

Graziano and Raulin Research Methods Test Bank

Chapter 3 The Starting Point: Asking Questions

3.1 Asking and Refining Questions

1) The personal interests and observations of researchers

A) can serve as important sources of research questions as well as sustaining the researchers' interest in a project.

B) have no place in scientific research.

C) can serve as a starting point for research, but cannot sustain interest in a project.

D) have not been used by serious psychologists in their research.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 59 (PQ)

Skill: Interpretive

2) *PsycINFO* is an example of

A) an index for psychiatric diseases.

B) an abstract journal.

C) a list of important scientific figures.

D) an index of historical psychological scholars.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 59

Skill: Factual

3) If research has a heuristic influence, follow-up research is likely to be

A) highly systematic and scientific.

B) useful, but not necessarily systematic.

C) less important to the furtherance of knowledge.

D) discounted; such work is not valid.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 59

Skill: Interpretive

4) The influence of Darwin and Freud on research has been

A) systematic.

B) heuristic.

C) ritualistic

D) systemic

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 59

Skill: Applied

5) Controversial theories, such as Freud's and Darwin's, that have generated a vast amount of research are said to have

A) systemic value.

B) evolutionary value.

C) heretical value.

D) heuristic value.

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 59
Skill: Applied

- 6) The systematic influences of research on subsequent research would indicate
- A) that the research includes explicit propositions.
 - B) that Freudian techniques have been employed.
 - C) that evolution played an important theoretical role.
 - D) that the research does not include explicit propositions.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 59

Skill: Interpretive

- 7) What is the term for the type of influence exerted when a theory generates a great deal of interest and thus generates several lines of research?

- A) applied research
- B) basic research
- C) heuristic research
- D) implicit research

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 59 (SG)

Skill: Factual

- 8) What is the usual starting point for research?

- A) the observation phase
- B) asking a question
- C) communication phase
- D) procedures design

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 59 (SG)

Skill: Factual

- 9) When a theory or research study generates a great deal of attention and interest, along with suggesting further areas of study, the theory is said to have _____ influence.

- A) systematic
- B) positive
- C) heuristic
- D) hermeneutic

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 59 (PQ)

Skill: Interpretive

- 10) Which type of influence is involved in the testing of explicit propositions in a step-by-step research program?

- A) propaedeutic influence
- B) systematic influence
- C) pedagogic influence
- D) heuristic influence

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 59 (PQ)

Skill: Interpretive

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

- A) *PsycINFO*
- B) *Medline*
- C) *Encyclopedia Britannica*
- D) *Social Sciences Citation Index*

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 59

Skill: Factual

12) Freud's work has stimulated considerable research. Freud's theories dealt with

- A) learning
- B) motivation
- C) cognitive dissonance.
- D) unconscious influences on behavior.

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 60 (PQ)

Skill: Factual

13) Lovaas conducted research in 1973 with

- A) mentally retarded adults.
- B) autistic adults.
- C) apes in Africa.
- D) autistic children.

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 60

Skill: Factual

14) Neal Miller conducted research in which area?

- A) schizophrenia
- B) modeling
- C) motivation
- D) autistic children

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 60

Skill: Factual

15) Who first developed the concept of evolution?

- A) the Romans
- B) Charles Darwin
- C) Alfred Russel Wallace
- D) the Greeks

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 60-61

Skill: Factual

16) Who is credited with the idea of natural selection?

- A) Charles Russel and Keith Wallace
- B) Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace
- C) Charles Darwin and Arthur Keith
- D) Alfred Russel Wallace and Arthur Keith

Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 60-61
Skill: Factual

17) Who was the naturalist who anticipated Darwin's discovery?

- A) Wallace
- B) Ptolemy
- C) Goodall
- D) Thales

Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 60-61 (SG)
Skill: Factual

18) The naturalist who is credited, along with Charles Darwin, with discovering the principles of natural selection is

- A) Alfred Russel Wallace.
- B) Linus Pauling.
- C) Linnaeus.
- D) Alfred North Whitehead.

Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 60-61
Skill: Factual

19) Charles Darwin's famous treatise on natural selection is entitled

- A) The Ascent to Man.
- B) De rerum naturae (On the Nature of Things).
- C) On the Origin of Species.
- D) Voyage of Galapagos.

Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 60-61
Skill: Factual

20) The Darwin-Wallace theory of evolution

- A) has been discredited by modern psychology.
- B) came out of the early nineteenth century psychological research comparing animals and humans.
- C) has had little impact on the development of modern psychology.
- D) is a major theoretical underpinning of modern psychological science.

Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 60-61
Skill: Interpretive

21) Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace

- A) were nineteenth century geologists.
- B) testified at the Scopes monkey trial.
- C) originated the concept of biological evolution.
- D) made virtually the same discoveries.

Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 60-61
Skill: Interpretive

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

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

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 61

Skill: Applied

23) Applied research involves

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

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 61

Skill: Factual

24) Which of the following is NOT an example of an applied psychological research question?

- A) How can we investigate which part of the brain is dedicated to memory?
- B) How can we train people to be better parents?
- C) How can we refine air traffic control procedures to minimize the chance of controller error?
- D) What is an effective approach for designing a relaxation program for retarded children to improve their attentional skills?

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 61

Skill: Applied

25) Research that is concerned with providing solutions to practical problems is called

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

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 61

Skill: Interpretive

26) The question, "How can we train people to be better drivers?"

- A) is too vague a question to lead to research.
- B) cannot be subjected to research.
- C) is an applied research question.
- D) is a basic research question.

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 61

Skill: Applied

27) Studying the factors that affect the auditory memory of monkeys is an example of

- A) applied research.
- B) nomothetic research.
- C) basic research.

D) generalization research.

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 61-62

Skill: Applied

28) Basic research has

A) no specific practical goals.

B) specific and practical goals.

C) little value in terms of adding to knowledge.

D) more value in the "real world."

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 62 (PQ)

Skill: Interpretive

29) Which type of research is carried out to add to our understanding and store of knowledge, without any particular practical goals?

A) applied research

B) systematic research

C) heuristic research

D) basic research

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 62 (SG)

Skill: Interpretive

30) Basic and applied research are related because

A) one cannot be done without the other.

B) they are always part of a continuum.

C) basic research findings are often used in applied research.

D) they are the meeting point of the natural and psychological sciences.

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 62-63 (PQ)

Skill: Interpretive

31) The line between basic and applied research is

A) often difficult to delineate.

B) clear and precise.

C) used to differentiate between important and less important scientific figures.

D) measured by statistical significance.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 62-63

Skill: Interpretive

32) Research

A) always divides neatly into basic and applied.

B) can be categorized as basic, applied, or translational.

C) that is translational must be translated from a foreign language.

D) cannot be translational if it has an applied component.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 62

Skill: Interpretive

33) Translational research

- A) has been the reigning research model for nearly 69 decades.
- B) has been supplanted by basic research in recent years.
- C) is a fairly new model for researchers.
- D) prevents application of research findings to real-world problems.

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 62-63

Skill: Interpretive

34) Translational research centers

- A) now exist in the U.S.
- B) do not yet exist, but are being planned for 2022.
- C) are devoted primarily to the translation of scientific research from foreign languages into English.
- D) are focused almost entirely on basic research designs.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 62-63

Skill: Interpretive

35) A potential problem with the emphasis on translational research is

- A) its enormous financial cost.
- B) it may undermine basic research.
- C) it may undermine applied research.
- D) its lack of governmental support.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 62-63

Skill: Interpretive

36) Translational research

- A) spans basic and applied research.
- B) has been rejected by nearly all scientists.
- C) has no place in a democracy.
- D) has virtually displaced all other research models in the U.S.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 62-63

Skill: Interpretive

37) A variable is

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

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 63 (SG)

Skill: Factual

38) Each set of varying events of interest to a researcher is called

- A) a variable.
- B) a correlational set.
- C) an analysis of variance.
- D) a stimulus-response set.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 63

Skill: Factual

39) The starting point for a research project

A) is the same thing as the specific research hypothesis.

