

Research Methods: A Process of Inquiry, Cdn. Ed. (Graziano)

Chapter 2 The Starting Point: Asking Questions

2.1 Asking and Refining Questions

- 1) The personal interests and observations of researchers
- A) cause a researcher to formulate biased research questions.
 - B) have no place in scientific research.
 - C) can serve as a starting point for research.
 - D) have not been used by serious psychologists in their research.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 41

Skill: Factual

- 2) According to your text, formulating the right research question is one of the most _____ elements of good research
- A) frustrating
 - B) painstaking
 - C) critical
 - D) unimportant

Answer: C

Page Ref: 41

Skill: Factual

- 3) Following up on the work of other researchers is
- A) considered plagiarism.
 - B) considered pseudoscience.
 - C) highly discouraged in scientific research.
 - D) a great way to generate new research ideas.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 41

Skill: Interpretive

- 4) Which of the following is an excellent source of cutting-edge information for both psychology students and professionals?
- A) Annual Review of Psychology.
 - B) Textbooks in psychology.
 - C) Talking to colleagues in the field.
 - D) Reading newspaper articles.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 41

Skill: Factual

- 5) Which of the following is not one of the advantages offered by review chapters?
- A) They are designed to teach about a particular area.
 - B) They are brief and to the point.
 - C) They offer cutting-edge information on a given topic.
 - D) They cover various areas of psychology.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 42

Skill: Factual

- 6) *PsycINFO* is an example of
- A) an index for psychological diseases.
 - B) an abstract journal.
 - C) a list of important figures in psychology.
 - D) a listing of practicing psychologists.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 42

Skill: *Factual*

- 7) If research has a heuristic influence, it is likely to
- A) be abandoned.
 - B) stimulate further research.
 - C) result in the disgrace of the researchers.
 - D) win a Nobel prize.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 42

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 8) The influence of Darwin and Freud on research has been
- A) systematic.
 - B) heuristic.
 - C) ritualistic
 - D) systemic

Answer: B

Page Ref: 42

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 9) Controversial theories, such as Freud's and Darwin's, that have generated a vast amount of research are said to have
- A) systemic value.
 - B) evolutionary value.
 - C) heretical value.
 - D) heuristic value.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 42

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 10) The systematic influences of research on subsequent research would indicate
- A) that the research includes explicit propositions.
 - B) that the research describes a psychological system.
 - C) that the research is controversial.
 - D) that the research does not include explicit propositions.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 42

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 11) In considering the influence of prior research on future studies, we can say that
- A) heuristic influence is important but systematic influence is not.
 - B) systematic influence is important but heuristic influence is not.
 - C) neither type of influence is important to the continued development of science.
 - D) both types of influence are important to the continued development of science.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 42

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 12) What is the term for the type of influence exerted when a theory generates a great deal of interest and thus generates several lines of research?
- A) applied research
 - B) basic research
 - C) heuristic research
 - D) implicit research

Answer: C

Page Ref: 42

Skill: Factual

- 13) The question, "How can we train people to be better drivers?"
- A) is too vague a question to lead to research.
 - B) cannot be subjected to research.
 - C) is an applied research question.
 - D) is a basic research question.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 42

Skill: Applied

- 14) Studying the factors that affect the auditory memory of monkeys is an example of
- A) applied research.
 - B) nomothetic research.
 - C) basic research.
 - D) generalization research.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 43

Skill: Applied

- 15) When a theory or research generates a great deal of attention and interest, along with suggesting further areas of study, the theory is said to have _____ influence.
- A) systematic
 - B) positive
 - C) heuristic
 - D) hermeneutic

Answer: C

Page Ref: 42

Skill: Interpretive

- 16) Basic research has
- A) no specific practical goals.
 - B) specific and practical goals.
 - C) little value in terms of adding to knowledge.
 - D) more value in the "real world."

Answer: A

Page Ref: 43

Skill: Interpretive

- 17) Basic and applied research are related because
- A) one cannot be done without the other.
 - B) they are always part of a continuum.
 - C) basic research findings are often used in applied research.
 - D) they are the meeting point of the natural and psychological sciences.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 43

Skill: Interpretive

- 18) Which type of influence is involved in the testing of explicit propositions in a step-by-step research program?
- A) Propaedeutic influence.
 - B) Systematic influence.
 - C) Pedagogic influence.
 - D) Heuristic influence.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 42

Skill: Interpretive

- 19) Research that is concerned with providing solutions to practical problems is called
- A) basic research.
 - B) applied research.
 - C) fundamental research.
 - D) heuristic research.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 42

Skill: Interpretive

- 20) The line between basic and applied research is
- A) often difficult to delineate.
 - B) clear and precise.
 - C) used to differentiate between important and less important scientific figures.
 - D) measured by statistical significance.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 43

Skill: Interpretive

- 21) Which type of research is carried out to add to our understanding and store of knowledge, without any particular practical goals?
- A) Applied research.
 - B) Systematic research.
 - C) Heuristic research.
 - D) Basic research.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 43

Skill: Interpretive

22) At what phase of research would the Psychological Abstracts most likely be used?

