

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. When your best friend hears that you are taking a psychology course, she asserts that psychology is simply common sense. Explain why your awareness of both the limits of everyday reasoning and the methods of psychological research would lead you to disagree with your friend's assertion.
  
2. Speaking at Verbatim University's graduation ceremony, Professor Robson compared college and university graduates with adults who are less educated. She correctly noted that people with higher-education degrees pay more taxes, vote more frequently, engage in more volunteer activities in their communities, and are less likely to go to jail than less-educated adults. The professor concluded that colleges and universities obviously do great things for society. How might you reasonably challenge the way the professor reached her conclusion?
  
3. Design an experiment to test whether drinking alcohol influences people's tendency to become socially aggressive. Be sure to specify your experimental hypothesis and identify your dependent and independent variables, as well as your experimental and control conditions. Identify any experimental procedures that would help to ensure the reliability of your research.
  
4. To investigate the impact of alcohol consumption on sexual arousal, researchers plan to give experimental participants either an alcoholic or a nonalcoholic drink just prior to their watching a sexually arousing movie. Describe the appropriate ethical guidelines that the researchers would need to meet in order to conduct this study.
  
5. In contrast to explicit, conscious reasoning, an effortless and immediate automatic judgment is best described as a(n)
  - A) hindsight bias.
  - B) chance-based explanation.
  - C) intuition.
  - D) naturalistic observation.

6. Mark meets briefly with applicants for positions in his company and relies on his immediate gut-level first impressions in deciding whether to offer them a job. Mark's employment decisions are most clearly guided by
- A) an operational definition.
  - B) the testing effect.
  - C) hindsight bias.
  - D) intuition.
7. The hindsight bias refers to people's tendency to
- A) dismiss the value of skepticism.
  - B) reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested.
  - C) exaggerate their ability to have foreseen an outcome.
  - D) overestimate the extent to which others share their opinions.
8. The perception that psychological research findings merely verify our commonsense understanding is most clearly facilitated by
- A) random assignment.
  - B) hindsight bias.
  - C) operational definitions.
  - D) the placebo effect.
9. Giving half the members of a group some purported psychological finding and the other half an opposite finding is an easy way to demonstrate the impact of
- A) the placebo effect.
  - B) confounding variables.
  - C) hindsight bias.
  - D) the double-blind procedure.
10. Professor Smith told one class that drinking alcohol has been found to increase sexual desire. He informed another class that drinking alcohol has been found to reduce sexual appetite. The fact that neither class was surprised by the information they received best illustrates the power of
- A) replication.
  - B) hindsight bias.
  - C) the double-blind procedure.
  - D) the placebo effect.

11. Several weeks after a political election, voters often exaggerate their ability to have predicted the election outcome. This best illustrates
  - A) the placebo effect.
  - B) random assignment.
  - C) wording effects.
  - D) hindsight bias.
  
12. Mike Crampton's stockbroker has informed him that he has suffered substantial investment losses. When Mike tells his wife, she angrily responds, "I could have told you that your investment plan would fail!" Her comment best illustrates
  - A) hindsight bias.
  - B) debriefing.
  - C) the placebo effect.
  - D) replication.
  
13. A sense of humility regarding the accuracy of our intuitions is most likely to be undermined by
  - A) hindsight bias.
  - B) correlational evidence.
  - C) random assignment.
  - D) operational definitions.
  
14. Formulating testable predictions before conducting research is most directly useful for restraining a thinking error known as
  - A) random sampling.
  - B) hindsight bias.
  - C) the placebo effect.
  - D) random assignment.
  
15. Our tendency to believe we know more than we do best illustrates
  - A) naturalistic observation.
  - B) the placebo effect.
  - C) overconfidence.
  - D) random assignment.

16. Megan was certain that she would never live far away from her family. However, when offered a job in another state, she decided to move. Megan's experience best illustrates
- A) hindsight bias.
  - B) random assignment.
  - C) the placebo effect.
  - D) overconfidence.
17. The tendency to perceive order in random events often leads to overestimating the value of
- A) intuition.
  - B) operational definitions.
  - C) informed consent.
  - D) the double-blind procedure.
18. On a series of coin tosses, Oleg has correctly predicted heads or tails seven times in a row. In this instance, we can reasonably conclude that Oleg's predictive accuracy
- A) defies the laws of statistical probability.
  - B) illustrates hindsight bias.
  - C) is inconsistent with the placebo effect.
  - D) is a random and coincidental occurrence.
19. Six of the children in Mr. Myers' class were born on exactly the same day. This strikes him as astonishing and improbable. In this instance, he should be reminded that
- A) random sequences of events often don't look random.
  - B) events often seem more probable in hindsight.
  - C) sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
  - D) correlation does not prove causation.
20. A theory is an explanation using an integrated set of principles that \_\_\_\_\_ observations and \_\_\_\_\_ behaviors or events.
- A) questions; surveys
  - B) replicates; controls
  - C) organizes; predicts
  - D) randomly samples; randomly assigns

21. Professor Shalet contends that parents and children have similar levels of intelligence largely because they share common genes. His idea is best described as a(n)
- A) theory.
  - B) replication.
  - C) naturalistic observation.
  - D) operational definition.
22. The explanatory power of a scientific theory is most closely linked to its capacity to generate testable
- A) assumptions.
  - B) correlations.
  - C) predictions.
  - D) variables.
23. A hypothesis is a(n)
- A) observable relationship between specific independent and dependent variables.
  - B) testable prediction that gives direction to research.
  - C) set of principles that organizes observations and explains newly discovered facts.
  - D) unprovable assumption about the unobservable processes that underlie psychological functioning.
24. Testing hypotheses and refining theories in light of those tests is central to
- A) debriefing.
  - B) the testing effect.
  - C) the scientific method.
  - D) informed consent.
25. Professor Delano suggests that because people are especially attracted to those who are good-looking, handsome men will be more successful in getting a job. The professor's prediction regarding employment success is an example of
- A) informed consent.
  - B) the placebo effect.
  - C) a hypothesis.
  - D) a confounding variable.

26. A statement describing the exact procedures for measuring an anticipated experimental outcome is known as a(n)
- A) hypothesis.
  - B) control condition.
  - C) replication.
  - D) operational definition.
27. In a published report of a research study on social anxiety, psychologists included a 30-item questionnaire, which they had used to assess levels of social anxiety. The psychologists have thus provided their readers with a(n)
- A) hypothesis.
  - B) independent variable.
  - C) operational definition.
  - D) double-blind procedure.
28. Replication of a research study is most likely to be facilitated by
- A) massed practice.
  - B) debriefing.
  - C) operational definitions.
  - D) the placebo effect.
29. Repeating the essence of a previous research study to verify whether its findings extend to a new group of research participants and to different circumstances is called
- A) replication.
  - B) random sampling.
  - C) naturalistic observation.
  - D) the double-blind procedure.
30. Professor Ambra was skeptical about the accuracy of recently reported research on sleep deprivation. Which process would best enable her to assess the reliability of the findings?
- A) naturalistic observation
  - B) replication
  - C) random sampling
  - D) the case study

31. The case study is a research method in which
- A) a single individual or group is studied in great depth.
  - B) a representative sample of people are questioned regarding their opinions or behaviors.
  - C) organisms are carefully observed in a laboratory environment.
  - D) an investigator manipulates one or more variables that might affect behavior.
32. 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?
- A) the survey
  - B) the case study
  - C) experimentation
  - D) naturalistic observation
33. Little Hans' extreme fear of horses was observed as part of a(n)
- A) experiment.
  - B) survey.
  - C) case study.
  - D) double-blind procedure.
34. The biggest danger of relying on case-study evidence is that it
- A) is based on naturalistic observation.
  - B) may be unrepresentative of what is generally true.
  - C) overestimates the importance of operational definitions.
  - D) leads us to underestimate the causal relationships between events.
35. A descriptive technique of monitoring and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations without trying to change or control the situation is called
- A) random sampling.
  - B) naturalistic observation.
  - C) replication.
  - D) the double-blind procedure.
36. Psychologists who carefully watch the behavior of chimpanzee societies in the jungle are using a research method known as
- A) the survey.
  - B) experimentation.
  - C) naturalistic observation.
  - D) the case study.