B) may be a vague or general idea.

C) usually needs no refinement if it is a good idea.

D) needs refinement only for new and inexperienced researchers.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 63

Skill: Interpretive

40) The nature of the research question that is asked has ramifications on all of the following EXCEPT

A) the level of constraint of a research project.

B) the type of data and measurement.

C) the kinds of statistical analyses used.

D) the care and diligence of the research team.

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 63

Skill: Interpretive

41) Any set of events having different values is called

A) an event network.

B) the variance.

C) variational correlation.

D) a variable.

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 63-64 (PQ)

Skill: Factual

42) The process of refining vague and general ideas or questions ultimately provides the researcher with

A) a specific research hypothesis.

B) an initial question.

C) a grant proposal.

D) a null hypothesis.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 64

Skill: Interpretive

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

A) the less refined the research question will be.

B) the more likely it is that high-constraint research methods will be employed.

C) the more likely it is that low-constraint research methods will be employed.

D) the more he or she can afford to ask less refined questions.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 64

Skill: Interpretive

3.2 Types of Variables in Research

- 1) An overt response of an organism is classified as
- A) an organismic variable.
 - B) a behavioral variable.
 - C) a replicated variable.
 - D) a correlational variable.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 65 (SG)

Skill: Interpretive

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

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 65-66 (SG)

Skill: Interpretive

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

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 65 (PQ)

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 65

Skill: Applied

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

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 65

Skill: Applied

- 6) Of the following, which is the type of variable most often observed in psychological research?
- A) organismic variable
 - B) stimulus variable
 - C) behavioral variable

D) response-inferred organismic variables

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 65 (PQ)

Skill: Interpretive

7) The speed with which a rat runs a maze is an example of

A) a stimulus variable.

B) a behavioral variable.

C) an organismic variable.

D) a participant variable.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 65

Skill: Applied

8) A stimulus variable is

A) an event or situation that affects or can affect an organism and its response.

B) the environment.

C) something that has no effect on the participant.

D) the same as a behavioral variable.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 65-66 (PQ)

Skill: Factual

9) Which of the following is NOT an important way of classifying variables in psychological research?

A) behavioral variables

B) stimulus variables

C) organismic variables

D) research variables

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 65-66 (PQ)

Skill: Interpretive

10) Variables are classified based on their

A) nature and use.

B) validity.

C) constraint levels.

D) use and validity.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 65-66

Skill: Interpretive

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

A) behavior variables

B) invisible variables

C) extraneous variables

D) organismic variables

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66

Skill: Interpretive

12) Which of the following is NOT an example of an observed organismic variable?

- A) a participant's sex
- B) a participant's height
- C) a participant's weight
- D) a participant's anxiety

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66

Skill: Applied

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

- A) the difficulty level of a test of math
- B) the IQs of participants
- C) the amount of distraction each participant is exposed to
- D) None of the above

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66 (SG)

Skill: Applied

14) Which of the following is NOT an example of an internal stimulus?

- A) blood pressure
- B) cholesterol level
- C) sympathetic nervous system activity
- D) the temperature of the immediate environment

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66

Skill: Applied

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

- A) intelligence
- B) racial attitudes
- C) neuroticism
- D) gender of the participant

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66

Skill: Applied

16) Participant characteristics refer to

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

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66

Skill: Interpretive

17) Response-inferred organismic variables are also

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

Answer: C

Type: MC
Page Ref: 66
Skill: Interpretive

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

Answer: D

Type: MC
Page Ref: 66 (PQ)
Skill: Interpretive

- 19) Response-inferred organismic variables
- A) are constructs.
 - B) are directly observed.
 - C) cannot be measured.
 - D) occur only at the experimental level.