- A) Problem-definition.
- B) Observation.
- C) Data-analysis.
- D) Interpretation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 42

Skill: Interpretive

23) Which of the following was NOT mentioned in the textbook as an important reference work helpful in locating relevant research?

- A) Psychological Abstracts.
- B) Index Medicus.
- C) Encyclopedia Britannica.
- D) Social Sciences Citation Index.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 42

Skill: Factual

24) Research on the language development of children that is conducted for the purpose of improving language training programs can be described as

- A) heuristic research.
- B) systematic research.
- C) applied research.
- D) basic research.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 42

Skill: Applied

25) Applied research involves

- A) developing new information by applying standard statistical procedures.
- B) using tested animal research paradigms on people.
- C) finding answers to questions about practical problems.
- D) expanding research in educational institutions.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 42

Skill: Factual

26) What is the usual starting point for research?

- A) The observation phase.
- B) Asking a question.
- C) Communication phase.
- D) Procedures design.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 43

Skill: Factual

- 27) Which of the following is NOT an example of an applied psychological research question?
- A) How can we investigate which part of the brain is dedicated to memory?
 - B) How can we train people to be better parents?
 - C) How can we refine air traffic control procedures to minimize the chance of controller error?
 - D) What is an effective approach for designing a relaxation program for retarded children to improve their attentional skills?

Answer: A

Page Ref: 42

Skill: Applied

- 28) A variable is
- A) any observed event.
 - B) any set of events that may have different values.
 - C) any inferred event.
 - D) kept under direct experimenter control.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 44

Skill: Factual

- 29) Any set of events having different values is called
- A) an event network.
 - B) the variance.
 - C) variational correlation.
 - D) a variable.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 44

Skill: Factual

- 30) When little is known about a particular phenomenon, the research question is likely to be
- A) unrefined and low-constraint.
 - B) refined and high-constraint.
 - C) unrefined and high-constraint.
 - D) refined and low-constraint.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 45

Skill: Interpretive

2.2 Types of Variables in Research

- 1) In a study of the parenting behaviors of elephants in the wild, the two variables of interest would be
- A) parenting behavior and the wild.
 - B) researchers and the elephants.
 - C) elephants and the wild.
 - D) researchers and parenting behavior.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 44

Skill: Interpretive

2) Which of the following is FALSE about theories?

- A) They help organize information.
- B) They are a necessary part of the research process.
- C) They act as maps of a research area.
- D) They are not shared among researchers.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 44

Skill: Interpretive

3) The more a researcher knows about an area of interest,

- A) the less refined the research question will be.
- B) the more likely it is that high-constraint research methods will be employed.
- C) the more likely it is that low-constraint research methods will be employed.
- D) the more he or she can afford to ask less refined questions.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 45

Skill: Interpretive

4) Variables are classified based on their

- A) nature and use.
- B) validity.
- C) constraint levels.
- D) use and validity.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 45

Skill: Interpretive

5) Which type of variable is defined by its use in research?

- A) Behavior variables.
- B) Invisible variables.
- C) Extraneous variables.
- D) Organismic variables.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Interpretive

6) An overt response of an organism is classified as

- A) an organismic variable.
- B) a behavioral variable.
- C) a replicated variable.
- D) a correlational variable.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 45

Skill: Factual

7) Behavioral variables can be defined as

- A) any kind of response or feeling.
- B) any overt response of an organism.
- C) any noted chemical or behavioral change.
- D) anything that happens as a result of a stimulus.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 45

Skill: Factual

- 8) A stimulus variable is
- A) an event or situation that affects or can affect an organism and its response.
 - B) the environment.
 - C) something that has no effect on the participant.
 - D) the same as a behavioral variable.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Factual

- 9) Which of the following is NOT an important way of classifying variables in psychological research?
- A) Behavioral variables.
 - B) Stimulus variables.
 - C) Organismic variables.
 - D) Research variables.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Interpretive

- 10) Those events that have an actual effect on the behavior of the participant are called
- A) organismic variables.
 - B) response variables.
 - C) dependent variables.
 - D) stimulus variables.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Factual

- 11) Which of the following is NOT an example of an observed organismic variable?
- A) A participant's sex.
 - B) A participant's height.
 - C) A participant's weight.
 - D) A participant's anxiety.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Applied

- 12) Participant characteristics that cannot be directly observed are referred to as
- A) response-inferred organismic variables
 - B) response-inferred stimulus variables
 - C) response-observed organismic variables
 - D) response-observed stimulus variables

