

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

- 1) Choose the example that used scientific principles to answer questions. 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Before Jenny bought her pop up camper, she asked her brother, who has owned a number of campers, what brands she should look at.
  - B) Jeff concluded that his dog Molly liked her Frisbee best. He defined liked as choosing it over other toys when given a choice and recorded the toy she brought to him when he arrived home each day for a week.
  - C) Alice chose the house she was buying by how she felt when she entered it the first time.
  - D) Eddy decided that he disagrees with abortion because his church tells him it is wrong.
- 2) One day, after their psychology class, Olivia and Hannah are talking about dreaming. Most mornings Olivia doesn't remember any of her dreams, but occasionally she has vivid recollections when she wakes. Hannah says she has the same experience and wonders why. When they talk to friends about the phenomenon, they notice a pattern related to the stress of the previous day. They verbalize this pattern as, "When people feel stressed out over something one day, they are more likely to remember their dreams the following day." Olivia and Hannah have just formed a 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) scientific attitude.
  - B) hindsight.
  - C) hypothesis.
  - D) valid statement.
- 3) Adira is driving to work when she sees a car fire at the side of a busy highway. She considers stopping, but then thinks that in the age of cell phones, and with so many cars passing by, someone must have already called the police. She passes the fire by. The next day, she sees an article in the newspaper about the person who had the car fire. He says he was astonished that nobody stopped to try to help him. The reaction Adira and the other drivers had produced was a 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) diffusion of responsibility.
  - B) demand characteristic.
  - C) scientific principle.
  - D) placebo effect.
- 4) Sarah has just moved to a new city, where she works the night shift at the local hospital. On her way home from work, she walks through a park having a high crime rate. Sarah reasons that she is safe, because there are always a lot of people around. According to the research conducted by Darley and Latané, Sarah is 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) mistaken; the more people she encounters in any given situation, the higher the likelihood one of them will attack her.
  - B) correct; there is safety in numbers, and as long as the park is crowded, she's safe.
  - C) correct; the more people she encounters, the lower the likelihood that Sarah will even be noticed.
  - D) mistaken; the more people she encounters, the lower the likelihood any one of them would help her in an emergency.
- 5) Zhuang is trying to decide which major he should choose in college. His older brother notes that Zhuang is always asking questions, so maybe he should become a scientist. If Zhuang asks the same kinds of questions that successful scientists ask, he is probably asking things like 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Where will I use this information? Will it help me get ahead in life?

- B) How does this affect me? Why is it important that I know this?
- C) Why? How do you know? Where's your evidence? Is there another explanation?
- D) Who? What? When? Where? How? Can I get a quote?

- 6) Hailie is writing a psychology research paper. She has collected research from the past three decades, which her professor says is fine. What is confusing for Hailie is that her articles say different things. She finally asks you why all of the research has been published if some of it is obviously wrong. You tell her that 6) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) part of the scientific process is testing and retesting a theory, to see if everyone reaches the same results each time; if they don't, the research may not agree.
  - B) scientists rarely work together or review previous research, which can leave publications in disagreement with each other.
  - C) truth and reality are in the eye of the beholder.
  - D) there is no review process in scientific publication; if someone writes well enough, the article will be published, regardless of its validity.
- 7) Kathy is uncomfortable with some of the things she's learning in her science classes, and she becomes convinced that many scientists are just buying in to the theories they've been taught and perpetuating inaccurate information in their own research. In reality, 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) she's right. We have no idea how much of the information we rely on as fact is accurate.
  - B) she's right. At least 75 percent of the information published in journals is believed to be inaccurate.
  - C) theories are modified only if someone with a great deal of research experience suggests they should be.
  - D) theories are tested, modified, and then tested again by additional research; if they're inaccurate, they're discarded.
- 8) Thea is taking a social psychology class and is asked to come up with a hypothesis. She decides to see if opposites do in fact attract. On campus the next day, she notices how many people in couples seem to be opposites. When Thea arrives in class with her hypothesis, she mentions it to Melaina, who sits next to her. Melaina is surprised. She says, "My roommate suggested I see if 'birds of a feather' really 'flock together,' and they sure seemed to!" Both Melaina and Thea have found evidence for their hypotheses. What principle is affecting the reasoning of each? 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Hindsight
  - B) Diffusion of responsibility
  - C) Bystander apathy
  - D) Theory of social impact
- 9) For her experimental psychology class, Kristen has developed the hypothesis that intelligent people are more stressed out. Kristen's teacher tells her she needs to use operational definitions for her variables. This means that she needs to decide 9) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the procedures she will use to collect her data.
  - B) which behaviours or qualities differentiate one person's intelligence and level of stress from the next person's.
  - C) which variables are independent and which are dependent.
  - D) which type of experimental design she will be using.
- 10) Nathaniel is designing an experiment: He wants to learn how much time other students at his university spend studying for their art history exams. He decides to use a self-report survey, but he knows that people might over- or under-report their study time, due to 10) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) random assignment.
  - B) the hindsight bias.