Answer: A

Type: MC
Page Ref: 66 (SG)
Skill: Factual

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

Answer: D

Type: MC
Page Ref: 66
Skill: Applied

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

Answer: D

Type: MC
Page Ref: 66
Skill: Applied

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

Answer: C

Type: MC
Page Ref: 66 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

- 23) Characteristics of participants, such as age and sex, are called
- A) organismic variables.

- B) stimulus variables.
- C) response variables.
- D) dependent variables.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66 (SG)

Skill: Factual

24) A response variable in one study

- A) must be a response variable in any other study.
- B) may be a stimulus variable in another study.
- C) may be an independent variable in another study.
- D) Both B and C

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66-67 (SG)

Skill: Interpretive

25) In naturalistic research, the dependent variable

- A) is, strictly speaking, not a dependent variable.
- B) must be shown to have a causal relationship with the independent variable.
- C) is always an organismic variable.
- D) must be manipulated extremely carefully for valid results.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66

Skill: Interpretive

26) In a study of weight control, in which the proportion of fat and carbohydrate intake is varied across conditions and subsequent weight loss is measured,

- A) fat is an independent variable.
- B) weight loss is an independent variable.
- C) fat and carbohydrates are correlated variables.
- D) fat and carbohydrates are dependent variables.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66 (SG)

Skill: Applied

27) The dependent variable in psychological research is usually

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

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66 (PQ)

Skill: Interpretive

28) The dependent variable in psychological studies is usually a

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

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66
Skill: Interpretive

- 29) The independent variables in psychological studies are usually
- A) behavioral or stimulus variables.
 - B) stimulus or organismic variables.
 - C) construct or behavioral variables.
 - D) organismic or behavioral variables.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66

Skill: Interpretive

- 30) Which of the following is true in psychological research?
- A) The independent variable is usually a response variable.
 - B) Assigned independent variables are usually stimulus variables.
 - C) Manipulated independent variables are usually organismic variables.
 - D) The dependent variable is usually a behavioral variable.

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66-67

Skill: Interpretive

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

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66-67

Skill: Applied

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

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66-67

Skill: Applied

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

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66-67
Skill: Interpretive

34) The _____ variable is under the control of the researcher.

- A) organismic
- B) manipulated independent
- C) nonmanipulated independent
- D) dependent

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66-67

Skill: Interpretive

35) Research with nonmanipulated independent variables

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

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 67 (SG)

Skill: Interpretive

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

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

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 67

Skill: Interpretive

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

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

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 67 (PQ)

Skill: Applied

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

- A) external variables
- B) internal variables
- C) organismic variables
- D) manipulated independent variables

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 67

Skill: Interpretive

39) If a researcher measured neuroticism in a group of participants and then divided the participants into high, moderate, and low neuroticism, this would be an example of

- A) classification with an organismic variable.
- B) very poor research design.
- C) naturalistic research.
- D) a causal inference.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 67 (SG)

Skill: Applied

- 40) An independent variable is
- A) directly manipulated by the researcher.
 - B) not directly manipulated by the participant.
 - C) indirectly manipulated by the researcher.
 - D) indirectly manipulated by the participant.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 67

Skill: Interpretive

- 41) The classification of a variable (e.g., independent vs. dependent) depends on
- A) the characteristics of the variable alone.
 - B) the nature of the study alone.
 - C) the characteristics of the variable and the nature of the study.
 - D) the biases of the researcher.

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 67

Skill: Interpretive

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

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 66-67

Skill: Interpretive

- 43) Organismic variables are most likely to be
- A) manipulated independent variables.
 - B) nonmanipulated independent variables.
 - C) stimulus variables.
 - D) none of the above

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 67 (SG)

Skill: Applied

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

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 67
Skill: Interpretive

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

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 67

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 67

Skill: Interpretive

- 47) In psychology, what is the largest category of nonmanipulated independent variables?
- A) physiological variables
 - B) response variables
 - C) stimulus variables
 - D) organismic variables

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 67 (PQ, SG)

Skill: Factual

- 48) If an experimenter is interested in investigating the causal relationship between two variables, what would be the best strategy?
- A) Operationally define both measures and carefully measure each.
 - B) Define which of the variables is to be the organismic variable.
 - C) Use a nonmanipulated independent variable in a differential research design.
 - D) Operationally define one of the variables as a manipulated independent variable in an experimental design.