Answer: A

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Factual

- 13) In experimental research, the variable designated as the dependent variable
- A) always refers to an organismic variable.
 - B) is not directly manipulated by the experimenter.
 - C) is merely another term for the organismic variable.
 - D) is directly manipulated by the experimenter.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Interpretive

- 14) Which of the following true regarding variables?
- A) A variable cannot be classified under more than one category.
 - B) A variable is defined solely by its characteristics.
 - C) A variable is defined solely by how it is used in a research study.
 - D) A variable is defined by both its characteristics and how it is used in a research study.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Interpretive

- 15) Which of the following is NOT a behavioral variable?
- A) The heart rate of a participant in a psychophysiological study.
 - B) A person's socioeconomic status.
 - C) A person playing the harpsichord.
 - D) The verbal behavior of children.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Applied

- 16) An example of a stimulus variable is
- A) the sex of a participant.
 - B) a participant's psychiatric diagnosis.
 - C) the film participants watch as part of the study.
 - D) a participant's racial attitudes.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Applied

- 17) The _____ variable is under the control of the researcher.
- A) organismic
 - B) manipulated independent
 - C) nonmanipulated independent
 - D) dependent

Answer: B

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Interpretive

- 18) Of the following, which is the type of variable most often observed in psychological research?
- A) Organismic variable.
 - B) Stimulus variable.
 - C) Behavioral variable.
 - D) Response-inferred organismic variables.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Interpretive

- 19) The speed with which a rat runs a maze is an example of
- A) a stimulus variable.
 - B) a behavioral variable.
 - C) an organismic variable.
 - D) a participant variable.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 45

Skill: Factual

20) Which of the following is an example of an organismic variable?

- A) The difficulty level of a test of math.
- B) The IQ of participants.
- C) The amount of distraction each participant is exposed to.
- D) The duration of the research study.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Applied

21) Research with nonmanipulated independent variables

- A) cannot be conducted.
- B) usually has organismic variables for independent variables.
- C) is best done within an experimental design.
- D) can answer questions about causal relationships between variables.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 48

Skill: Interpretive

22) The largest category of nonmanipulated independent variables in psychology consists of

- A) extraneous variables.
- B) causal variables.
- C) organismic variables.
- D) stimulus variables.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 48

Skill: Interpretive

23) If a researcher assigns participants to groups based on, for example, their identified political affiliation, the researcher would be employing

- A) a nonmanipulated independent variable.
- B) a manipulated independent variable.
- C) a nonmanipulated dependent variable.
- D) a manipulated dependent variable.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 48

Skill: Applied

24) Which of these variables is least likely to be controlled by the experimenter?

- A) External variables.
- B) Internal variables.
- C) Organismic variables.
- D) Manipulated independent variables.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 48

Skill: Interpretive

25) Which of the following participant characteristics can be directly observed in scientific research?

- A) Intelligence.
- B) Racial attitudes.
- C) Neuroticism.
- D) Sex of the participant.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Applied

26) Participant characteristics refer to

- A) the religious and ethnic background of the participant.
- B) organismic variables.
- C) environmental factors.
- D) stimulus variables.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Interpretive

27) An independent variable is

- A) directly manipulated by the researcher.
- B) not directly manipulated by the participant.
- C) indirectly manipulated by the researcher.
- D) indirectly manipulated by the participant.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Interpretive

28) Response-inferred organismic variables are also

- A) dependent variables.
- B) directly observable.
- C) constructs.
- D) sex characteristics.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Interpretive

29) The dependent variable

- A) is often manipulated by the experimenter.
- B) is sometimes manipulated by the experimenter.
- C) is always manipulated by the experimenter.
- D) is not manipulated by the experimenter.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Factual

30) The classification of a variable (e.g., independent vs. dependent) depends on

- A) the characteristics of the variable alone.
- B) the nature of the study alone.
- C) the characteristics of the variable and the nature of the study.
- D) the biases of the researcher.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Interpretive

- 31) An example of a response-inferred organismic variable is
- A) a participant's weight.
 - B) a participant's race.
 - C) the amount of weight a participant loses in an 8-week weight loss study.
 - D) a participant's attitude toward obesity.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Applied

- 32) An example of a response-inferred organismic variable is
- A) a participant's weight.
 - B) a participant's performance on an arithmetic test.
 - C) a participant's speed in completing a task.
 - D) a participant's anxiety during math exams.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Applied

- 33) In experimental research, the variable designated as the independent variable
- A) refers to the variable that is directly manipulated by the research team.
 - B) refers to the variable that is directly manipulated by the participant.
 - C) refers to a variable that is independent of any measurement strategy.
 - D) refers to the variable that is not directly manipulated.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Interpretive

- 34) Which variable can be directly manipulated by the experimenter?
- A) The response-inferred variable.
 - B) The organismic variable.
 - C) The independent variable.
 - D) The dependent variable.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Interpretive

