribution will increase as the value of the standard deviation increases.
D) As the size of the standard deviation increases in a normal distribution, the shape of the distribution becomes shorter and wider.
150. Suppose you have a normal distribution of test scores with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 5. What percentage of scores falls between 40 and 60?
A) 20 percent
B) 50 percent
C) 68 percent
D) 95 percent
151. Suppose you have a normal distribution of test scores with a mean of 60 and a standard deviation of 10. Which range of test scores contains 68 percent of the scores?
A) 20 to 88
B) 40 to 80
C) 50 to 70
D) 60 to 94
152. If students are interested in how many students received As, Bs, Cs, Ds, and Fs on their last exam, they should request that their professor provide information on the _____.
A) range of scores
B) frequency distribution
C) mean and median
D) mean and standard deviation

153. Suppose you have a normal distribution of test scores with a mean of 70 and a standard deviation of 10. What is the approximate percentile rank of a score of 80?
- 80
 - 84
 - 90
 - 95
154. Suppose you have a normal distribution of scores with a mean of 80 and a standard deviation of 5. What is the approximate value of a score with a percentile rank of 16 percent?
- 75
 - 70
 - 68
 - 32
155. Instead of reporting specific grades, Paul's psychology professor always provides students with a standard deviation score so they can compute their percentile rank. Given a standard deviation score of +2, Paul determines that his percentile rank is _____.
- 68 percent
 - 95 percent
 - 84 percent
 - 97.5 percent
156. A frequency distribution with a mean of 50, a median of 60, and a mode of 80 would be considered a _____.
- normal distribution
 - right-skewed distribution
 - left-skewed distribution
 - This frequency distribution could be considered any of these types of distributions depending on the size of the standard deviation.
157. A researcher reports that the distribution of her data was skewed. This indicates that _____.
- the data were collected improperly
 - the distribution of scores in the data is asymmetrical
 - individuals in the study provided biased responses
 - the researcher used an inappropriate measure of central tendency
158. In a right-skewed distribution, the mean is _____ than the median and _____ than the mode.
- greater; greater
 - greater; less
 - less; greater
 - less; less
159. Average family size in the United States is to _____ as average income in the United States is to _____.
- right-skewed distribution; left-skewed distribution
 - left-skewed distribution; right-skewed distribution
 - right-skewed distribution; right-skewed distribution
 - left-skewed distribution; left-skewed distribution
160. Harvard scientist Stephen Jay Gould survived a terminal cancer diagnosis for 20 years. After being told that his type of cancer had a "median mortality rate of eight months after diagnosis," Gould learned that his chance of survival was greatly increased because the frequency distribution of deaths from this disease was _____.
- normally distributed
 - right-skewed
 - left-skewed
 - associated with a very small standard deviation
161. The biological perspective most directly emphasizes _____, and the cognitive perspective most directly emphasizes _____.
- the brain and nervous system; the environment
 - the brain and nervous system; mental processes
 - mental processes; the environment
 - the environment; mental processes
162. The biological perspective is to _____ as the cognitive perspective is to _____.
- hardware; software
 - software; hardware
 - internal factors; external factors
 - external factors; internal factors

163. The behavioral perspective focuses on _____, and the sociocultural perspective focuses on _____.
A) both observable behavior and mental processes; both observable behavior and mental processes
B) both observable behavior and mental processes; observable behavior only
C) observable behavior only; both observable behavior and mental processes
D) observable behavior only; observable behavior only
164. One disadvantage of the case study method is that it _____.
A) is difficult to recruit a large number of participants
B) does not provide findings that can be generalized
C) is not useful for generating hypotheses
D) involves traveling to multiple natural settings
165. Random assignment is to _____ as random sampling is to _____.
A) generalize; control
B) control; generalize
C) large groups; small groups
D) small groups; large groups
166. Which statement about scatterplots is TRUE?
A) If points are scattered randomly, one variable does not predict another.
B) If data points fall on a line from the bottom right to the top left, there is a negative relationship.
C) If data points fall on a line from the bottom left to the top right, there is a positive relationship.
D) All the answers are correct.
167. When an experiment includes a placebo group, why should researchers use a double-blind procedure?
A) The double-blind procedure controls for experimenter expectation.
B) An experimenter may treat control and treatment groups differently, thus influencing their behavior.
C) An experimenter may record and interpret the two groups' behaviors differently.
D) All the answers are correct.
168. Measures of central tendency provide information about _____, and measures of variability provide information about _____.
A) how spread out the scores are; the typical score
B) the typical score; how spread out the scores are
C) the percentile rank of scores; whether or not the distribution is skewed
D) whether or not the distribution is skewed; the percentile rank of scores
169. Why does the normal distribution have a bell shape?
A) because all scores occur with equal frequency
B) because low scores are more frequent than high scores
C) because high scores are more frequent than low scores
D) because scores near the mean are most frequent and extreme scores are rare
170. In a distribution of test scores, there are a few scores that are much lower than the others. This is an example of a _____-skewed distribution in which the mean is _____ than the median.
A) right; greater
B) right; less
C) left; greater
D) left; less

Answer Key

1. D
 2. B
 3. C
 4. A
 5. B
 6. B
 7. B
 8. C
 9. C
 10. B
 11. C
 12. D
 13. C
 14. B
 15. B
 16. C
 17. C
 18. A
 19. B
 20. C
 21. D
 22. C
 23. A
 24. C
 25. A
 26. D
 27. B
 28. C
 29. B
 30. A
 31. B
 32. D
 33. A
 34. C
 35. B
 36. C
 37. B
 38. C
 39. B
 40. A
 41. D
 42. D
 43. C
 44. C
 45. A
 46. B
 47. D
 48. A
 49. C
 50. C
 51. C
 52. D
 53. C
 54. D
 55. D
 56. C
 57. B
 58. D
 59. B
 60. D
 61. D
 62. C
 63. B
 64. A
 65. B
 66. A
 67. B
 68. C
 69. A
 70. D
 71. A
 72. A
 73. A
 74. B
 75. C
 76. D
-

77. C
78. D
79. B
80. A
81. B
82. C
83. C
84. A
85. B
86. A
87. B
88. C
89. B
90. D
91. B
92. C
93. B
94. A
95. C
96. C
97. B
98. C
99. A
100. A
101. C
102. B
103. D
104. B
105. D
106. D
107. A
108. D
109. B
110. B
111. B
112. B
113. C
114. D
115. B
116. A
117. D
118. D
119. C
120. D
121. C
122. D
123. A
124. D
125. B
126. A
127. C
128. D
129. C
130. D
131. D
132. C
133. B
134. C
135. B
136. D
137. A
138. B
139. C
140. B
141. A
142. B
143. A
144. C
145. D
146. C
147. A
148. C
149. C
150. D
151. C
152. B
153. B
154. A

- 155. D
- 156. C
- 157. B
- 158. A
- 159. C
- 160. B
- 161. B
- 162. A
- 163. C
- 164. B
- 165. B
- 166. D
- 167. D
- 168. B
- 169. D
- 170. D