37. Professor Ober carefully observes and records the behaviors of children in their classrooms in order to track the development of their social and intellectual skills. Professor Ober is most clearly engaged in
- A) survey research.
  - B) naturalistic observation.
  - C) experimentation.
  - D) replication.
38. New technologies such as smart-phone apps and body-worn sensors have enabled the collection of “big data” by means of
- A) the testing effect.
  - B) case studies.
  - C) experimentation.
  - D) naturalistic observation.
39. One research team studied the ups and downs of human moods by counting positive and negative words in 504 million Twitter messages from 84 countries. The researchers' method best illustrates the use of
- A) experimentation.
  - B) naturalistic observation.
  - C) case studies.
  - D) a survey.
40. Which of the following facilitates more exact descriptions of ongoing behaviors without explaining them?
- A) random assignment
  - B) informed consent
  - C) naturalistic observation
  - D) the double-blind procedure
41. University of Texas students were fitted with electronically activated recorders so that researchers could sample their daily activities. The researchers employed a scientific method known as
- A) naturalistic observation.
  - B) the double-blind procedure.
  - C) experimentation.
  - D) the case study.



42. To compare the pace of life in different countries, investigators measured the speed with which postal clerks completed a simple request. Which research method did this illustrate?
- A) the case study
  - B) naturalistic observation
  - C) the double-blind procedure
  - D) the survey
43. A descriptive technique for obtaining the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a representative sample of a population is known as
- A) naturalistic observation.
  - B) debriefing.
  - C) a case study.
  - D) a survey.
44. Which research method would be most appropriate for investigating the relationship between the religious beliefs of Americans and their attitudes toward abortion?
- A) the survey
  - B) naturalistic observation
  - C) the case study
  - D) experimentation
45. Surveys indicate that people are less likely to support “welfare” than “aid to the needy.” These somewhat paradoxical survey results best illustrate the importance of
- A) random sampling.
  - B) wording effects.
  - C) the placebo effect.
  - D) naturalistic observation.
46. People often fail to make accurate generalizations because they are unduly influenced by \_\_\_\_\_ cases.
- A) randomly selected
  - B) vivid
  - C) representative
  - D) operationally defined

47. 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
- A) replication.
  - B) random assignment.
  - C) the placebo effect.
  - D) generalizing from vivid cases.
48. A representative sample is one that accurately reflects a larger
- A) control group.
  - B) correlation coefficient.
  - C) dependent variable.
  - D) population.
49. When every individual in a large population has a small but equal chance of being included in a survey, researchers are using a procedure known as
- A) the case study.
  - B) the double-blind procedure.
  - C) random sampling.
  - D) naturalistic observation.
50. Which of the following is most useful for helping survey researchers avoid false generalizations?
- A) the case study
  - B) naturalistic observation
  - C) random sampling
  - D) operational definitions
51. Governor Donovan was greeted by large, enthusiastic crowds at all of his political rallies. As a result, he became overconfident about his chances of reelection. In this instance, the governor needs to be alerted to the value of
- A) replication.
  - B) random sampling.
  - C) experimental control.
  - D) naturalistic observation.

52. To learn about the TV viewing habits of all the children attending Oakbridge School, Professor DeVries randomly selected and interviewed 50 of the school's students. In this instance, all the children attending the school are considered to be a(n)
- A) population.
  - B) representative sample.
  - C) independent variable.
  - D) control condition.
53. To assess reactions to a proposed tuition hike at her school, Ariana sent a questionnaire to every fifteenth person in the registrar's alphabetical listing of all currently enrolled students. Ariana is ensuring that her survey results are accurate by using
- A) random assignment.
  - B) naturalistic observation.
  - C) replication.
  - D) random sampling.
54. Suppose you want to find out which candidate college students will vote for in an upcoming national election. To be sure the sample of college students you survey is representative of the college student population, you should
- A) survey only a small sample of college students.
  - B) survey only politically informed college students.
  - C) survey every college student on your own campus.
  - D) survey a large representative sample of the college student population.
55. In a survey, psychologists select a random sample of research participants in order to ensure that
- A) the participants are representative of the population they are interested in studying.
  - B) there will be a large number of participants in the research study.
  - C) the study will not be influenced by the researcher's personal values.
  - D) the same number of participants will be assigned to each of the experimental conditions.
56. Correlation is a measure of the extent to which two factors
- A) vary together.
  - B) are random samples.
  - C) influence each other.
  - D) are dependent variables.

57. Correlational research is most useful for purposes of
- A) explanation.
  - B) prediction.
  - C) control.
  - D) replication.
58. To discover the extent to which economic status can be used to predict political preferences, researchers are most likely to use
- A) the case study approach.
  - B) naturalistic observation.
  - C) correlational measures.
  - D) experimental research.
59. Which of the following is a statistical measure of both the direction and the strength of a relationship between two variables?
- A) a correlation coefficient
  - B) a random sample
  - C) a double-blind procedure
  - D) an independent variable
60. To determine whether the strength of people's self-esteem is related to their income level, researchers would most likely make use of
- A) case studies.
  - B) correlational research.
  - C) experimentation.
  - D) naturalistic observation.
61. A researcher would be most likely to discover a positive correlation between
- A) intelligence and academic success.
  - B) poverty and physical health.
  - C) self-esteem and depression.
  - D) school grades and school absences.
62. 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
- A) causally related.
  - B) negatively correlated.
  - C) independent variables.
  - D) positively correlated.

63. If the correlation between children's body weight and their reading ability is  $-1.00$ , this would indicate that
- A) there is very little statistical relationship between children's body weight and reading ability.
  - B) low body weight has a negative effect on children's reading ability.
  - C) among children, better reading ability is associated with lower body weight.
  - D) body weight has no causal influence on the reading ability of children.
64. Which research method assesses how well one variable predicts another without demonstrating a cause-effect relationship between the variables?
- A) naturalistic observation
  - B) correlational research
  - C) the case study
  - D) the experimental method
65. Suppose that people who watch a lot of violence on TV are also particularly likely to behave aggressively. This relationship would NOT necessarily indicate that watching violence influences aggressive behavior because
- A) we most readily notice associations that confirm our beliefs.
  - B) association does not prove causation.
  - C) sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
  - D) the sample may have been randomly selected.
66. An extensive survey revealed that children with relatively high self-esteem tend to picture God as kind and loving, whereas those with lower self-esteem tend to perceive God as angry. The researchers concluded that the children's self-esteem had apparently influenced their views of God. This conclusion best illustrates the danger of
- A) failing to use operational definitions.
  - B) generalizing from extreme examples.
  - C) being influenced by a confounding variable.
  - D) assuming that association proves causation.
67. If psychologists discovered that more intelligent parents have smarter children than less intelligent parents, this would demonstrate that
- A) intelligence is inherited.
  - B) more intelligent parents provide their children with greater educational opportunities than do less intelligent parents.
  - C) the intelligence of parents and children is positively correlated.
  - D) all of these statements are correct.