- 35) Characteristics of participants, such as age and sex, are called
- A) organismic variables.
 - B) stimulus variables.
 - C) response variables.
 - D) dependent variables.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Factual

- 36) A constant is
- A) the direct opposite of a variable.
 - B) not a variable.
 - C) a specific number, as in mathematics.
 - D) a variable that does not vary.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 48

Skill: Factual

- 37) If age and gender caused variability in response to a particular pharmaceutical drug in elderly people, and we only test 70-year-old females, age and gender would be
- A) manipulated independent variables.
 - B) constants.
 - C) manipulated dependent variables.
 - D) nonmanipulated independent variables.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 48

Skill: Applied

- 38) A researcher hypothesizes that criticism and aggression increase among coworkers when frustration increases. Workers are assigned to one of three groups (no frustration, moderate frustration, no frustration). For each group, verbal criticism and aggression are measured. In this example the independent variable is
- A) frustration level.
 - B) verbal criticism and aggression.
 - C) number of people in a group.
 - D) amount of work completed.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Applied

- 39) A researcher hypothesizes that verbal criticism and aggression among coworkers increase as frustration increases. Workers are assigned to one of three groups (no frustration, moderate frustration, high frustration). For each group verbal aggression and criticism are measured. In this example the dependent variable is
- A) frustration level.
 - B) verbal aggression and criticism.
 - C) the number of people in a group.
 - D) amount of work completed.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Applied

- 40) In a study with organismic independent variables,
- A) causal conclusions are very strong.
 - B) no conclusions can be drawn.
 - C) any causal conclusions must be tentative.
 - D) active manipulation of the independent variable must be included.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 48

Skill: Interpretive

- 41) Unplanned and uncontrolled factors that can occur in an experiment and affect the outcome are referred to as
- A) extraneous variables.
 - B) constants.
 - C) nonmanipulated independent variables.
 - D) manipulated independent variables.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 48

Skill: Interpretive

- 42) In a study of weight control, in which the proportion of fat and carbohydrate intake is varied across conditions and subsequent weight loss is measured,
- A) fat is an independent variable.
 - B) weight loss is an independent variable.
 - C) fat and carbohydrates are correlated variables.
 - D) fat and carbohydrates are dependent variables.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Applied

- 43) Organismic variables are most likely to be
- A) manipulated independent variables.
 - B) nonmanipulated independent variables.
 - C) stimulus variables.
 - D) extraneous variables

Answer: B

Page Ref: 46-47

Skill: Applied

- 44) The _____ variable is under the control of the researcher.
- A) organismic
 - B) manipulated independent
 - C) nonmanipulated independent
 - D) dependent

Answer: B

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Factual

- 45) The two types of independent variables are
- A) spurious and representative.
 - B) iconic and eidetic.
 - C) parametric and nonparametric.
 - D) manipulated and nonmanipulated.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 47-48

Skill: Factual

- 46) The largest category of nonmanipulated independent variables are
- A) organismic variables.
 - B) dependent variables.
 - C) stimulus variables.
 - D) behavioral variables.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 48

Skill: Interpretive

- 47) Changes in one variable resulting in predictable changes in another
- A) show that a causal relationship cannot be inferred.
 - B) can be observed only in naturalistic or case-study research.
 - C) occur only in correlational studies.
 - D) suggest that a causal relationship exists.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 48

Skill: Interpretive

48) The independent variables in psychological studies are usually

- A) behavioral or stimulus variables.
- B) stimulus or organismic variables.
- C) construct or behavioral variables.
- D) organismic or behavioral variables.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Interpretive

49) The dependent variable in psychological studies is usually a

- A) behavioral variable.
- B) stimulus variable.
- C) external variable.
- D) organismic variable.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Interpretive

50) An example of a manipulated independent variable might be

- A) the amount of sensory deprivation given a participant.
- B) a participant's religious affiliation.
- C) a student participant's hallucinations in response to severe sensory deprivation.
- D) a retarded child's behavior after a session of relaxation training.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Applied

51) In psychological research, gender, hair color, and IQ could be examples of

- A) nonmanipulated independent variables.
- B) assigned dependent variables.
- C) manipulated independent variables.
- D) manipulated dependent variables.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 48

Skill: Applied

52) The dependent variable in psychological research is usually

- A) a stimulus variable.
- B) an organismic variable.
- C) an extraneous variable.
- D) a behavioral variable.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Interpretive

53) Extraneous variables _____ methodological soundness.