C) the social desirability bias.

D) placebo effects.

- 11) Dr. Child has developed a straightforward theory on emotional eating (the tendency for people to eat for emotional reasons rather than hunger). Dr. Gordion has also developed a theory, though hers is far more complicated. Both theories generate a number of new hypotheses. Both theories predict the phenomenon well. In the scientific community, Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ theory will probably be preferred because \_\_\_\_\_. 11) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Gordion's; complexity is more likely to capture the complexity of eating behaviour
  - B) Gordion's; complexity suggests that she has thought the problem through more carefully
  - C) Child's; it conforms to the law of parsimony
  - D) Child's; it will be easiest to prove or disprove
- 12) Ramon is studying bullying behaviour among elementary schoolchildren. He arranges to spend one day following around a class of children, making notes on their behaviour. Unfortunately, when he presents his research to his professor, his professor says that Ramon's data were compromised by the way he collected it. What did Ramon forget to do? 12) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) He did not introduce himself to the children as a person in authority; as a result, the children may not have paid enough attention to him throughout the day.
  - B) He did not use unobtrusive measures, and his presence may have affected the children's behaviour.
  - C) He did not introduce himself to each student; that is, he failed to build rapport with his subjects.
  - D) He forgot to take some kind of reward to thank the children for having him there.
- 13) As Werner and his classmates begin to observe bullying among children for a class paper, he realizes that the children have many different reactions and his group needs to find a way to measure those responses. What would be the *best* approach? 13) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Ask each child what he or she would call the type of reaction he or she had.
  - B) Focus on only one type of reaction and ignore the others.
  - C) Develop a coding system to classify the children's behaviour in meaningful categories.
  - D) Give each child a personality test.
- 14) Priscilla wants to design a study that will let her look at whether people with high self-esteem are more likely to leave an unsatisfying relationship than those with low self-esteem. The only problem is that she can't look inside people's heads to see their degree of self-esteem. What should be her *first* step? 14) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Choose another topic.
  - B) Find an assessment instrument that has already been used extensively by other researchers.
  - C) Create an operational definition that translates the abstract concept of self-esteem into something observable and measurable.
  - D) Find someone who has already studied self-esteem to work with.
- 15) Nahele has agreed to participate in a survey so he can receive extra credit in his psychology class. When he arrives, he is given a questionnaire that contains questions like "I enjoy playing team sports," "I often worry about getting things done," "I prefer to try new ways of doing things," and "I sometimes find it hard to trust other people." He is most likely taking a/an \_\_\_\_\_ test. 15) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) neuropsychological
- C) achievement

