

Unit II Practice Quiz**Multiple Choice**

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

- _____ 1. The hindsight bias refers to people's tendency to
- dismiss the value of replication.
 - reject any ideas that cannot be scientifically tested.
 - exaggerate their ability to have foreseen the outcome of past events.
 - assume that correlation proves causation.
 - overestimate the extent to which others share their opinions.
- _____ 2. Alexandra is told that research supports the value of cosmetic surgery for boosting self-esteem. Belinda is told that the esteem-enhancing value of cosmetic surgery has been refuted by research. Both women would consider the findings to be common sense. This best illustrates the power of
- random sampling.
 - overconfidence.
 - the hindsight bias.
 - illusory correlation.
 - the double-blind procedure.
- _____ 3. When provided with the unscrambled solution to anagrams, people underestimate the difficulty of solving the anagrams by themselves. This best illustrates
- illusory correlation.
 - hindsight bias.
 - the placebo effect.
 - wording effects.
 - overconfidence.
- _____ 4. Historians of science describe which three attitudes as the basis of the scientific viewpoint?
- intelligence, dedication, thoroughness
 - morality, detail-orientation, cynicism
 - achievement-oriented, intellectual, empirical
 - curiosity, skepticism, humility
 - atheism, humanism, cognition
- _____ 5. A questioning attitude regarding psychologists' assumptions and hidden values best illustrates
- hypotheses.
 - critical thinking.
 - the hindsight bias.
 - overconfidence.
 - illusory correlation.

- _____ 6. According to Professor Fayad, we like people who like us because their affection for us boosts our own self-esteem. His idea is an example of
- naturalistic observation.
 - illusory correlation.
 - hindsight bias.
 - replication.
 - a theory.
- _____ 7. 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.
- _____ 8. Dr. Roberts hypothesized that students in a classroom seating 30 would get higher course grades than students seated in an auditorium seating 300. In this example,
- Dr. Roberts has found a cause-effect relationship.
 - Dr. Roberts has found a positive correlation between classroom size and course grades.
 - the independent variable is the measurement of course grades.
 - classroom size has been operationally defined.
 - Dr. Roberts has demonstrated the importance of random sampling.
- _____ 9. 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.
- _____ 10. Why is replication important to science?
- It allows you to obtain a representative sample of cases to study.
 - The natural setting eliminates the artificial environment of a lab.
 - Repeated research with similar results increases confidence in the reliability of the original findings.
 - Researchers can test the impact of belief on behavior.
 - Minimizing preexisting differences between groups increases confidence in findings about a specific theory.

- _____ 11. To understand the unusual behavior of an adult client, a clinical psychologist carefully investigates the client's current life situation and his physical, social-cultural, and educational history. Which research method has the psychologist used?
- the survey
 - the case study
 - experimentation
 - naturalistic observation
 - correlation
- _____ 12. 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.
- _____ 13. 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.
- _____ 14. 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
- _____ 15. 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.

- _____ 16. Surveys indicate that people are much less likely to support “welfare” than “aid to the needy.” These somewhat paradoxical survey results best illustrate the importance of
- random sampling.
 - wording effects.
 - the placebo effect.
 - naturalistic observation.
 - hindsight bias.
- _____ 17. Which research method would be most appropriate for investigating the relationship between the religious beliefs of Americans and their attitudes toward abortion?
- the survey
 - naturalistic observation
 - the case study
 - experimentation
 - random assignment
- _____ 18. The complete set of cases from which samples may be drawn is called a(n)
- control condition.
 - population.
 - case study.
 - independent variable.
 - survey.
- _____ 19. 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
- _____ 20. To assess reactions to a proposed tuition hike at her college, Ariana sent a questionnaire to every fifteenth person in the college registrar's alphabetical listing of all currently enrolled students. Ariana employed the technique of
- random assignment.
 - naturalistic observation.
 - replication.
 - correlation.
 - random sampling.