- A) can attenuate
- B) can enhance
- C) can have either an attenuating or enhancing effect on
- D) have no effect on

Answer: A

Page Ref: 48

Skill: Interpretive

- 54) To participate in a study on the effects of diet on learning ability, all participants must have an initial IQ anywhere between 100 and 110. In this study IQ is considered a
- A) constant.
 - B) extraneous variable.
 - C) dependent variable.
 - D) manipulated independent variable.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 48

Skill: Applied

- 55) As the temperature gets higher, ice cream sales go up. Temperature and ice cream sales share what kind of relationship?
- A) Constant.
 - B) Extraneous.
 - C) Causal.
 - D) Accidental.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 48

Skill: Applied

2.3 Validity and Control of Extraneous Variables

- 1) Validity is best achieved by
- A) not interfering with variables.
 - B) simply reporting all observations.
 - C) choosing a well-studied area of research.
 - D) controlling for extraneous variables.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 49

Skill: Interpretive

- 2) In designing her research experiment, Jane is trying to make sure that the test she uses really measures what it is supposed to. Jane is concerned with
- A) validity.
 - B) impressing her colleagues.
 - C) ethics.
 - D) causation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 49

Skill: Applied

- 3) Validity
- A) is something that cannot be achieved.
 - B) refers to how well a measure or study performs.
 - C) is a separate statistical measure used by natural scientists.
 - D) is a way of including extraneous variables to give the study more meaning.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 49

Skill: Factual

- 4) Extraneous variables are threats to the _____ of a study.
- A) predictability
 - B) validity
 - C) authenticity

D) replicability

Answer: B

Page Ref: 49

Skill: Factual

5) Which of the following is TRUE about control in research?

A) It is only necessary in high-constraint research.

B) It is only necessary in low-constraint research.

C) It is only necessary in laboratory experiments.

D) It is necessary in all types of research.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 49

Skill: Interpretive

6) General control procedures can be implemented in research

A) only in low-constraint research designs.

B) only in high-constraint research designs.

C) only in experimental research designs.

D) at many different levels of constraint.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 49

Skill: Interpretive

7) Proper control in an experiment

A) enhances validity.

B) threatens validity.

C) is determined by the study participants.

D) is determined by the REB.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 49

Skill: Interpretive

8) We seek to control extraneous variables in research because they

A) are threats to reliability.

B) distract the participants.

C) reduce validity.

D) reflect the experimenter's planned biases.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 49

Skill: Interpretive

9) Being concerned with whether a study answers the questions it posed is a concern for the study's

A) reliability.

B) replicability.

C) validity.

D) representativeness.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 49

Skill: Factual

10) An example of an extraneous variable in a study designed to explore a child's unique problem-solving strategies is

A) the child's response time for each problem set.

- B) the number of correct answers a child achieves without assistance.
- C) unrequested assistance from other children in solving the problems.
- D) the problem sets themselves.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 48-49

Skill: Applied

- 11) The two ways of controlling extraneous variables are
- A) the use of high-constraint research designs and the use of general control procedures.
 - B) the use of low-constraint research designs and the use of general control procedures.
 - C) the use of high-constraint research designs and the use of correlational designs.
 - D) the use of high-constraint research designs and employing a smaller sample size.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 49

Skill: Interpretive

- 12) A way to control for extraneous variables is to use
- A) higher-constraint research designs.
 - B) lower-constraint research designs.
 - C) naturalistic observation techniques.
 - D) complicated extraneous variance correcting statistical procedures.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 49

Skill: Interpretive

- 13) The purpose of control and controlled research is to ensure the achievement of
- A) validity.
 - B) accuracy.
 - C) reliability.
 - D) uniformity.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 49

Skill: Interpretive

- 14) The influence of extraneous variables can reduce a study's methodological soundness or
- A) replicability.
 - B) reliability.
 - C) validity.
 - D) authenticity.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 49

Skill: Interpretive

- 15) Extraneous variables represent threats to validity because they can influence the behavior of
- A) both participants and researchers.
 - B) participants only.
 - C) researchers only.
 - D) animals only.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 64

Skill: Interpretive

2.4 Research Ethics

- 1) Ethical concerns should be examined
- A) at the post-observational stage of a study.
 - B) during the initial idea-generating phase.
 - C) after all data have been gathered.
 - D) before any observations.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 50

Skill: Interpretive

- 2) Ethical concerns apply to
- A) research only.
 - B) both research and psychotherapy.
 - C) psychotherapy only.
 - D) humans but not animals.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 50

Skill: Factual

- 3) Concerns about ethical issues in research was first raised in reaction to
- A) the inhumane treatment of animals in research.
 - B) the inhumane treatment of psychologists.
 - C) the inhumane treatment of people forced into research studies.
 - D) the inhumanity of World War II.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 50

Skill: Interpretive

- 4) In the 1950s and 1960s, criticism of the ethics of research methodology grew in the area of
- A) biomedical research.
 - B) Russian medical research.
 - C) work with animals.
 - D) cigarette testing on beagles in England.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 50

