

## TEST BANK QUESTIONS

### Chapter 2

#### Build a Solid Foundation for Your Study by Finding, Reading, and Evaluating Past Research

1. All scholarly works are primary sources.
  - a. True
  - \*b. False
  
2. If you find an article in an academic journal, you can be certain that it is a primary research source.
  - a. True
  - \*b. False
  
3. If you find an article in an academic journal, you can be certain that it is a scholarly source.
  - \*a. True
  - b. False
  
4. An article published in the magazine *Psychology Today* would be considered a popular source.
  - \*a. True
  - b. False
  
5. Commentaries published in an academic journal are primary research sources.
  - a. True
  - \*b. False
  
6. A meta-analysis is a secondary source.
  - \*a. True
  - b. False
  
7. An abstract is a complete work.
  - a. True
  - \*b. False
  
8. If you conduct a keyword search on your topic and obtain zero results, you can be quite sure that no prior research has been conducted on your topic.
  - a. True
  - \*b. False
  
9. Primary research articles include a review of past research.
  - \*a. True
  - b. False

10. If information appears in a primary research article, that means that the article is the primary source of that information.

- a. True
- \*b. False

11. An example of a primary research source in the social and behavioral sciences is

- a. a novel.
- b. a review of past research.
- \*c. a report of original research.
- d. All of the above

12. An example of a secondary research source in the social and behavioral sciences is

- a. a novel.
- \*b. a review of past research.
- c. a report of original research.
- d. All of the above

13. Which of the following is NOT true of scholarly works?

- \*a. They are written for the general public.
- b. They aim to advance knowledge and scientific study in a field.
- c. They are written by experts.
- d. They cite other scholarly sources.

14. If you find an article published in a newspaper, you can be relatively certain that it is:

- a. Not a primary source
- \*b. Not a scholarly source
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

15. The purpose of the peer review process is to

- a. make it difficult for researchers to make their findings public.
- \*b. help ensure the quality of published articles.
- c. validate findings through replication.
- d. test the reliability of the study.

16. A primary source published in an academic journal is called a

- \*a. primary research article.
- b. dissertation.
- c. literature review.
- d. peer review.

17. The main difference between a primary research article and a literature review is:

- a. A primary research article does not include a review of past research.
- b. A literature review never includes a Method section.
- c. A literature review never includes an Abstract.
- \*d. A literature review does not include results of original research.

18. A meta-analysis

- \*a. includes results of data analyses.
- b. does not include a reference section.
- c. is a primary source.
- d. is a popular source.

19. A meta-analysis

- a. is a primary source.
- \*b. is a scholarly source.
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

20. A commentary

- a. is a primary source.
- \*b. is a scholarly source.
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

21. What is one of the benefits of using conference papers or posters as sources?

- a. They are difficult to find.
- b. The peer review process is more rigorous for conferences than journals.
- c. The authors of conference papers or posters tend to be more established in their fields.
- \*d. The research presented for a conference is likely more recent than that found in journals.

22. The most recent research is most likely to be found in

- \*a. conference papers or posters.
- b. academic journals.
- c. scholarly books.
- d. theses or dissertations.

23. The most rigorous peer review process is most likely to be found in

- a. conference papers or posters.
- \*b. academic journals.
- c. scholarly books.
- d. theses or dissertations.

24. Which of the following databases would help you identify the most quality sources in psychology?

- a. Google Scholar
- b. Social Sciences Full Text
- c. PsycArticles
- \*d. PsycINFO

25. Which of the following statements about doing a keyword search is true?
- a. Searching the Internet using “Google” or another online search engine is more efficient than searching your library’s databases.
  - b. If you misspell a keyword, most library databases will automatically correct the error and identify appropriate sources.
  - \*c. When starting a keyword search, you should start with broad keywords relating to your topic.
  - d. When starting a keyword search, your keywords should be as narrow (e.g., specific) as possible.

26. Which of the following is NOT a good strategy to find primary research articles on your topic?
- a. Search the reference section of relevant journal articles.
  - b. Search by authors who you know have done research on the topic.
  - \*c. Scan the titles of articles published in magazines such as *Psychology Today* or *Scientific American*.
  - d. Scan the titles of the articles published within relevant academic journals.

27. A researcher conducts a study examining the relationship between participants’ preferred ice cream flavors and their weight. What might be a good title for the research report?
- a. A Delicious Study: Ice Cream!
  - \*b. The Relationship Between Preferred Ice Cream Flavor and Weight
  - c. Lose Weight by Learning to Like Vanilla Ice Cream
  - d. Your Ice Cream Flavor Preference Might Be Linked With Your Weight

28. Identify the APA-format error of the following citation:

Estow, Lawrence, and Adams, 2011, found that repeated exposure to the topic of plagiarism helped improve students’ ability to identify and avoid plagiarism.

- \*a. The date should be in parentheses.
- b. The entire citation should be in parentheses.
- c. The first initial of the authors should be included in the citation.
- d. When a citation appears in text, there should be an ‘&’ instead of ‘and’ before the last author.

29. Identify the APA-format error of the following citation:

Repeated exposure to the topic of plagiarism may help improve students’ ability to identify and avoid plagiarism (Estow, Lawrence, and Adams, 2011).

- a. The authors should be listed in alphabetical order.
- b. When there are more than two authors, one should always list only the first author followed by ‘et al.’