- B) personality
- D) intelligence

- 16) Hailey is doing research on the Canadian killer, Robert "Willy" Pickton using the transcripts from a number of interviews, and the court and police records. This is ideal for a/an 16) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) case study.
  - C) operationalization.
  - B) correlational study.
  - D) naturalistic observation.
- 17) The psychologist Ann Rule spent a great deal of time with serial killer Ted Bundy after he was captured. She then wrote a best-selling book called *The Stranger Beside Me*, in which she described Bundy's life, experiences, and motivations. She also wrote about her own reactions to him; for example, "He certainly seemed to have made the most of his considerable assets. He was brilliant. handsome. [and his] treatment of me was the kind of old-world gallantry that he invariably showed toward any woman I ever saw him with, and I found it appealing." Though some say Rule's book is an important part of any posthumous research involving Bundy, case studies often have several drawbacks. What type of bias does the excerpt above suggest about Rule's approach to gathering and interpreting data? 17) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) She failed to use formal survey methods in obtaining data.
  - B) She does not seem to be very objective about Bundy.
  - C) She was more interested in getting published than in learning about Bundy.
  - D) Because he was already in jail, she was unable to do naturalistic observation.
- 18) Sitting in the park one sunny day, Chaim notices that people who are walking dogs smile at him more often than people without dogs. Chaim concludes that people who own dogs are happier than those who do not own dogs. Based on the principles of psychological research there are many problems with Chaim's conclusion. What is the biggest problem? 18) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Just because someone is walking a dog doesn't mean the person owns that dog.
  - B) Chaim did not operationalize dogs.
  - C) Chaim did not observe people with cats before coming to his conclusion.
  - D) Correlation does not prove causation; the association may be spurious.
- 19) Lelani wants to know what percentage of all American college students receive financial aid in their freshman year. She attends a two-year community college, to which many students commute to campus every day. She stands outside the dining hall one weekday evening and hands out surveys to every third person entering the hall for dinner. Her data will 19) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) be valid and generalizable, because she used random sampling and a representative sample.
  - B) be valid and generalizable as long as she continues to stand there; her presence will compel people to return the surveys to her.
  - C) be completely invalid, because evenings are never a good time to do research.
  - D) not be generalizable to all American college students, because she did not use a representative sample.
- 20) Survey research uncovers a strong positive correlation between family size and parental patience. Which of the following conclusions can accurately be made? 20) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Parents with large families learn to be more patient with their children.
  - B) Impatient parents have fewer children.

- C) Children in large families are better behaved.
- D) None of the above; correlation and causation are not the same thing.

- 21) Gary's son Sam is learning to drive. Each night, Gary takes Sam out in the family car for driving lessons. Gary notices that Sam improves more in lessons in which Gary is extremely critical. In fact, the more critical Gary is, the more Sam improves. After Sam gets his driver's license, Gary's wife Chrissy tells him that every time Gary was critical of Sam, she took him out so he could improve before his next lesson with his father. What was the problem with Gary's initial interpretation of Sam's improvement? 21) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Parsimonious problem
  - B) Generalizability problem
  - C) Nonrepresentative sample problem
  - D) Third variable problem
- 22) Ashley does a correlational study and learns that the less students study, the worse their grades are. She has gotten a strong \_\_\_\_\_ correlation. 22) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) positive
  - B) scatterplot
  - C) negative
  - D) There is no correlation.
- 23) Felix does a correlational study on grey hair and activity level. He learns that the two variables have a are correlated, but not perfectly correlated. His correlation coefficient will be close to 23) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) +1
  - B) -10
  - C) 0
  - D) -0.85
- 24) If scientific research shows that there is a positive correlation between the number of bars in a city and the number of churches in a city, we know that 24) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) drinking makes people feel like going to church.
  - B) churchgoing people are more likely to go to bars.
  - C) there are several possible explanations for this relationship.
  - D) this relationship is a result of living in big cities.
- 25) Maddie does a study to learn if turning off the television at least an hour before one goes to bed shortens the time it takes one to get to sleep. In her study, the independent variable is 25) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the time it takes to get to sleep.
  - B) the bed.
  - C) turning off the television.
  - D) Madison.
- 26) Madison does a study to find out if talking on a cell phone while driving increases drivers' ability to react quickly to unexpected events. In her study, the dependent variable is 26) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Madison.
  - B) the car.
  - C) the cell phone.
  - D) the time to react.
- 27) Stephanie conducts an experiment to learn if brunettes have more fun. She has three brunette female friends and three blonde female friends go to the same party, and record how many times they are asked to dance. In her experiment, Stephanie has defined her \_\_\_\_\_ as the number of times the friends were asked to dance, and her \_\_\_\_\_ as hair colour. 27) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) independent variable; dependent variable
  - B) extraneous variable; dependent variable
  - C) dependent variable; independent variable
  - D) independent variable; extraneous variable