Skill: Factual

- 5) Psychological research _____ biomedical research.
- A) is as potentially risky as
 - B) is more risky than
 - C) has similar ethical concerns as
 - D) is free from the same constraints as

Answer: C

Page Ref: 50

Skill: Interpretive

- 6) Deception in psychology is
- A) standard in some areas of study.
 - B) unnecessary and should be eliminated.
 - C) always used in psychological research
 - D) a threat to validity.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 67 (PQ)

Skill: Interpretive

- 7) If deception is used in a research study, it is essential to
- A) compensate the participant handsomely.
 - B) avoid obtaining informed consent.
 - C) debrief the participant before the study.
 - D) debrief the participant afterwards.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Interpretive

- 8) Doing research in a medical setting by performing harmless, unnecessary procedures without permission of participants is an example of
- A) valid biomedical procedures.
 - B) unethical behavior.
 - C) the tenacity of the physician.
 - D) ethical, but questionable practice.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 50

Skill: Applied

- 9) Psychological studies with human participants are
- A) just as risky as biomedical research.
 - B) physically intrusive.
 - C) subject to less ethical constraints compared to biomedical research.
 - D) rarely physically intrusive.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 50

Skill: Interpretive

- 10) The examination of highly personal and sensitive areas of psychological adjustment, often results in
- A) debriefing.
 - B) deception.
 - C) invasion of the participants' privacy.
 - D) data that has low validity.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Applied

- 11) Which of the following is FALSE regarding deception?
- A) If deception is used, participants must be debriefed at the end of the study.
 - B) Only some forms of deception place the participant at risk.
 - C) It involves deliberately misleading study participants.
 - D) Deception can be used in research as long as important safeguards are in place.
- Answer: B
Page Ref: 51
Skill: Interpretive
- 12) Ethical concerns over possible inhumane treatment of human research participants arose in response to
- A) the conduct of German researchers during World War II.
 - B) Hiroshima.
 - C) the demands of Amnesty International.
 - D) American involvement in Vietnam and Cambodia.
- Answer: A
Page Ref: 50
Skill: Factual
- 13) Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A) It is OK to force people participate in a research study as long as you debrief them afterwards.
 - B) It is never considered ethical to force people to participate in a research study.
 - C) Obtaining informed consent at the end of the study increases its validity.
 - D) Informed consent is only necessary when deception is used.
- Answer: B
Page Ref: 51
Skill: Interpretive
- 14) A researcher who studies attachment behavior in people with anorexia without obtaining prior informed consent from participants would be considered
- A) ethical but forgetful.
 - B) to be doing invalid research.
 - C) to be doing creative research.
 - D) to be unethical.
- Answer: D
Page Ref: 51
Skill: Applied
- 15) The most important safeguard that can be employed to minimize risks to human research participants is
- A) debriefing of participants.
 - B) the use of coded data.
 - C) anonymity of participants.
 - D) informed consent.
- Answer: D
Page Ref: 51
Skill: Interpretive

- 16) _____ is frequently employed in psychological research, and therefore raises ethical questions that must be addressed by the researcher.
- A) Electroshock
 - B) Psychophysiological measurement
 - C) Deception
 - D) Hypnosis

Answer: C

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Factual

- 17) The major criticism of biomedical research in the U.S. during the 1950s and 1960s was
- A) medical safeguards were not being used.
 - B) more surgery was being performed.
 - C) risky new techniques were being used without the participant's permission.
 - D) animals were being used for body parts for human transplantation.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 50

Skill: Factual

- 18) Which of the following is NOT an important ethical concern of a good researcher?
- A) To develop well-designed projects that are executed with care.
 - B) To safeguard participants' rights.
 - C) To guarantee that the study will be published.
 - D) To consider whether a participant will be a "participant at risk" or "participant at minimal risk."

Answer: C

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Interpretive

- 19) Deception, risk, and prying in research are
- A) acceptable in certain instances.
 - B) not acceptable.
 - C) acceptable even if the participant disagrees.
 - D) acceptable if real benefits can be shown.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Interpretive

- 20) The two main issues to think about when considering ethical requirements in research are
- A) societal need and the rights of the individual participants.
 - B) individual morality and the need for new medicines.
 - C) the needs of wider society and the needs of subgroups within the society.
 - D) the rights of government and the rights of the people.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Interpretive

- 21) The American Psychological Association's ethical guidelines for researchers state that the researcher is responsible for
- A) ethical treatment of participants.
 - B) maintaining orderly conduct of participants.
 - C) ethical treatment of colleagues and animals.
 - D) insuring that a reasonable element of danger to participants exists.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Factual

- 22) The American Psychological Association (APA) was one of the first professional organizations to
- A) ban research on laboratory animals.
 - B) raise its fees.
 - C) develop ethical guidelines for research.
 - D) censure Nazi Germany.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Factual

