

## Unit II Module 5 Reading Quiz

### Multiple Choice

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What do scientists call an explanation that organizes observations and predicts future behaviors or events?
- hypothesis
  - theory
  - critical thinking
  - operational definition
  - replication
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A hypothesis is a(n)
- observable relationship between specific independent and dependent variables.
  - testable prediction that gives direction to research.
  - set of principles that organizes observations and explains newly discovered facts.
  - unprovable assumption about the unobservable processes that underlie psychological functioning.
  - statement of procedures used to define research variables.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Professor Delano suggests that because people are especially attracted to those who are good-looking, handsome men will be more successful than average-looking men in getting a job. The professor's prediction regarding employment success is an example of
- the hindsight bias.
  - the placebo effect.
  - a hypothesis.
  - illusory correlation.
  - an operational definition.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. An experiment was designed to study the potential impact of alcohol consumption on emotional stability. A specification of the procedures used to measure emotional stability illustrates
- the independent variable.
  - an operational definition.
  - the double-blind procedure.
  - random assignment.
  - the dependent variable.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Replication involves
- the selection of random samples.
  - perceiving order in random events.
  - repeating an earlier research study.
  - rejecting ideas that cannot be scientifically tested.
  - overestimating the extent to which others share our views.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Professor Ambra was skeptical about the accuracy of recently reported research on sleep deprivation. Which process would best enable her to assess the reliability of these findings?
- naturalistic observation
  - replication
  - random sampling
  - the case study
  - standard deviation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. In 1953, H.M. underwent surgery to control his seizures. Doctors removed tissue from the hippocampus. As a result H.M.'s memory was severely impaired. Psychologists studied H.M.'s memory function until his death in 2008. Which research method did the psychologists utilize in this situation?
- naturalistic observation
  - correlation
  - survey
  - experimentation
  - case study
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The biggest danger of relying on case-study evidence is that it
- is based on naturalistic observation.
  - may be unrepresentative of what is generally true.
  - overestimates the importance of operational definitions.
  - leads us to underestimate the causal relationships between events.
  - relies mostly on correlational rather than causational evidence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Psychologists who carefully watch the behavior of chimpanzee societies in the jungle are using a research method known as
- the survey.
  - experimentation.
  - naturalistic observation.
  - the case study.
  - random sampling.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A researcher interested in investigating the attitudes or opinions of a large sample of people is most likely to use which research method?
- survey
  - correlation
  - experiment
  - case study
  - naturalistic observation

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. A majority of respondents in a national survey agreed that “classroom prayer should not be allowed in public schools.” Only 33 percent of respondents in a similar survey agreed that “classroom prayer in public schools should be banned.” These divergent findings best illustrate the importance of
- operational definition.
  - the hindsight bias.
  - overconfidence.
  - random assignment.
  - wording effects.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The complete set of cases from which samples may be drawn is called a(n)
- control condition.
  - population.
  - case study.
  - independent variable.
  - survey.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. In order to learn about the political attitudes of all students enrolled at Arizona State University, Professor Marlow randomly selected 800 of these students to complete a questionnaire. In this instance, all the students enrolled at Arizona State University are considered to be a(n)
- independent variable.
  - representative sample.
  - control.
  - dependent variable.
  - population.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which procedure helps to ensure that the participants in a survey are representative of a larger population?
- random assignment
  - replication
  - correlation
  - naturalistic observation
  - random sampling
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. George was worried about his bakery's new cupcakes after two customers disliked them on the first day, but when he surveyed his customers over the next week, more than 90% of the customers said they loved them. By giving too much weight to those two customers before the survey, George almost committed an error known as
- a sampling bias.
  - wording effects.
  - a replication error.
  - confusing correlation with causation.
  - not following ethical guidelines.

## Unit II Module 5 Reading Quiz Answer Section

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

- |                               |                             |                             |                    |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ANS: B                     | PTS: 1                      | DIF: Easy                   | OBJ: Unit II   5-1 |
| TOP: The scientific method    |                             | SKL: Factual/Definitional   |                    |
| 2. ANS: B                     | PTS: 1                      | DIF: Easy                   | OBJ: Unit II   5-1 |
| TOP: The scientific method    |                             | SKL: Factual/Definitional   |                    |
| 3. ANS: C                     | PTS: 1                      | DIF: Medium                 | OBJ: Unit II   5-1 |
| TOP: The scientific method    |                             | SKL: Conceptual/Application |                    |
| 4. ANS: B                     | PTS: 1                      | DIF: Medium                 | OBJ: Unit II   5-1 |
| TOP: The scientific method    |                             | SKL: Conceptual/Application |                    |
| 5. ANS: C                     | PTS: 1                      | DIF: Easy                   | OBJ: Unit II   5-1 |
| TOP: The scientific method    |                             | SKL: Factual/Definitional   |                    |
| 6. ANS: B                     | PTS: 1                      | DIF: Difficult              | OBJ: Unit II   5-1 |
| TOP: The scientific method    |                             | SKL: Conceptual/Application |                    |
| 7. ANS: E                     | PTS: 1                      | DIF: Medium                 | OBJ: Unit II   5-2 |
| TOP: The case study           |                             | SKL: Conceptual/Application |                    |
| 8. ANS: B                     | PTS: 1                      | DIF: Medium                 | OBJ: Unit II   5-2 |
| TOP: The case study           |                             | SKL: Factual/Definitional   |                    |
| 9. ANS: C                     | PTS: 1                      | DIF: Easy                   | OBJ: Unit II   5-2 |
| TOP: Naturalistic observation |                             | SKL: Factual/Definitional   |                    |
| 10. ANS: A                    | PTS: 1                      | DIF: Easy                   | OBJ: Unit II   5-2 |
| TOP: The survey               | SKL: Factual/Definitional   |                             |                    |
| 11. ANS: E                    | PTS: 1                      | DIF: Easy                   | OBJ: Unit II   5-2 |
| TOP: The survey               | SKL: Conceptual/Application |                             |                    |
| 12. ANS: B                    | PTS: 1                      | DIF: Easy                   | OBJ: Unit II   5-2 |
| TOP: The survey               | SKL: Factual/Definitional   |                             |                    |
| 13. ANS: E                    | PTS: 1                      | DIF: Medium                 | OBJ: Unit II   5-2 |
| TOP: The survey               | SKL: Conceptual/Application |                             |                    |
| 14. ANS: E                    | PTS: 1                      | DIF: Medium                 | OBJ: Unit II   5-2 |
| TOP: The survey               | SKL: Factual/Definitional   |                             |                    |
| 15. ANS: A                    | PTS: 1                      | DIF: Medium                 | OBJ: Unit II   5-2 |
| TOP: The survey               | SKL: Conceptual/Application |                             |                    |