- 28) Stephanie conducts an experiment to learn if brunettes have more fun. She has three  
brunette female friends and three blonde female friends go to the same party and record  
how many times they are asked to dance. When Stephanie discovers that two of the three  
brunette friends in her experiment are terrible dancers, she realizes that her results may  
be invalid due to a \_\_\_\_\_
- A) fourth variable. B) lack of redheads in the study.  
C) confounding variable. D) poor manipulation.
- 29) Matthew is conducting research to learn whether chewing peppermint gum during  
learning will improve recall if the participants are also chewing peppermint gum when  
they take a test. Matthew assigns the first 10 people who arrive to his experimental  
group. He assigns the last 10 people to his control group. What mistake has Matthew  
already made? \_\_\_\_\_
- A) He failed to use random assignment.  
B) He forgot that food (including gum) is always confounded.  
C) He didn't ask if anyone prefers cinnamon gum.  
D) He forgot to ask how old each of the subjects is.
- 30) In a memory experiment, the subjects are asked to learn three lists of words. Each of the  
word lists is of equivalent difficulty. The first list contains university names, the second  
list is of dog breeds, and the third list contains kitchen appliances. After running 20  
participants, the researchers notice that recall of university names, the first list that the  
participants learn, is much higher than recall for either of the other two lists. How can  
the researchers make sure that one list is actually easier to recall and not just an artifact  
of the way the test is set up? \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Counterbalance the word lists.  
B) Change all of the university names to non-American proper names.  
C) Confound one of the variables.  
D) Take a random sample of the participants' answers.
- 31) Emily does a study to see if people who are learning difficult tasks are hungrier than  
people who are learning easy tasks. She carefully develops one task that is easy and one  
that is difficult, controls the temperature and noise of the room for each group, and  
randomly assigns people to either the difficult or the easy group. She provides each  
group with Rocky Road ice cream and observes how many people eat it in each group.  
There is a confounding variable in her experiment. What is it? \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Some people might not like or be able to eat ice cream.  
B) She did not use a coexperimenter.  
C) Some people might not like that they got the easy group rather than the difficult  
group or vice versa.  
D) She did not treat her subjects equally in all respects except for the variable that is of  
particular interest.
- 32) Dr. Sesay is testing a new antidepressant. He carefully screens his subjects and assigns  
them to either the control group or the experimental group. He gives one group the new  
medication and the other group sugar pills that look exactly the same as the real  
medication. By doing this, he is hoping to control for \_\_\_\_\_ effects. \_\_\_\_\_
- A) meta-analytical B) correlational  
C) scatterplot D) placebo
- 33) Dr. Sesay is testing a new antidepressant. He gives the experimental group the new  
medication \_\_\_\_\_

n and 33) \_\_\_\_\_  
the \_\_\_\_\_  
control \_\_\_\_\_  
group \_\_\_\_\_  
sugar \_\_\_\_\_  
pills that \_\_\_\_\_  
look \_\_\_\_\_  
exactly \_\_\_\_\_  
the \_\_\_\_\_  
same as \_\_\_\_\_  
the real \_\_\_\_\_  
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people \_\_\_\_\_  
who are \_\_\_\_\_  
taking \_\_\_\_\_  
the \_\_\_\_\_  
sugar \_\_\_\_\_  
pills \_\_\_\_\_  
start to \_\_\_\_\_  
feel less \_\_\_\_\_  
deprese \_\_\_\_\_  
d. What \_\_\_\_\_  
is the \_\_\_\_\_  
*most* \_\_\_\_\_  
*likely* \_\_\_\_\_  
explanat \_\_\_\_\_  
ion?

- A) Dr. Sesay accidentally gave them the real antidepressants.
- B) Sugar relieves depression to some extent.
- C) The subjects are secretly taking other antidepressants on the side.
- D) They expect to feel better, which makes them feel better.

34) Dr. Sesay is testing a new antidepressant. He gives the experimental group the new medication and the control group sugar pills that look exactly the same as the real medication. He is excited about all the good he believes this new medication will do for people. When he gives his control group the sugar pills, he shows little emotion, but when he hands out the antidepressants, he grins at his participants. To control for \_\_\_\_\_, Dr. Sesay should use a \_\_\_\_\_ design instead. 34) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) placebo effects; correlational
- B) placebo effects; double-blind
- C) experimenter expectancy effects; correlational
- D) experimenter expectancy effects; double-blind

35) Dr. Howard really wants her newly developed antianxiety medication to help people, but by smiling at the people who are getting the new drug and not at those who are getting the placebo, she is influencing her experimental subjects to respond differently than her control group subjects. In other words, she is unintentionally creating 35) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) validity replication.
- B) placebo effects.
- C) experimenter expectancy effects.
- D) correlational effects.