68. A negative correlation between degree of wealth and likelihood of suffering from a psychological disorder would indicate that
- A) poverty makes people vulnerable to psychological disorders.
  - B) people who are poor are more likely to have a psychological disorder than are wealthy people.
  - C) psychological disorders usually prevent people from accumulating wealth.
  - D) all of these statements are correct.
69. Which of the following methods is most helpful for clarifying cause-effect relationships?
- A) the survey
  - B) the experiment
  - C) correlational research
  - D) naturalistic observation
70. Researchers use experiments rather than other research methods in order to isolate
- A) facts from theories.
  - B) causes from effects.
  - C) case studies from surveys.
  - D) random samples from representative samples.
71. An experiment enables researchers to isolate the effects of one or more factors by manipulating the factors of interest and also by
- A) obtaining participants' informed consent prior to beginning the experiment.
  - B) summarizing participants' responses with a correlation coefficient.
  - C) holding other factors constant across experimental and control groups.
  - D) fully debriefing participants after completing the experiment.
72. Which research method provides the best way of assessing whether cigarette smoking boosts mental alertness?
- A) the case study
  - B) the survey
  - C) naturalistic observation
  - D) the experiment

73. In which type of research would an investigator manipulate at least one factor and observe its effect on some behavior or mental process?
- A) the survey
  - B) the case study
  - C) experimentation
  - D) naturalistic observation
74. In a test of the effects of sleep deprivation on problem-solving skills, research participants are allowed to sleep either 4 or 8 hours on each of three consecutive nights. This research is an example of
- A) naturalistic observation.
  - B) survey research.
  - C) a case study.
  - D) an experiment.
75. Participants who are exposed to the treatment being tested in an experiment are said to be assigned to the
- A) random sample.
  - B) experimental group.
  - C) standardized treatment.
  - D) control group.
76. The group exposed to a newly created drug that is being tested in an experiment is called the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- A) control
  - B) standardized
  - C) baseline
  - D) experimental
77. Which of the following is true for those assigned to a control group?
- A) The experimenter exerts the greatest influence on participants' behavior.
  - B) The research participants are exposed to all the different experimental treatments.
  - C) The research participants are exposed to the most favorable levels of experimental treatment.
  - D) The experimental treatment is absent.

78. To study the potential effects of social interaction on problem solving, some research participants were instructed to solve problems by working together; other participants were told to solve problems by working alone. Those who worked alone were assigned to the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- A) experimental
  - B) survey
  - C) control
  - D) correlational
79. Research participants drank either caffeinated or decaffeinated beverages in a study of the effects of caffeine on anxiety levels. Those who received the caffeinated drinks were assigned to the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- A) survey
  - B) experimental
  - C) correlational
  - D) control
80. To assess the effectiveness of flu vaccine for county residents, Mr. Carlson wants to administer vaccine injections to all county residents rather than give half of them a placebo injection. Mr. Carlson is most clearly underestimating the importance of
- A) testing a large sample.
  - B) operationally defining his procedures.
  - C) replicating observations of other researchers.
  - D) creating a control group.
81. Being randomly assigned to the experimental group in a research project involves being assigned
- A) to that group by chance.
  - B) to the group in which participants are representative of people in general.
  - C) in a way that ensures that the independent variable will affect the dependent variable.
  - D) to the group in which participants all have similar personalities.
82. To accurately isolate cause and effect, experimenters should use
- A) random assignment.
  - B) naturalistic observation.
  - C) case studies.
  - D) correlation coefficients.



83. To assess the impact of test difficulty on persistence of effort, researchers plan to give one group of children relatively easy tests and another group more difficult tests. To reduce the chance that the children in one group are more intelligent than those in the other group, the researchers should make use of
- A) random assignment.
  - B) the double-blind procedure.
  - C) naturalistic observation.
  - D) operational definitions.
84. Research participants are randomly assigned to different groups in an experiment in order to
- A) minimize chances that participants in any group know each other.
  - B) increase chances that participants are representative of people in general.
  - C) minimize any differences between groups of participants.
  - D) increase chances that the different groups have the same number of participants.
85. One research team randomly assigned hospitalized premature infants either to formula feedings or to breast-milk feedings. Which research method did they use?
- A) case study
  - B) experimentation
  - C) naturalistic observation
  - D) correlational research
86. The most reliable way of testing whether a newly introduced method of psychological therapy is truly effective is to use
- A) survey research.
  - B) naturalistic observation.
  - C) correlational research.
  - D) experimental research.
87. Participants in an experiment are said to be *blind* if they are uninformed about
- A) what experimental hypothesis is being tested.
  - B) whether the experimental findings will be meaningful.
  - C) how the dependent variable is measured.
  - D) which experimental treatment, if any, they are receiving.

88. 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
- A) naturalistic observation.
  - B) random sampling.
  - C) the double-blind procedure.
  - D) replication.
89. To minimize the extent to which outcome differences between experimental and control groups can be attributed to placebo effects, researchers make use of
- A) random sampling.
  - B) the double-blind procedure.
  - C) random assignment.
  - D) operational definitions.
90. An inert substance that may be administered instead of a drug to see if it produces any of the same effects as the drug is called a
- A) placebo.
  - B) coefficient.
  - C) case study.
  - D) replication.
91. In a study of the effects of drinking alcohol, some participants drank a nonalcoholic beverage that actually smelled and tasted like alcohol. This nonalcoholic drink was a
- A) dependent variable.
  - B) replication.
  - C) placebo.
  - D) double blind.
92. The relief of pain following the taking of an inactive substance that is perceived to have medicinal benefits illustrates
- A) random assignment.
  - B) hindsight bias.
  - C) debriefing.
  - D) the placebo effect.

93. The placebo effect best illustrates the impact of \_\_\_\_\_ on feelings and behaviors.
- A) the double-blind procedure
  - B) random sampling
  - C) positive expectations
  - D) hindsight bias
94. Random assignment minimizes \_\_\_\_\_ between experimental and control groups.  
Random sampling minimizes \_\_\_\_\_ between a sample and a population.
- A) similarities; differences
  - B) differences; similarities
  - C) similarities; similarities
  - D) differences; differences
95. In an experimental study, men with erectile disorder received either Viagra or a placebo. In this study, the drug dosage (none versus peak dose) was the
- A) confounding variable.
  - B) dependent variable.
  - C) random sample.
  - D) independent variable.
96. In a psychological experiment, the experimental factor that is manipulated by the investigator is called the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- A) dependent
  - B) independent
  - C) control
  - D) experimental
97. In an experimental study of the impact of exposure to criticism on self-esteem, exposure to criticism would be the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- A) replicated
  - B) dependent
  - C) confounding
  - D) independent
98. A factor other than the independent variable that might produce an effect in an experiment is called a
- A) wording effect.
  - B) correlation coefficient.
  - C) placebo effect.
  - D) confounding variable.