- 23) The American Psychological Association's (APA) position on ethical guidelines recognizes that some psychological research may
- A) violate the participant's constitutional rights.
 - B) cause serious bodily harm to a participant.
 - C) cause a participant's death.
 - D) place a participant at risk for physical or emotional harm.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Interpretive

- 24) Discomfort and risk assessment as part of the ethical evaluation of a research project is primarily the task of
- A) the researcher.
 - B) the American Psychological Association.
 - C) the participant.
 - D) the government.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Interpretive

- 25) The American Psychological Association's (APA) Ethical Guidelines for Research with Human Participants
- A) guarantees a research participant payment for participation.
 - B) guarantees a research participant the freedom to withdraw at any time from participation.
 - C) guarantees that there will be no deception or concealment.
 - D) expressly forbids research on children or persons with impairments.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Factual

- 26) When research procedures result in undesirable consequences for an individual participant, the researcher must
- A) persevere with the research project.
 - B) use deception.
 - C) give the participant the opportunity to withdraw from the study.
 - D) force participants to continue in order to "save" the study.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Interpretive

- 27) The most important safeguard built into the American Psychological Association's (APA) Ethical Guidelines is that
- A) participation in research is decided by the participant.
 - B) each signature must be notarized.
 - C) each participant is guaranteed a payment for services.
 - D) the researcher cannot be sued.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Interpretive

- 28) The risks to participants in psychological research should be
- A) weighed against the possible benefits.
 - B) eliminated, even if benefits outweigh risk.
 - C) accepted; life is risky.
 - D) discounted; injury or psychological harm to participants is rare.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Interpretive

- 29) Once participants have consented to participating in a study
- A) they must see it through until the end.
 - B) they have 24 hours to change their mind.
 - C) they can quit but they will be blacklisted for future studies.
 - D) they can withdraw their participation at any time, without risk or penalty.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Interpretive

- 30) When participants have emotional or mental disorders, the researcher
- A) does not need to bother with informed consent.
 - B) cannot use them in a research study.
 - C) must obtain informed consent from a designated person.
 - D) does not need to worry about adhering to ethical guidelines.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Interpretive

- 31) Using participants who are unable to give informed consent because of age or mental deficit is
- A) strictly forbidden by the American Psychological Association.
 - B) not allowed under current ethical guidelines.
 - C) allowed, providing a bona-fide representative can give consent.
 - D) illegal.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

- 32) The use of number identification codes for participants in psychological research is primarily designed
- A) to facilitate data entry and analysis.
 - B) to safeguard participants' confidentiality.
 - C) to prevent other researchers from stealing the data.
 - D) as a convenience for the researcher, but have no real function.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Interpretive

- 33) Researchers commonly safeguard confidentiality by
- A) changing the names of participants.
 - B) using participants that live far away from the research center.
 - C) using numerical codes for participant identification.
 - D) using initials only.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

- 34) REBs evaluate the research proposals against ethical standards. REB stands for
- A) Real Ethics Board.
 - B) Research Ethics Board.
 - C) Review and Evaluation Bureau.
 - D) Research Evaluatuion Board.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

- 35) REBs evaluate research proposals against ethical standards. REBs consist of
- A) researchers, peers, and lay people.
 - B) researchers only.
 - C) only the top researchers at universities.
 - D) federally appointed officials and researchers.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

- 36) The ultimate responsibility for ethical research lies with the
- A) government.
 - B) REB.
 - C) researcher.
 - D) educational institution.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

- 37) The Research Ethics Board (REB)
- A) reduces the researcher's ethical responsibility to design acceptable research.
 - B) is designed to assist researchers and help protect human participants.
 - C) is comprised of the president of the university and other top administrators.
 - D) is designed to help protect animals.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

- 38) The Canadian funding agency providing research grants for health and health care is called
- A) CIHR.
 - B) NSERC.
 - C) REB.
 - D) SSHRC.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

- 39) If you were conducting research on marriage patterns in Canada, which agency would be the most likely to fund your study?
- A) REB.
 - B) NSERC.
 - C) CIHR.
 - D) SSRHC.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 54

Skill: Applied

- 40) Which of the following ethical concerns have been raised about using animals in experiments?
- A) Animal behavior is unpredictable.
 - B) Research procedures are often more invasive in animal research.
 - C) Animals do not provide good data.
 - D) Fewer drugs are tested on animals.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 72

Skill: Factual

41) In 2006, SSHRC issued close to \$300 million in funding. What percentage of bids were granted funding?