- 36) In 1971, Phillip Zimbardo and colleagues conducted an experiment to learn about the power of roles. The subjects were randomly assigned to a "prisoner" group or a "guard" group. The guards were to do whatever they deemed necessary to maintain control. Less than two days into the experiment, one prisoner had a "nervous breakdown." Because the experimenters believed that the prisoner was trying to trick them into releasing him, they chided him for being weak and made him stay. If this experiment were done today, it would be in violation of the APA's ethical standards for informed consent, because \_\_\_\_\_
- A) it is unethical to study prison situations.
  - B) the study would be ethical if it were done today.
  - C) the participant was not allowed to leave freely without penalty.
  - D) the researchers lied about what they were studying.
- 37) Samantha conducts an experiment on her college campus. She learns that more women than men talk to their fathers on the phone daily. Samantha may not be able to generalize her findings to the larger population of all college women, because most of the students at her college come from extremely patriarchal surrounding towns. Samantha's problem is a lack of \_\_\_\_\_
- A) internal validity.
  - B) a control group.
  - C) external validity.
  - D) specific variables.
- 38) Dr. Deshi has gathered the results of 52 studies on antenatal (during pregnancy) and subsequent postpartum depression to learn whether antenatal depression is a significant risk factor for postpartum depression. To combine the results of all 52 studies and see how strongly the two problems are related, she should use a \_\_\_\_\_
- A) correlational study.
  - B) meta-analysis.
  - C) mode.
  - D) case study.
- 39) Dr. Graham submitted a research proposal to the Ethics Review Board (ERB) at his university in late November. He is studying student's gender identification and life satisfaction. He tells you (his colleague) that he plans to do some interviews with students before they leave for Christmas, so he would have some data to look at over the holidays. He has not received ERB approval for his study, but knows it is a simple research design. As a colleague of his, you would \_\_\_\_\_
- A) be surprised that Eric thought any research approvals were needed for a simple interview, as it is a harmless procedure.
  - B) tell him not to do any interviews until ERB approval is received.
  - C) agree because ERBs take too long to respond.
  - D) not get involved. If anything happens it will only affect Dr. Graham's research program.
- 40) Carol just started working in Dr. Ryan's Behavioural Research Lab. She plans to work with the zebrafish. Dr. Ryan will \_\_\_\_\_
- A) never meet Carol. The senior graduate student in the lab will instruct Carol on what has always been done. There will be no other formal training or readings required when working with laboratory animals.
  - B) just show her around the lab and give her a few papers to read on the day Carol starts. She will begin working with animals right away.
  - C) ensure that Carol takes Animal Use and Care Training provided by their university.



Carol will read and understand the lab animal care manual as well as any Standard Operating Procedures she will be using.

D) give Carol all lab standard operating procedures. They will review them together and then will begin working with the zebrafish.

41) Dr. Doucette is preparing a new research study to look at alterations to prepulse inhibition magnitude and latency in adult rats following neonatal treatment with domoic acid and social isolation rearing. She will have to

41) \_\_\_\_\_

A) just start the experiment because her PhD gave her the training she needs to plan any research project she wants.

B) contact the Canada Council on Animal Care to determine if all ethical guidelines are adhered to.

C) change her research plan because animals cannot be given any chemical, even if scientifically justified.

D) submit a research plan to the ethics review board (ERB).

42) Katie just saw a report on CBS by Dana Tyler where one man said that had taken a smart pill, specifically modafinil, on the recommendation of friends. "It really helped me stay on top of things," he said. "I was able to manage everything pretty well, better than if I hadn't taken it." Katie should

42) \_\_\_\_\_

A) know there has never been and will never be a pill that can make people smarter.

B) find out if there is data to support this claim before buying anything.

C) buy some modafinil right away to help her be smarter.

D) Disbelieve this because there is only one story to support the claim. If there were lots of success stories then she should buy it.

- 1) B
- 2) C
- 3) A
- 4) D
- 5) C
- 6) A
- 7) D
- 8) A
- 9) B
- 10) C
- 11) C
- 12) B
- 13) C
- 14) C
- 15) B
- 16) A
- 17) B
- 18) D
- 19) D
- 20) D
- 21) D
- 22) A
- 23) D
- 24) C
- 25) C
- 26) D
- 27) C
- 28) C
- 29) A
- 30) A
- 31) A
- 32) D
- 33) D
- 34) D
- 35) C
- 36) C
- 37) C
- 38) B
- 39) B
- 40) C
- 41) D
- 42) B