- _____ 21. After noting that a majority of professional basketball players are African-American, Ervin concluded that African-Americans are better athletes than members of other racial groups. Ervin's conclusion best illustrates the danger of
- replication.
 - hindsight bias.
 - the placebo effect.
 - generalizing from vivid cases.
 - randomly assigning variables.
- _____ 22. 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.
- _____ 23. A correlation coefficient is a measure of the
- difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution.
 - average squared deviation of scores from a sample mean.
 - direction and strength of the relationship between two variables.
 - statistical significance of a difference between two sample means.
 - frequency of scores at each level of some measure.
- _____ 24. Which of the following statistical measures is most helpful for indicating the extent to which high school grades predict college grades?
- standard deviation
 - mean
 - median
 - correlation coefficient
 - range
- _____ 25. If psychologists discovered that wealthy people are less satisfied with their marriages than poor people are, this would indicate that wealth and marital satisfaction are
- causally related.
 - negatively correlated.
 - independent variables.
 - dependent variables.
 - positively correlated.

- _____ 26. If college graduates typically earn more money than high school graduates, this would indicate that level of education and income are
- causally related.
 - positively correlated.
 - independent variables.
 - dependent variables.
 - negatively correlated.
- _____ 27. Which of the following correlation coefficients expresses the strongest degree of relationship between two variables?
- +0.10
 - 0.67
 - 0.00
 - 0.10
 - +0.59
- _____ 28. Following the scientific discovery that a specific brain structure is significantly larger in violent individuals than in those who are nonviolent, a news headline announced: “Enlarged Brain Structure Triggers Violent Acts.” The headline writer should most clearly be warned about the dangers of
- perceiving illusory correlations.
 - explaining events in hindsight.
 - confusing correlation with causation.
 - generalizing from unrepresentative samples.
 - discerning order in random events.
- _____ 29. Which of the following statements is most correct about the relationship between correlation and causation?
- Correlations are statistical relationships, causations are logical relationships.
 - Correlation indicates the possibility of a causal relationship, but it does not prove causation.
 - If one variable is strongly positively correlated with another variable, the relationship is causal.
 - if one variable is strongly negatively correlated with another variable, the relationship is not causal.
 - Both correlations and causations need to be proven with experimental data.
- _____ 30. Which of the following is the best definition of *illusory correlation*?
- a statistical relationship between two variables
 - a perceived but nonexistent correlation
 - any independent variable that does not truly cause a dependent variable
 - a scatterplot indicating the likelihood that a variable will or will not change
 - a predication about the relationship between two variables

- _____ 31. A researcher interested in proving a causal relationship between two variables should choose which research method?
- correlation
 - survey
 - naturalistic observation
 - experiment
 - case study
- _____ 32. Researchers use experiments rather than other research methods in order to distinguish between
- facts and theories.
 - causes and effects.
 - case studies and surveys.
 - random samples and representative samples.
 - hypotheses and operational definitions.
- _____ 33. To study the effects of noise on worker productivity, researchers have one group of subjects work in a noisy room and a second group work in a quiet room. To ensure that any differences in the productivity of the two groups actually result from the different noise levels to which the groups are exposed, the researchers would use
- the case study.
 - correlational measurement.
 - naturalistic observation.
 - replication.
 - random assignment.
- _____ 34. Both the researchers and the participants in a memory study are ignorant about which participants have actually received a potentially memory-enhancing drug and which have received a placebo. This investigation involves the use of
- naturalistic observation.
 - the hindsight bias.
 - random sampling.
 - the double-blind procedure.
 - replication.
- _____ 35. The relief of pain following the ingestion of an inert substance that is presumed to have medicinal benefits illustrates
- random assignment.
 - the hindsight bias.
 - the double-blind effect.
 - the placebo effect.
 - illusory correlation.

- _____ 36. In an experiment designed to study the effectiveness of a new drug, research participants who receive a placebo are participating in the _____ condition.
- dependent variable
 - correlational
 - experimental
 - replication
 - control
- _____ 37. Which of the following is true for those assigned to the experimental group in an experiment?
- The experimenter exerts the greatest influence on participants' behavior.
 - The research participants are exposed to all the different hypotheses.
 - The experimental group receives the experimental treatment
 - The experimental group does not receive the experimental treatment
 - The operational definition is not applied to their variables.
- _____ 38. In an experiment, researchers manipulate one factor to see its effect on a target factor. What is this target factor called?
- confounding variable.
 - operational definition.
 - control group.
 - placebo effect.
 - dependent variable.
- _____ 39. Mr. and Mrs. Klostreich have six children aged 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, and 16. The mean age of the Klostreich children is
- 4.
 - 5.
 - 6.
 - 7.
 - 8.
- _____ 40. The arithmetic average of a distribution of scores is the
- mode.
 - median.
 - standard deviation.
 - mean.
 - range.