99. If participants in the experimental group of a drug treatment study are much younger than participants in the control group, the age of the research participants is a
- A) dependent variable.
  - B) correlation coefficient.
  - C) confounding variable.
  - D) replication.
100. In a psychological experiment, the factor that may be influenced by the manipulated experimental treatment is called the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- A) dependent
  - B) experimental
  - C) control
  - D) independent
101. To assess the influence of self-esteem on interpersonal attraction, researchers either insulted or complimented students about their physical appearance just before they went on a blind date. In this research, the dependent variable was
- A) insults or compliments.
  - B) physical appearance.
  - C) interpersonal attraction.
  - D) feelings of self-esteem.
102. An experiment was designed to study the potential impact of alcohol consumption on emotional stability. A specification of the procedures used to measure emotional stability illustrates
- A) the independent variable.
  - B) an operational definition.
  - C) the double-blind procedure.
  - D) random assignment.
103. Assessing how well one variable predicts another variable is to \_\_\_\_\_ as detecting cause-effect relationships between different variables is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) naturalistic observation; case studies
  - B) descriptive methods; correlational methods
  - C) a control group; an experimental group
  - D) correlational research; experimental research

104. The simplified reality of laboratory experiments is most helpful in enabling psychologists to
- A) predict human behavior in almost all situations.
  - B) perceive order in completely random events.
  - C) develop general principles that help explain behavior.
  - D) observe random samples of human conduct.
105. Psychologists study animals because
- A) animal behavior is just as complex as human behavior.
  - B) experiments on people are generally considered to be unethical.
  - C) the ethical treatment of animals is not mandated by professional guidelines.
  - D) similar processes often underlie animal and human behavior.
106. The first major issue that emerges in debates over experimenting on animals centers on the
- A) usefulness of studying biological processes in animals.
  - B) ethics of placing the well-being of humans above that of animals.
  - C) obligation to treat information about individual animals with confidentiality.
  - D) need to obtain the informed consent of animals used in research.
107. A major issue that has emerged from debates over the use of animals in psychological research centers on
- A) whether operational definitions help to distinguish between animal and human functioning.
  - B) when use of the double-blind procedure is most appropriate in animal studies.
  - C) whether experimental methods can reduce the need for descriptive methods in research involving animals.
  - D) what safeguards should protect the well-being of animals used in research.
108. In an effort to prevent participants in an experiment from trying to confirm the researchers' predictions, psychologists sometimes
- A) obtain written promises from participants to respond honestly.
  - B) treat information about individual participants confidentially.
  - C) deceive participants about the true purpose of an experiment.
  - D) allow people to decide for themselves whether they want to participate in an experiment.

109. Potential research participants are told enough about an upcoming study to enable them to choose whether they wish to participate. This illustrates the practice of seeking
- A) a representative sample.
  - B) informed consent.
  - C) an operational definition.
  - D) a placebo effect.
110. The ethics codes of the American Psychological Association and the British Psychological Society urge researchers to
- A) avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.
  - B) forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test.
  - C) avoid the manipulation of independent variables in research involving human participants.
  - D) explain the research to the participants after the study has been completed.
111. After an experiment, research participants are told its purpose and about any deception they may have experienced. This is called
- A) debriefing.
  - B) replication.
  - C) informed consent.
  - D) the double-blind procedure.
112. Psychologists' personal values and goals
- A) are carefully tested by means of observation and experimentation.
  - B) lead them to avoid experiments involving human participants.
  - C) can bias their observations and interpretations.
  - D) have very little influence on the process of scientific observation.
113. The study of psychology is potentially dangerous because
- A) psychological knowledge can be used for destructive purposes.
  - B) psychologists generally believe that people are not personally responsible for their actions.
  - C) psychological research usually necessitates performing stressful experiments on people.
  - D) psychological research typically violates personal privacy rights.

114. The testing effect refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ that accompanies repeated retrieval of learned information.
- A) hindsight bias
  - B) naturalistic observation
  - C) enhanced memory
  - D) increasing boredom
115. Students learn and remember course materials best when they
- A) give informed consent.
  - B) engage in massed practice.
  - C) process information actively.
  - D) avoid operational definitions.
116. SQ3R is a study method incorporating five steps: survey, question, read, \_\_\_\_\_, and review.
- A) revise
  - B) reason
  - C) retrieve
  - D) research
117. The SQ3R study method emphasizes the importance of
- A) massed practice.
  - B) replication.
  - C) retrieving information.
  - D) random sampling.
118. Discerning the unstated assumptions and values that underlie conclusions best illustrates \_\_\_\_\_, which is an important learning tool.
- A) critical thinking
  - B) the testing effect
  - C) spaced practice
  - D) SQ3R
119. After the horror of 9/11, many people said the American government should obviously have foreseen the likelihood of this form of terrorism. This perception most clearly illustrates
- A) overconfidence.
  - B) hindsight bias.
  - C) random sampling.
  - D) naturalistic observation.

120. Political officials who have no doubt that their own economic and military predictions will come true most clearly demonstrate
- A) hindsight bias.
  - B) random assignment.
  - C) overconfidence.
  - D) the placebo effect.
121. Hindsight bias and overconfidence often lead us to overestimate the value of
- A) the placebo effect.
  - B) wording effects.
  - C) random sampling.
  - D) intuitive judgments.
122. The tendency to perceive meaningful patterns in random sequences of outcomes often leads us to underestimate the extent to which outcomes result from
- A) a placebo effect.
  - B) psychic powers.
  - C) hidden values.
  - D) chance.
123. Stacey suggests that because children are more impulsive than adults, they will have more difficulty controlling their anger. Stacey's prediction regarding anger management is an example of
- A) a hypothesis.
  - B) informed consent.
  - C) an operational definition.
  - D) the placebo effect.
124. Professor Carter observes and records the behavior of grocery shoppers as they select items to purchase. Which type of research is Professor Carter using?
- A) survey research
  - B) case study
  - C) experimentation
  - D) naturalistic observation



125. A negative correlation between people's work-related stress and their marital happiness would indicate that
- A) work-related stress has a negative impact on marital happiness.
  - B) marital unhappiness promotes work-related stress.
  - C) higher levels of marital happiness are associated with lower levels of work-related stress.
  - D) marital happiness has no causal influence on work-related stress.
126. Which method offers the most reliable way of assessing whether athletic performance is boosted by drinking soda with caffeine in it?
- A) the survey
  - B) the case study
  - C) the experiment
  - D) naturalistic observation
127. In drug-treatment studies, double-blind procedures minimize outcome differences between experimental and control conditions that could be attributed to
- A) replication.
  - B) operational definitions.
  - C) random sampling.
  - D) placebo effects.
128. To assess whether sense of humor is affected by sexual stimulation, researchers exposed married couples to either sexually stimulating or to sexually nonstimulating movie scenes prior to watching a comedy skit. In this research, the independent variable consisted of
- A) reactions to the comedy skit.
  - B) level of sexual stimulation.
  - C) marital status.
  - D) sense of humor.
129. In an experimental study of the extent to which mental alertness is inhibited by sleep deprivation, mental alertness would be the
- A) control condition.
  - B) independent variable.
  - C) experimental condition.
  - D) dependent variable.