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 67 (SG)

Skill: Applied

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

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 67

Skill: Applied

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

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

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 67

Skill: Applied

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

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 68-69

Skill: Factual

52) If age and gender caused variability in response to a particular pharmaceutical drug in elderly people, and we only test 70-year-old females, age and gender would be

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

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 67-68

Skill: Applied

53) Disruptive behavior is an example of a possible

- A) independent variable.
- B) dependent variable.
- C) stimulus variable.
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 67 (SG)

Skill: Applied

3.3 Validity and Control of Extraneous Variables

1) Validity

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

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 68

Skill: Factual

2) Changes in one variable resulting in predictable changes in another

- A) show that a causal relationship cannot be inferred.
- B) can be observed only in naturalistic or case-study research.

- C) occur only in correlational studies.
- D) suggest that a causal relationship exists.

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 68 (SG)

Skill: Interpretive

3) General control procedures can be implemented in research

- A) only in low-constraint research designs.
- B) only in high-constraint research designs.
- C) only in experimental research designs.
- D) at many different levels of constraint.

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 68

Skill: Interpretive

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

- A) are threats to reliability.
- B) distract the participants.
- C) reduce validity.
- D) reflect the experimenter's planned biases.

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 68

Skill: Interpretive

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

- A) reliability.
- B) replicability.
- C) validity.
- D) representativeness.

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 68 (SG)

Skill: Factual

6) The influence of extraneous variables can reduce a study's methodological soundness or

- A) replicability.
- B) reliability.
- C) validity.
- D) authenticity.

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 68

Skill: Interpretive

7) Extraneous variables represent threats to validity because they can influence the behavior of

- A) both participants and researchers.
- B) participants only.
- C) researchers only.
- D) animals only.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 68-69

Skill: Interpretive

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

- A) the child's response time for each problem set.
- B) the number of correct answers a child achieves without assistance.
- C) unrequested assistance from other children in solving the problems.
- D) the problem sets themselves.

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 68-69

Skill: Applied

9) The two ways of controlling extraneous variables are

- A) the use of high-constraint research designs and the use of general control procedures.
- B) the use of low-constraint research designs and the use of general control procedures.
- C) the use of high-constraint research designs and the use of correlational designs.
- D) the use of high-constraint research designs and employing a smaller sample size.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 68-69

Skill: Interpretive

10) A way to control for extraneous variables is to use

- A) higher-constraint research designs.
- B) lower-constraint research designs.
- C) naturalistic observation techniques.
- D) complicated extraneous variance correcting statistical procedures.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 68-69

Skill: Interpretive

11) The purpose of control and controlled research is to ensure the achievement of

- A) validity
- B) accuracy
- C) reliability
- D) uniformity

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 68-69

Skill: Interpretive

12) Validity is best achieved by

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

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 68-69

Skill: Interpretive

13) Extraneous variables are threats to the _____ of a study.

- A) predictability
- B) validity
- C) authenticity

D) replicability

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 68-69

Skill: Factual

14) Extraneous variables _____ methodological soundness.

A) can attenuate

B) can enhance

C) can have either an attenuating or enhancing effect on

D) have no effect on

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 69

Skill: Interpretive

3.4 Ethical Principles

1) Psychological research _____ biomedical research.

A) is as potentially risky as

B) is more risky than

C) has similar ethical concerns as

D) is free from the same constraints as

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 69

Skill: Interpretive

2) Deception in psychology is

A) standard in some areas of study.

B) unnecessary and should be eliminated.

C) ethical under all circumstances.

D) a threat to validity.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 69 (PQ)

Skill: Interpretive

3) Psychological studies with human participants are

A) always problematic and have to meet a higher test of ethical standards than natural sciences.