- _____ 41. For which of the following distributions of scores would the median most clearly be a more appropriate measure of central tendency than the mean?
- 9, 8, 9, 8, 7
 - 10, 22, 8, 9, 6
 - 12, 6, 8, 5, 4
 - 12, 15, 12, 9, 12
 - 23, 7, 3, 27, 16
- _____ 42. The difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution is the
- mean.
 - range.
 - median.
 - standard deviation.
 - correlation coefficient.
- _____ 43. During the last Central High School basketball game, the starting five players scored 11, 7, 21, 14, and 7 points, respectively. For this distribution of scores, the range is
- 7.
 - 11.
 - 12.
 - 14.
 - 21.
- _____ 44. Evelyn wants to know how consistent her bowling scores have been during the past season. Which of the following measures would be most relevant to this specific concern?
- mean
 - median
 - scatterplot
 - standard deviation
 - correlation coefficient

- _____ 45. Coach Vroman attended a clinic to improve his basketball coaching skills. Afterward, he randomly assigned his seventh-grade players to two groups: Group 1 will be coached by the new method and Group 2 will be coached by his old method. He then measured their performance at one team practice to judge the effectiveness of the new coaching method. Which of the following might affect the statistical significance of his study?
- Approval from an Institutional Review Board (IRB) was not obtained before beginning his study.
 - To determine the effectiveness of the new method, Coach Vroman must first find the median score of each group.
 - By testing only two groups, Coach Vroman's sample size may be too small and unrepresentative.
 - Coach Vroman should wait until next year to test the incoming freshman because his sample was biased.
 - A third variable, such as height, might affect the relationship between the two variables.
- _____ 46. Why are researchers careful to use large, representative samples in their studies?
- The general public perceives these kinds of samples to be more scientific.
 - Policymakers demand larger, more representative sample sizes for political reasons.
 - Statistical methods only work for larger sample sizes.
 - It is more profitable to work with larger samples.
 - Larger, representative sample sizes help ensure reliable and valid results.
- _____ 47. Why are researchers so careful about drawing conclusions regarding statistical significance?
- Statistical significance determines which research method should be used for a hypothesis.
 - They want to make sure an observed difference isn't due to chance.
 - Statistical significance is primarily a subjective decision, so researchers need to be more careful.
 - They need to make sure the results are important.
 - Statistical significance is used in case studies, not experiments, so researchers do not have a control group to rely on.
- _____ 48. Which of the following are considered to be limitations of psychological experiments conducted in laboratory environments?
- Laboratory experiments allow researchers to have control over variables.
 - Experiments conducted in laboratories allow researchers to make causal inferences.
 - It's difficult to accurately measure the research variables.
 - Laboratories are artificial environments, so behavior might not apply to the real world.
 - Researchers tend to ignore ethical considerations in the pursuit of proving their hypotheses.

- _____ 49. Professional psychological associations require researchers to
- a. study animals only in their natural environment.
 - b. obtain informed consent before using any animals as subjects in research.
 - c. test only dependent, not independent, variables on animals.
 - d. minimize infection, illness, and pain in animal subjects.
 - e. protect only cats, dogs, and primates, not mice or rats, from unnecessary pain.
- _____ 50. A researcher who deceives participants about the goals of the research needs to fully inform them of the true nature of the study later, according to which ethical principle of human experimentation?
- a. informed consent
 - b. protection from harm
 - c. confidentiality
 - d. debriefing
 - e. coercion