130. Ethical principles developed by psychologists urge investigators to
- A) avoid the use of animals in experimental research.
  - B) minimize the use of the double-blind procedure with human research participants.
  - C) treat information about individual research participants confidentially.
  - D) avoid the use of financial incentives in any kind of research.
131. Testing your ability to recall information you have just studied improves your long-term retention of that information. Psychologists have referred to this as
- A) SQ3R.
  - B) informed consent.
  - C) the testing effect.
  - D) massed practice.
132. Hindsight bias leads people to perceive psychological research outcomes as
- A) unpredictable.
  - B) inexplicable.
  - C) unlikely.
  - D) unsurprising.
133. Jamie and Lynn were sure that they had answered most of the multiple-choice questions correctly because “the questions required only common sense.” However, they each scored less than 60% on the exam. This best illustrates
- A) a confounding variable.
  - B) random assignment.
  - C) hindsight bias.
  - D) overconfidence.
134. If someone were to flip a coin six times, which of the following sequences of heads (H) and tails (T) would be most likely?
- A) H H H T T T
  - B) H T T H T H
  - C) T T H H T H
  - D) All of these sequences would be equally likely.
135. Psychological theories help to
- A) organize scientific observations.
  - B) explain observed facts.
  - C) generate hypotheses.
  - D) do all of these things.

136. Which research method runs the greatest risk of collecting evidence that may be unrepresentative of what is generally true?
- A) naturalistic observation
  - B) the case study
  - C) experimentation
  - D) the survey
137. Every twenty-fifth person who subscribed to a weekly news magazine was contacted by market researchers to complete a survey of opinions regarding the magazine's contents. The researchers were applying the technique known as
- A) naturalistic observation.
  - B) the double-blind procedure.
  - C) random sampling.
  - D) replication.
138. A correlation of +0.70 between children's physical height and their popularity among their peers indicates that
- A) higher levels of popularity among peers are associated with greater physical height in children.
  - B) there is no relationship between children's height and their popularity.
  - C) being unusually short or tall has a negative impact on children's popularity.
  - D) children's height has no causal impact on their popularity.
139. To test the potential effect of hunger on taste sensitivity, groups of research participants are deprived of food for differing lengths of time before they engage in a taste-sensitivity test. This research is an example of
- A) correlational research.
  - B) an experiment.
  - C) survey research.
  - D) naturalistic observation.
140. In a study of factors that might affect memory, research participants were assigned to drink either an alcoholic or a nonalcoholic beverage prior to completing a memory test. Those who drank the nonalcoholic beverage were assigned to the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- A) survey
  - B) control
  - C) experimental
  - D) correlational

141. Researchers control factors that might influence a dependent variable by means of
- A) random assignment.
  - B) replication.
  - C) naturalistic observation.
  - D) operational definitions.
142. In an experimental study of the effects of dieting on weight loss, dieting would be the
- A) control condition.
  - B) independent variable.
  - C) dependent variable.
  - D) placebo.
143. In a well-controlled experiment, researchers seek to minimize
- A) confounding variables.
  - B) informed consent.
  - C) replication.
  - D) random assignment.
144. Which of the following processes typically takes place shortly after people complete their participation in a research study?
- A) random assignment
  - B) informed consent
  - C) the double-blind procedure
  - D) debriefing
145. SQ3R is an acronym for an effective
- A) debriefing procedure.
  - B) study method.
  - C) operational definition.
  - D) case study.
146. Speedy and automatic conclusions triggered by gut-level feelings are best described as
- A) random events.
  - B) intuitions.
  - C) predictions.
  - D) placebo effects.

147. Jennifer's new dorm roommate has the same first name as someone Jennifer dislikes. Without realizing it, Jennifer's immediate gut-level reaction to the name has led her to form a negative first impression of her roommate. This best illustrates the dangers of
- A) hindsight bias.
  - B) overconfidence.
  - C) intuition.
  - D) random assignment.
148. Hindsight bias often leads us to place too much faith in
- A) random sampling.
  - B) wording effects.
  - C) human intuition.
  - D) random assignment.
149. Hindsight bias most directly contributes to the perception that
- A) psychological theories are simply reflections of researchers' personal values.
  - B) psychological research studies are simplified versions of reality.
  - C) psychological theories and observations are merely common sense.
  - D) psychological research studies are potentially dangerous.
150. 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 consider the research findings to be common sense. This best illustrates the power of
- A) the placebo effect.
  - B) hindsight bias.
  - C) random assignment.
  - D) the double-blind procedure.
151. A psychologist notes that we are especially attracted to people whose traits are different from our own. This statement would seem unsurprising to students because
- A) most students have often been attracted to people different from themselves.
  - B) this finding is consistent with common sense.
  - C) students are eager to interact with those who are different from themselves.
  - D) students, like everyone else, have a tendency to exaggerate their ability to have foreseen the outcome of past discoveries.

152. According to Emily's grandfather, Adolf Hitler's obvious emotional instability made it clear from the beginning of his international conflicts that Germany would inevitably lose World War II. The grandfather's claim best illustrates
- A) hindsight bias.
  - B) the placebo effect.
  - C) naturalistic observation.
  - D) random sequencing.
153. Dr. Donelian wants to reduce his students' perceptions that psychological research merely documents the obvious. His best strategy would be to ask the students to
- A) describe how research predictions were derived from basic psychological principles.
  - B) predict the outcomes of research studies before they are told the actual results.
  - C) explain the outcomes of research studies after they are told the actual results.
  - D) engage in naturalistic observation.
154. When provided with the unscrambled solutions to anagrams, people underestimate the difficulty of solving the anagrams. This best illustrates
- A) confounding variables.
  - B) random assignment.
  - C) wording effects.
  - D) overconfidence.
155. As students prepare for a test, they often believe that they understand the course material better than they actually do. This best illustrates
- A) overconfidence.
  - B) random assignment.
  - C) hindsight bias.
  - D) the placebo effect.
156. Thinking that she had outperformed most of her classmates, Glenda was surprised to receive just an average grade on her psychology test. Glenda's experience best illustrates
- A) overconfidence.
  - B) hindsight bias.
  - C) the placebo effect.
  - D) perceiving order in random events.

157. After predicting world events, such as whether Quebec would separate from Canada, mistaken experts maintained that they were “almost right.” This attitude is an example of
- A) overconfidence.
  - B) random sampling.
  - C) the placebo effect.
  - D) the testing effect.
158. In a random sequence of coin tosses, series of successive heads occur \_\_\_\_\_ often than people expect and series of tails occur \_\_\_\_\_ often than people expect.
- A) more; less
  - B) less; more
  - C) more; more
  - D) less; less
159. Daniel and Donald are identical twins who were separated at birth and raised in different countries. When they were finally reunited for the first time as adults, the men were amazed to discover that they were both plumbers, both avid tennis players, and both addicted to chocolates. The men would be best advised to recognize the danger of
- A) randomly sampling their life experiences.
  - B) attributing these three similarities to chance.
  - C) perceiving order in random events.
  - D) assuming that most people share their attitudes and interests.
160. The King James Version of the Bible was completed when William Shakespeare was 46 years old. In Psalm 46 of this translation, the forty-sixth word is “shake,” and the forty-sixth word from the end is “spear.” Before concluding that the biblical translators were trying to be humorous with these specific word placements, you would be best advised to recognize the danger of
- A) randomly sampling biblical passages.
  - B) generalizing from extreme instances.
  - C) assuming that most people share your opinions.
  - D) perceiving order in coincidental events.
161. An explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors or events is called a(n)
- A) independent variable.
  - B) hypothesis.
  - C) theory.
  - D) survey.