- A) 10%.
- B) 100%.
- C) 40%.
- D) 75%.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 54

Skill: Factual

42) The Canadian funding agencies share the common goal of supporting

- A) high calibre research.
- B) research conducted by visible minorities.
- C) research conducted by women.
- D) research that does not involve deception.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

43) A necessary step before submitting a research proposal to an Ethics Review Board is to

- A) ensure you have recruited all your study participants.
- B) ensure you have received funding for your research study.
- C) conduct ethical checks.
- D) hire all your research participants.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 54

Skill: Interpretive

44) Ethical checks are done

- A) after the study is completed.
- B) prior to beginning a study.
- C) after obtaining informed consent.
- D) prior to submitting your manuscript for publication.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 54

Skill: Interpretive

45) Which of the following statements about ethics and technology is TRUE?

- A) If we have the technology, then it is ethical.
- B) Technology and ethics go hand in hand.
- C) Just because we have the technology does not make it ethical.
- D) If it involves technology, it is unethical.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 55

Skill: Interpretive

46) Diversity in research refers to

- A) how well various groups are represented in a research sample.
- B) having multiple research goals.
- C) collaborating with researchers of different ethnic backgrounds.
- D) hiring research assistants of various ethnic backgrounds.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 56

Skill: Interpretive

- 47) Which of the following makes the most sense in terms of ensuring diversity in research?
- A) Including men and women in the study of prostate cancer.
 - B) Including children in the study of Alzheimer's disease.
 - C) Including men and women in the study of heart disease.
 - D) Including men in the study of menopause.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 56

Skill: Applied

- 48) The American Psychological Association has addressed ethical issues in animal research since
- A) 1986.
 - B) 1946.
 - C) 1961.
 - D) 1925.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 56

Skill: Factual

- 49) With respect to ethical treatment of animals, the American Psychological Association (APA)
- A) has shown consistent and early concern for standards in animal research.
 - B) has failed to develop guidelines.
 - C) has declared animal research "off limits."
 - D) has chosen not to enter this controversial area, since animal research is not necessary for the study of behavior.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 56

Skill: Factual

- 50) Which of the following statements regarding animal research is TRUE?
- A) Research carried out on animals is generally more invasive than that carried out with humans.
 - B) The ethical treatment of animals is not as important as the ethical treatment of humans.
 - C) Inflicting pain is not a concern with animals because they don't feel anything.
 - D) In Canada, there are no clear guidelines regarding the ethical treatment of animals in research.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 56-57

Skill: Interpretive

- 51) The ethical treatment of animals in research
- A) is only an issue if you wish to publish your findings.
 - B) is only an issue if you are seeking research funding from a government agency.
 - C) is an issue for all cases involving the use of animals in research.
 - D) is only an issue if you are collaborating with other researchers .

Answer: C

Page Ref: 57

Skill: Interpretive

- 52) Whom among the following would NOT typically be a member of a Joint Committee on Animal Care?
- A) A veterinarian.
 - B) A fellow researcher.
 - C) A non-professional community representative.
 - D) A sales representative for animal research equipment.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 57

Skill: Factual

- 53) Neal Miller lists several contributions made by the use of animals in research. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
- A) More humane care of animals in the natural environment.
 - B) A greater understanding of disease processes.
 - C) Reduced disease risk for humans.
 - D) Reduced the need to conduct risky research on humans.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 58

Skill: Factual

- 54) According to your text, which of the following has contributed to the decrease in the use of animals in research?
- A) Protests by animal rights activists.
 - B) The use of computer simulations rather than live animals.
 - C) The rising costs involved in using animals in research.
 - D) The reluctance of funding agencies to support animal research.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 57

Skill: Interpretive

- 55) According to Neal Miller (1985), behavioral research involving animals has led to successful treatment for
- A) other animals but not humans.
 - B) human medical disorders but not psychological disorders.
 - C) men but not women.
 - D) psychological disorders such as anorexia and enuresis.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 58

Skill: Factual

- 56) Which of the following statements regarding animal research is TRUE?
- A) Animal researchers never challenge the use of animals in research.
 - B) Only animal rights activists challenge the use of animals in research.
 - C) Most researchers believe that the ethical treatment of animals is unimportant.
 - D) Animal researchers often challenge past and current animal research methods.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 58

Skill: Interpretive

57) Which of the following is NOT an example of research misconduct?

- A) Plagiarism.
- B) Falsification of data.
- C) Fabrication of results.
- D) Spending beyond the research budget.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 58

Skill: Factual

58) Using the words of others without proper acknowledgement is called

- A) plagiarism.
- B) fabrication.
- C) justification.
- D) falsification.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 58

Skill: Factual

59) After conducting a research study, Dr. Smooth decides to dump some of the data that does not support his hypothesis. What type of research misconduct has Dr. Smooth committed?

- A) Plagiarism.
- B) Fabrication
- C) Justification
- D) Falsification

Answer: D

Page Ref: 58

Skill: Applied

60) To avoid being accused of plagiarism, a researcher must

- A) not make up data or results.
- B) include as authors everyone who had made a significant contribution to the manuscript.
- C) not change data.
- D) cite only the published work of others.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 58

Skill: Interpretive