Unit II Practice Quiz Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 4-1 |
| TOP: Hindsight bias | | SKL: Factual/Definitional | |
| 2. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 4-1 |
| TOP: Hindsight bias | | SKL: Conceptual/Application | |
| 3. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 4-1 |
| TOP: Overconfidence | | SKL: Factual/Definitional | |
| 4. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 4-2 |
| TOP: The scientific attitude | | SKL: Conceptual | |
| 5. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 4-2 |
| TOP: Critical thinking | | SKL: Factual/Definitional | |
| 6. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 5-1 |
| TOP: The scientific method | | SKL: Conceptual/Application | |
| 7. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 5-1 |
| TOP: The scientific method | | SKL: Factual/Definitional | |
| 8. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: Difficult | OBJ: Unit II 5-1 |
| TOP: The scientific method | | SKL: Conceptual/Application | |
| 9. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 5-1 |
| TOP: The scientific method | | SKL: Factual/Definitional | |
| 10. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 5-1 |
| TOP: The scientific method | | SKL: Conceptual | |
| 11. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 5-2 |
| TOP: The case study | | SKL: Conceptual/Application | |
| 12. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 5-2 |
| TOP: The case study | | SKL: Factual/Definitional | |
| 13. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 5-2 |
| TOP: Naturalistic observation | | SKL: Factual/Definitional | |
| 14. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 5-2 |
| TOP: The survey | SKL: Factual/Definitional | | |
| 15. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 5-2 |
| TOP: The survey | SKL: Conceptual/Application | | |
| 16. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 5-2 |
| TOP: The survey | SKL: Factual/Definitional | | |
| 17. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 5-2 |
| TOP: The survey | SKL: Conceptual/Application | | |
| 18. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 5-2 |
| TOP: The survey | SKL: Factual/Definitional | | |
| 19. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 5-2 |
| TOP: The survey | SKL: Factual/Definitional | | |
| 20. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 5-2 |
| TOP: The survey | SKL: Conceptual/Application | | |
| 21. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: Difficult | OBJ: Unit II 5-2 |
| TOP: The survey | SKL: Conceptual/Application | | |

22. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 5-2
TOP: The survey SKL: Conceptual/Application
23. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-1
TOP: Correlation SKL: Factual/Definitional
24. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 6-1
TOP: Correlation SKL: Conceptual/Application
25. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-1
TOP: Correlation SKL: Conceptual/Application
26. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 6-1
TOP: Correlation SKL: Conceptual/Application
27. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-1
TOP: Correlation SKL: Conceptual
28. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-1
TOP: Correlation and causation SKL: Conceptual/Application
29. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult OBJ: Unit II | 6-1
TOP: Correlation and causation SKL: Conceptual/Application
30. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 6-2
TOP: Illusory correlations SKL: Factual/Definitional
31. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult OBJ: Unit II | 6-2
TOP: Experimentation SKL: Conceptual/Application
32. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-3
TOP: Experimentation SKL: Factual/Definitional
33. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult OBJ: Unit II | 6-3
TOP: Experimentation SKL: Conceptual/Application
34. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 6-3
TOP: Experimentation SKL: Conceptual/Application
35. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 6-3
TOP: Experimentation SKL: Factual/Definitional
36. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-3
TOP: Experimentation SKL: Conceptual/Application
37. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 6-3
TOP: Experimentation SKL: Factual/Definitional
38. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-3
TOP: Independent and dependent variables SKL: Conceptual
39. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 7-1
TOP: Measures of central tendency SKL: Conceptual/Application
40. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 7-1
TOP: Measures of central tendency SKL: Factual/Definitional
41. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult OBJ: Unit II | 7-1
TOP: Measures of central tendency SKL: Conceptual
42. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 7-1
TOP: Measures of variation SKL: Factual/Definitional
43. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 7-1
TOP: Measures of variation SKL: Conceptual/Application
44. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 7-1
TOP: Measures of variation SKL: Conceptual/Application

45. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 7-2
TOP: Making inferences/When is a difference reliable? SKL: Conceptual/Application
46. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 7-2
TOP: Making inferences/When is an observed difference reliable?
SKL: Factual/Definitional
47. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 7-2
TOP: Making inferences/When is a difference significant? SKL: Conceptual/Application
48. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 8-1
TOP: Psychology applied/laboratory experiments SKL: Factual/Definitional
49. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 8-3
TOP: Ethics in research/studying animals SKL: Factual/Definitional
50. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 8-4
TOP: Ethics in research/studying people SKL: Conceptual/Application