162. 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
- A) an operational definition.
  - B) informed consent.
  - C) replication.
  - D) a theory.
163. The value of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is most closely tied to its usefulness in generating testable hypotheses.
- A) operational definition
  - B) case study
  - C) replication
  - D) theory
164. A testable prediction that is often implied by a theory is called a(n)
- A) naturalistic observation.
  - B) operational definition.
  - C) dependent variable.
  - D) hypothesis.
165. Hypotheses are best described as
- A) assumptions.
  - B) replications.
  - C) explanations.
  - D) predictions.
166. Dr. Birk suggests that because depression is associated with pessimistic thinking, depressed students would be more likely than nondepressed students to perceive themselves as academically incompetent. Dr. Birk's prediction regarding students' self-perceptions is an example of a(n)
- A) operational definition.
  - B) placebo effect.
  - C) confounding variable.
  - D) hypothesis.



167. A statement describing how a researcher manipulates an independent variable is known as a(n)
- A) control condition.
  - B) replication.
  - C) operational definition.
  - D) hypothesis.
168. In reporting the effect of drinking alcohol on self-consciousness, psychological researchers would specify exactly how they measured self-consciousness. They are thereby providing a(n)
- A) experimental hypothesis.
  - B) case study.
  - C) double-blind procedure.
  - D) operational definition.
169. Operational definitions are most likely to facilitate
- A) replication.
  - B) positive correlations.
  - C) regression toward the mean.
  - D) the placebo effect.
170. Replication involves
- A) the selection of random samples.
  - B) randomly assigning research participants to different groups.
  - C) repeating an earlier research study.
  - D) rejecting ideas that cannot be scientifically tested.
171. To verify the reliability of a new scientific finding, psychological researchers are most likely to engage in
- A) naturalistic observation.
  - B) random sampling.
  - C) replication.
  - D) positive correlation.

172. Professor Bolden claims that his experimental research demonstrates that eating an apple every day improves children's reading skills. How might he best offer further support for the reliability of this finding?
- A) replication
  - B) naturalistic observation
  - C) case studies
  - D) correlational research
173. A descriptive method in which one individual or group is studied in great depth is called a(n)
- A) replication.
  - B) case study.
  - C) experiment.
  - D) double-blind procedure.
174. To better understand how brain malfunctions influence behavior, Dr. Mosher extensively and carefully observes and questions two stroke victims. Which research method is Dr. Mosher using?
- A) random sampling
  - B) the survey
  - C) the case study
  - D) experimentation
175. Jean Piaget developed his ideas about children's thinking after carefully observing and questioning only a few children. Which research method did he use?
- A) the survey
  - B) the double-blind procedure
  - C) the case study
  - D) random assignment
176. Those who rely on the case-study method need to be especially alert to the dangers of
- A) the double-blind procedure.
  - B) replication.
  - C) random assignment.
  - D) false generalization.

177. After carefully studying how three single parents dealt with the loss of their jobs, Dr. Phong began to overestimate the national rate of unemployment. In this instance, Dr. Phong should be warned that \_\_\_\_\_ may be misleading.
- A) surveys
  - B) case studies
  - C) dependent variables
  - D) random samples
178. To describe the behavior of animals in their native habitat, researchers are most likely to make use of
- A) survey research.
  - B) random assignment.
  - C) the experimental method.
  - D) naturalistic observation.
179. To study the development of relationships, Dr. Rajiv carefully observed and recorded patterns of verbal and nonverbal behaviors among men and women in singles bars. Which research method did Dr. Rajiv employ?
- A) naturalistic observation
  - B) the survey
  - C) the case study
  - D) experimentation
180. Naturalistic observation is most useful for
- A) describing behaviors.
  - B) predicting attitudes.
  - C) explaining complex emotions.
  - D) detecting cause-effect relationships.
181. A count of positive and negative words in millions of Twitter messages suggests that people seem happiest on
- A) Mondays.
  - B) Wednesdays.
  - C) Fridays.
  - D) Sundays.

182. One study found that the proportion of anger-related words in 148 million tweets from 1347 U.S. counties predicted the counties' heart disease rates. This research best illustrates the use of
- A) a case study.
  - B) experimentation.
  - C) a survey.
  - D) naturalistic observation.
183. Which research method would be most effective for identifying the mating rituals of North American deer?
- A) survey research
  - B) naturalistic observation
  - C) experimentation
  - D) the double-blind procedure
184. Researchers make no effort to manipulate or control variables when they engage in
- A) naturalistic observation.
  - B) the double-blind procedure.
  - C) replication.
  - D) experimentation.
185. The survey is a research method in which
- A) individuals are carefully observed in their natural environment.
  - B) a representative random sample of individuals are questioned regarding their attitudes or behaviors.
  - C) an individual or group is studied in great depth.
  - D) an investigator determines the extent to which two variables influence each other.
186. Which of the following techniques would be the most effective way of investigating the relationship between the political attitudes and the economic status of North Americans?
- A) the survey
  - B) naturalistic observation
  - C) experimentation
  - D) the case study

187. 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 differing findings best illustrate the importance of
- A) representative samples.
  - B) the placebo effect.
  - C) random assignment.
  - D) wording effects.
188. Researchers observe random samples because these samples are likely to be
- A) easy to observe.
  - B) homogeneous.
  - C) representative.
  - D) easy to debrief.
189. The children in Mrs. Shashoua's neighborhood make fun of her limp. She concludes that today's kids are typically cruel and insensitive. Mrs. Shashoua ought to remind herself that reasonable generalizations depend on
- A) observing representative samples.
  - B) recognizing that others may not share our opinions.
  - C) realizing that correlation does not mean causation.
  - D) eliminating confounding variables.
190. Mrs. Blair concludes that boys do not read as well as girls because most of the students in her remedial reading classes are boys. Mrs. Blair's conclusion best illustrates the danger of
- A) random assignment.
  - B) generalizing from vivid cases.
  - C) confusing correlation with causation.
  - D) random sampling.
191. The whole group from which samples may be drawn is called a(n)
- A) control condition.
  - B) population.
  - C) case study.
  - D) independent variable.

192. To learn about the political attitudes of all students enrolled at Arizona State University, Professor Marlow randomly selected 800 of these students to complete a questionnaire. In this instance, all the students enrolled at Arizona State University are considered to be a(n)
- A) independent variable.
  - B) representative sample.
  - C) control condition.
  - D) population.
193. A random sample of a large group of people is one in which
- A) the number of people included in the sample is determined by chance.
  - B) every person in the large group has an equal chance of being included in the sample.
  - C) personality differences among those in the sample are practically nonexistent.
  - D) all of these situations are true.
194. Which procedure helps to ensure that the participants in a survey are representative of a larger population?
- A) random assignment
  - B) replication
  - C) naturalistic observation
  - D) random sampling
195. Website polls and call-in phone surveys often yield unrepresentative results because they fail to use
- A) operational definitions.
  - B) random sampling.
  - C) independent variables.
  - D) double-blind procedures.
196. Which of the following is a measure of the extent to which two factors vary together?
- A) replication
  - B) experimentation
  - C) correlation
  - D) extrapolation

197. A correlation coefficient is a(n)
- A) confounding variable.
  - B) statistical index.
  - C) dependent variable.
  - D) double-blind procedure.
198. To assess the extent to which death rates increase as people age, researchers would most likely make use of
- A) the double-blind procedure.
  - B) case studies.
  - C) experimentation.
  - D) correlation.
199. Which of the following statistical measures is most helpful for indicating the extent to which high school grades predict college or university grades?
- A) a scatterplot
  - B) a random sample
  - C) a correlation coefficient
  - D) an independent variable
200. If university graduates typically earn more money than high school graduates, this would indicate that level of education and income are
- A) positively correlated.
  - B) independent variables.
  - C) dependent variables.
  - D) negatively correlated.
201. A correlation coefficient can range in value from
- A) 0 to 100.
  - B) 0 to 1.00.
  - C) 1 to 99.
  - D) -1.00 to +1.00.
202. A correlation of +1.00 between physical attractiveness and dating frequency would indicate that
- A) physical attractiveness has no causal influence on dating frequency.
  - B) more frequent dating is associated with lower levels of physical attractiveness.
  - C) it is impossible to predict levels of physical attractiveness based on dating frequency.
  - D) less frequent dating is associated with lower levels of physical attractiveness.