- c. The first initial of the authors should be included in the citation.
- \*d. When a citation appears in parentheses, there should be an '&' instead of 'and' before the last author.

30. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a primary research article provides a brief overview of the entire study.

- a. Introduction
- \*b. Abstract
- c. Results section
- d. Discussion section

31. The rationale for the study is provided in the \_\_\_\_\_ of a primary research article.

- \*a. Introduction
- b. Abstract
- c. Results section
- d. Discussion section

32. The hypothesis can usually found at the end of the

- \*a. Introduction.
- b. References.
- c. Results section.
- d. Discussion section.

33. Which of the following does not belong in the Introduction of a primary research article?

- a. A review of past research
- b. Hypotheses or research questions for the current study
- c. A discussion of limitations of past research
- \*d. A discussion of the limitations of the current study

34. In which section of a primary research article would the authors provide detailed information about the participants, measures, and procedures?

- a. Introduction
- \*b. Method
- c. Abstract
- d. Discussion

35. In which section of a primary research article would you be most likely to find the following sentence:

Participants ranged in age from 18 to 32 ( $M = 22.50$ ,  $SD = 4.25$ ).

- a. Introduction
- \*b. Method
- c. Results
- d. Discussion

36. In which section of a primary research article would you be most likely to find the following sentence:

The items were rated on a 5-point Likert-type scale from *rarely* to *usually* and had demonstrated internal consistency ( $\alpha = .88$ ).

- a. Abstract
- b. Introduction
- \*c. Method
- d. Discussion

37. Specific information about the outcome of statistical analyses would be reported in the \_\_\_\_\_ of a primary research article.

- a. Abstract
- b. Method section
- \*c. Results section
- d. Discussion section

38. In which section of a primary research article would you be most likely to find the following sentence:

A one-way ANOVA revealed that academic major was significantly related to frequency of visits ( $F(6, 114) = 5.65, p < .001, \eta^2 = .24$ ).

- a. Abstract
- b. Method
- \*c. Results
- d. Discussion

39. In which section of a primary research article would the authors identify limitations of their study?

- a. Introduction
- b. Method
- c. Results
- \*d. Discussion

40. In which section of a primary research article would you be most likely to find the following sentence:

Past research suggests that academic major can be an indicator of environmental values (e.g., Ewert & Baker, 2001), and this study found that students who majored in environmental studies, humanities, and art had higher levels of environmentally responsible behaviors.

- a. Abstract
- b. Method

c. Results

\*d. Discussion

41. A research study is conducted about the effectiveness of a new drug in treating depression. If the study includes only 10 participants, the study might have limited

\*a. power.

b. internal validity.

c. external validity.

d. internal consistency.

42. Power is

a. the ability for results to generalize to other settings, samples, or procedures.

b. the ability to demonstrate proof.

c. the ability to demonstrate causality.

\*d. the ability to find a statistically significant pattern or relationship when one really exists.

43. A research study is conducted about the effectiveness of a new drug in treating depression. If all the participants in the study take the new drug (i.e., there is no comparison group), the study has limited

a. power.

\*b. internal validity.

c. external validity.

d. internal consistency.

44. Internal validity is the extent to which

a. the results of one study might generalize to other settings, samples, or procedures.

b. a study proves that there is a relationship between the variables.

\*c. a study demonstrates a causal relation between your variables.

d. one can find a statistically significant pattern or relationship when one really exists.

45. A research study is conducted about the effectiveness of a new drug in treating depression. If all the participants in the study were males, the study might have limited

a. power.

b. internal validity.

\*c. external validity.

d. internal consistency.

46. External validity is the extent to which

\*a. the results of one study might generalize to other settings, samples, or procedures.

b. a study proves that there is a relationship between the variables.

c. a study demonstrates a causal relation between your variables.

d. one can find a statistically significant pattern or relationship when one really exists.

47. The correct order of sections of a primary research article is:

\*a. Abstract, Introduction, Method, Results, Discussion, References

- b. Introduction, Abstract, Discussion, Method, Results, References
- c. Abstract, Introduction, References, Method, Results, Discussion
- d. Introduction, Method, Results, Discussion, Abstract, References

48. Most primary research articles are organized in a similar way, with the shape of the article best described as a

- a. funnel.
- b. column.
- c. triangle.
- \*d. hourglass.

49. Identify the APA-format mistake in the following reference:

P. Schuetze, (2004). Evaluation of a brief homework assignment designed to reduce citation problems. *Teaching of Psychology*, 31, 257-259. doi: 10.1207/s15328023top3104\_6

- a. In the journal name, the 'P' in psychology should be lowercase.
- \*b. The author's last name should be followed by a comma and the first initial of the first name.
- c. The volume number should not be italicized.
- d. There should be more than author listed.

50. Identify the APA-format mistake in the following reference:

Estow, S., Lawrence, E., & Adams, K. (2011). Practice Makes Perfect: Improving Students' Skills in Understanding and Avoiding Plagiarism with a Themed Methods Course. *Teaching of Psychology*, 38, 259-261. doi:10.1177/0098628311421325

- a. The authors should be listed in alphabetical order within the reference.
- b. The date should appear at the end of the reference.
- \*c. Only the first letter of 'Practice' and 'Improving' should be capitalized.
- d. The article title should be in italics.