203. A researcher would be MOST likely to discover a negative correlation between
- A) body height and body weight.
  - B) self-esteem and depression.
  - C) education and personal wealth.
  - D) intelligence and academic success.
204. If those with low self-esteem are also particularly likely to suffer from depression, this would not necessarily indicate that low self-esteem triggers negative emotions because
- A) sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
  - B) a placebo effect may be operating.
  - C) association does not prove causation.
  - D) confounding variables may have an effect.
205. 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
- A) the placebo effect.
  - B) naturalistic observation.
  - C) confusing association with causation.
  - D) generalizing from unrepresentative samples.
206. If psychologists discovered that people who live at the poverty level have more aggressive children than wealthy people, this would clearly indicate that
- A) poverty has a negative influence on children's behavior.
  - B) the factors that lead to poverty also cause aggressive behavior.
  - C) people's economic status and the aggressiveness of their children are negatively correlated.
  - D) all of these statements are correct.
207. A positive correlation between self-esteem and academic success would indicate that
- A) a positive self-concept contributes to academic success.
  - B) academic success contributes to a favorable self-image.
  - C) those with high self-esteem are more academically successful than those with low self-esteem.
  - D) all of these statements are correct.



208. Incorrectly interpreting a correlation between two factors as evidence of causation is best avoided by making use of
- A) experiments.
  - B) survey research.
  - C) case studies.
  - D) naturalistic observation.
209. A research method in which an investigator manipulates factors that potentially produce a particular effect is called a(n)
- A) survey.
  - B) experiment.
  - C) case study.
  - D) correlation.
210. The experiment is a research method in which
- A) a random sample of individuals are questioned about their opinions and behaviors.
  - B) individuals are carefully observed in their natural environment.
  - C) a researcher manipulates one or more factors that might affect behavior.
  - D) an individual is studied in great depth.
211. To maximize control over the factors they are studying, researchers engage in
- A) case studies.
  - B) correlational research.
  - C) experimentation.
  - D) surveys.
212. Which of the following research methods would most effectively demonstrate that regular aerobic exercise improves people's memories?
- A) experiment
  - B) naturalistic observation
  - C) survey
  - D) case study

213. Experimentation is more useful than correlational research for testing the claim that
- A) children who view a great deal of television violence are also likely to be unusually aggressive.
  - B) people who exercise frequently are less likely to suffer from depression than infrequent exercisers.
  - C) people's friendliness and feelings of happiness are increased by the consumption of alcohol.
  - D) people who drink higher-than-average amounts of coffee are also likely to drink higher-than-average amounts of tea.
214. Unlike correlational studies, experiments involve
- A) operationally defining research procedures.
  - B) manipulating the factors of interest.
  - C) studying observable behaviors.
  - D) replication of previous research.
215. The most effective way of assessing the impact of hormone replacement therapy on women's health is by means of
- A) case studies.
  - B) experiments.
  - C) correlational measurement.
  - D) naturalistic observations.
216. In an experiment, the experimental group is the group that
- A) receives a placebo.
  - B) is informed about which treatment they are receiving.
  - C) is exposed to the treatment being tested by the experiment.
  - D) is not fully debriefed following the completion of the experiment.
217. In an experiment, the group that is not exposed to the treatment being tested is called the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- A) standardized
  - B) naturalistic
  - C) placebo
  - D) control

218. In an experiment designed to study the effectiveness of a new drug for treating diabetes, research participants who receive a placebo have been assigned to the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- A) dependent variable
  - B) correlational
  - C) experimental
  - D) control
219. To provide a baseline against which they can evaluate the effects of a specific treatment, experimenters make use of a(n)
- A) dependent variable.
  - B) independent variable.
  - C) control group.
  - D) experimental group.
220. To investigate the impact of distracting sounds on learning effectiveness, research participants tried to memorize lists of words in either a quiet or a noisy setting. Participants in the quiet setting were assigned to the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- A) survey
  - B) experimental
  - C) correlational
  - D) control
221. In a test of the effects of cigarette smoking on physical health and development, groups of monkeys were raised in either a smoke-free or smoky environment. Monkeys in the smoky environment were assigned to the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- A) correlational
  - B) survey
  - C) control
  - D) experimental
222. Random assignment is most likely to be used in \_\_\_\_\_ research.
- A) survey
  - B) case study
  - C) correlational
  - D) experimental

223. To minimize any differences between participants who are in the control and experimental groups, psychologists make use of
- A) random assignment.
  - B) replication.
  - C) random sampling.
  - D) correlation.
224. A psychologist wants to be sure that her research findings do not result from age or personality differences between participants in the experimental and control groups. She should use
- A) replication.
  - B) random assignment.
  - C) operational definitions.
  - D) the double-blind procedure.
225. To study the effects of noise on worker productivity, researchers have one group of people work in a noisy room and a second group work in a quiet room. To be sure that any differences in the productivity of the two groups actually result from the different noise levels, the researchers should use
- A) the case study.
  - B) correlational measurement.
  - C) naturalistic observation.
  - D) random assignment.
226. Random sampling is to \_\_\_\_\_ as random assignment is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) correlational studies; case studies
  - B) surveys; experiments
  - C) replication; correlation
  - D) description; prediction
227. In a drug-treatment study, participants given a pill containing no actual drug are receiving a
- A) random sample.
  - B) double blind.
  - C) replication.
  - D) placebo.

228. Research participants and research staff are unaware of which participants received a placebo and which participants received an actual drug. This illustrates
- A) naturalistic observation.
  - B) the testing effect.
  - C) a confounding variable.
  - D) the double-blind procedure.
229. A group of experimenters want to test the effectiveness of a well-known and expensive brand of pain medication against the effectiveness of a lesser-known and cheaper brand. To prevent any expectations about brand effectiveness from influencing their experimental test, the researchers are likely to make use of
- A) random sampling.
  - B) replication.
  - C) operational definitions.
  - D) the double-blind procedure.
230. The double-blind procedure is most likely to be used in \_\_\_\_\_ research.
- A) survey
  - B) case study
  - C) correlational
  - D) experimental
231. Abdul has volunteered to participate in an experiment evaluating the effectiveness of aspirin. Neither he nor the experimenters know whether the pills he takes during the experiment contain aspirin or are merely placebos. The investigators are apparently making use of
- A) naturalistic observation.
  - B) a confounding variable.
  - C) the double-blind procedure.
  - D) random sampling.
232. The healing power of positive expectations is best illustrated by
- A) replication.
  - B) debriefing.
  - C) the placebo effect.
  - D) hindsight bias.

233. In a psychological experiment, researchers are interested in studying the potential effects of the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- A) dependent
  - B) confounding
  - C) independent
  - D) random
234. Distinguishing between an experimental group and a control group is most relevant to specifying the nature of
- A) random sampling.
  - B) confounding variables.
  - C) a correlation coefficient.
  - D) independent variables.
235. To study some effects of alcohol consumption, Dr. Chu tested the physical coordination skills of 21-year-old men who had just drunk either 4, 2, or 0 ounces of alcohol. In this study, the independent variable consisted of
- A) the age of the research participants.
  - B) the physical coordination skills of the research participants.
  - C) the amount of alcohol consumed.
  - D) the effects of alcohol consumption.
236. Which procedure is most likely to be used to control for possible confounding variables?
- A) debriefing
  - B) informed consent
  - C) random assignment
  - D) naturalistic observation
237. The dependent variable in an experiment is the factor
- A) that is directly manipulated by the investigator.
  - B) that may be influenced by the experimental treatment.
  - C) whose effect is being studied.
  - D) that causes the behavior being studied.

238. In an experimental study of the extent to which sexual arousal is stimulated by laughter, sexual arousal would be the
- A) control condition.
  - B) experimental condition.
  - C) independent variable.
  - D) dependent variable.
239. Conducting a case study best illustrates
- A) random sampling.
  - B) correlational research.
  - C) the double-blind procedure.
  - D) a descriptive method.
240. Psychology experiments are typically designed to
- A) test principles that help explain behavior.
  - B) observe behaviors that are unobservable outside the laboratory.
  - C) re-create the naturally occurring conditions that influence people's daily behaviors.
  - D) observe a truly random sample of human or animal behavior.
241. Psychologists study animals because
- A) they want to understand how different species think and behave.
  - B) animal physiology is often simpler and easier to understand than human physiology.
  - C) it is more permissible to conduct certain types of research with animals than with humans.
  - D) of all of these reasons.
242. Evidence indicates that most animal researchers
- A) support government regulations protecting the humane care of animals used in research.
  - B) believe the well-being of animals used in research studies should be placed above the well-being of humans.
  - C) think animals should be used only in research studies that directly benefit the animals involved in those studies.
  - D) insist that animals should be fully debriefed following their use in research studies.

243. The British Psychological Society and the American Psychological Association have issued guidelines for animal research. These guidelines call for
- A) housing social animals with companions.
  - B) ensuring the health of research animals.
  - C) minimizing the infliction of pain on research animals.
  - D) all of these requirements.
244. Psychologists occasionally deceive research participants about the true purpose of an experiment in order to prevent them from
- A) worrying about the potential harm or discomfort they may experience.
  - B) realizing that their privacy is being violated.
  - C) deciding that they really don't want to take part in the experiment.
  - D) trying to confirm the experimenters' predictions.
245. Ethical principles developed by the American Psychological Association and the British Psychological Society urge investigators to
- A) forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test.
  - B) avoid the use of laboratory experiments when the behaviors of interest can be directly observed in natural settings.
  - C) ensure that research participants give informed consent before participating in the research.
  - D) avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.
246. The principle of informed consent is most directly relevant to people's right to
- A) choose whether they wish to participate in a research study.
  - B) know whether they are assigned to an experimental or control group.
  - C) replicate the results of a research study.
  - D) be fully debriefed following their participation in research.
247. Debriefing refers to
- A) a technique for assessing the attitudes of those who respond to a survey.
  - B) repeating a research study with a different set of participants than those in the original study.
  - C) a procedure designed to inhibit the placebo effect.
  - D) explaining a research study to participants after the study is completed.



248. The personal values of psychologists are likely to influence their choice of
- A) topics of investigation.
  - B) research methods.
  - C) explanatory theories.
  - D) topics, methods, and theories.
249. An understanding of behavior and mental processes can be misused to manipulate people. That's why some worry about the potential dangers of
- A) confounding variables.
  - B) informed consent.
  - C) experimental debriefing.
  - D) psychology.
250. The enhanced memory that accompanies repeated self-testing of previously learned material best illustrates the value of
- A) replication.
  - B) retrieval practice.
  - C) random sampling.
  - D) informed consent.
251. The SQ3R method encourages students to
- A) read each text chapter quickly in order to minimize boredom.
  - B) read each text chapter without any preconceptions about what they might learn.
  - C) survey a text chapter's organization before actually reading the chapter itself.
  - D) read entire text chapters at one sitting in order to maximize comprehension.
252. For effective mastery of course material, the text emphasizes the value of
- A) spaced practice and overlearning.
  - B) speed reading and massed practice.
  - C) informed consent and debriefing.
  - D) all of these practices.
253. To remember important ideas presented in class lectures, you would be best advised to
- A) write them down.
  - B) take deep breaths.
  - C) monitor your heart rate.
  - D) engage in massed practice.

## Answer Key

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

- 45. B
- 46. B
- 47. D
- 48. D
- 49. C
- 50. C
- 51. B
- 52. A
- 53. D
- 54. D
- 55. A
- 56. A
- 57. B
- 58. C
- 59. A
- 60. B
- 61. A
- 62. B
- 63. C
- 64. B
- 65. B
- 66. D
- 67. C
- 68. B
- 69. B
- 70. B
- 71. C
- 72. D
- 73. C
- 74. D
- 75. B
- 76. D
- 77. D
- 78. C
- 79. B
- 80. D
- 81. A
- 82. A
- 83. A
- 84. C
- 85. B
- 86. D
- 87. D
- 88. C
- 89. B
- 90. A

91. C
92. D
93. C
94. D
95. D
96. B
97. D
98. D
99. C
100. A
101. C
102. B
103. D
104. C
105. D
106. B
107. D
108. C
109. B
110. D
111. A
112. C
113. A
114. C
115. C
116. C
117. C
118. A
119. B
120. C
121. D
122. D
123. A
124. D
125. C
126. C
127. D
128. B
129. D
130. C
131. C
132. D
133. D
134. D
135. D
136. B

- 137. C
- 138. A
- 139. B
- 140. B
- 141. A
- 142. B
- 143. A
- 144. D
- 145. B
- 146. B
- 147. C
- 148. C
- 149. C
- 150. B
- 151. D
- 152. A
- 153. B
- 154. D
- 155. A
- 156. A
- 157. A
- 158. C
- 159. C
- 160. D
- 161. C
- 162. D
- 163. D
- 164. D
- 165. D
- 166. D
- 167. C
- 168. D
- 169. A
- 170. C
- 171. C
- 172. A
- 173. B
- 174. C
- 175. C
- 176. D
- 177. B
- 178. D
- 179. A
- 180. A
- 181. D
- 182. D

- 183. B
- 184. A
- 185. B
- 186. A
- 187. D
- 188. C
- 189. A
- 190. B
- 191. B
- 192. D
- 193. B
- 194. D
- 195. B
- 196. C
- 197. B
- 198. D
- 199. C
- 200. A
- 201. D
- 202. D
- 203. B
- 204. C
- 205. C
- 206. C
- 207. C
- 208. A
- 209. B
- 210. C
- 211. C
- 212. A
- 213. C
- 214. B
- 215. B
- 216. C
- 217. D
- 218. D
- 219. C
- 220. D
- 221. D
- 222. D
- 223. A
- 224. B
- 225. D
- 226. B
- 227. D
- 228. D

- 229. D
- 230. D
- 231. C
- 232. C
- 233. C
- 234. D
- 235. C
- 236. C
- 237. B
- 238. D
- 239. D
- 240. A
- 241. D
- 242. A
- 243. D
- 244. D
- 245. C
- 246. A
- 247. D
- 248. D
- 249. D
- 250. B
- 251. C
- 252. A
- 253. A