B) physically intrusive.

C) subject to government approval.

D) rarely physically intrusive.

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 69

Skill: Interpretive

4) Injecting live disease organisms into a participant, not related to the treatment needs of a participant, without the participant's permission is

A) ethical in some circumstances.

B) ethical with prison populations.

C) at least questionable and probably unethical.

D) ethical in euthanasia.

Answer: C

Type: MC
Page Ref: 69
Skill: Applied

5) _____ is frequently employed in psychological research, and therefore raises ethical questions that must be addressed by the researcher.

- A) Electroshock
- B) Psychophysiological measurement
- C) Deception
- D) Fraud

Answer: C

Type: MC
Page Ref: 69
Skill: Interpretive

6) Which of the following is NOT an important ethical concern of a good researcher?

- A) to develop well-designed projects that are executed with care
- B) to safeguard participants' rights
- C) to guarantee that the study will be published
- D) to consider whether a participant will be a "participant at risk" or "participant at minimal risk"

Answer: C

Type: MC
Page Ref: 69-72
Skill: Interpretive

7) Deception, risk, and prying in research are

- A) acceptable in certain instances.
- B) not acceptable.
- C) acceptable if the participant disagrees.
- D) acceptable if real benefits can be shown.

Answer: A

Type: MC
Page Ref: 69-70
Skill: Interpretive

8) Generally, research ethics refer to

- A) how participants should behave when doing a study.
- B) the treatment and safety of participants.
- C) the treatment of all animals in captivity.
- D) plagiarizing of other scientists' work.

Answer: B

Type: MC
Page Ref: 69-70
Skill: Interpretive

9) A researcher who studies attachment behavior in people with anorexia without obtaining prior informed consent from participants would be considered

- A) ethical but slipshod in his/her methods.
- B) to be doing invalid research.
- C) to be doing creative research.
- D) to be unethical.

Answer: D

Type: MC
Page Ref: 70
Skill: Applied

10) The most important safeguard that can be employed to minimize risks to human research participants is

- A) debriefing of participants.
- B) use of coded data.
- C) anonymity of participants.
- D) informed consent.

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 70

Skill: Interpretive

11) The American Psychological Association's (APA) Ethical Guidelines for Research with Human Participants

- A) guarantees a research participant payment for participation.
- B) guarantees a research participant the freedom to withdraw at any time from participation.
- C) guarantees that there will be no deception or concealment.
- D) expressly forbids research on children or persons with impairments.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 70

Skill: Factual

12) The most important safeguard built into the American Psychological Association's (APA) Ethical Guidelines is that

- A) participation in research is decided by the participant.
- B) each signature must be notarized.
- C) each participant is guaranteed a payment for services.
- D) the researcher cannot be sued.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 70

Skill: Interpretive

13) Using participants who are unable to give informed consent because of age or mental deficit is

- A) strictly forbidden by the American Psychological Association.
- B) not allowed under current ethical guidelines.
- C) allowed, providing a bona-fide representative can give consent.
- D) illegal.

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 70

Skill: Factual

14) The use of number identification codes for participants in psychological research is primarily designed

- A) to facilitate data entry and analysis.
- B) to safeguard participants' confidentiality.
- C) to prevent other researchers from stealing the data.
- D) as a convenience for the researcher, but have no real function.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 70

Skill: Interpretive

15) Doing research in a medical setting by performing harmless, unnecessary procedures without permission of participants is an example of

- A) valid biomedical procedures.

- B) unethical behavior.
- C) the tenacity of the physician.
- D) ethical, but questionable practice.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 70 (PQ)

Skill: Applied

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

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 70 (PQ)

Skill: Interpretive

- 17) The principle concerns for which ethical guidelines in psychology have been drawn up are
- A) deception, severe physical harm, and invasion of privacy.
 - B) invasion of privacy, participants' rights, and deception.
 - C) payment for services, deception, and participants' rights.
 - D) participants' rights, severe physical harm, and payment for services.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 70-73

Skill: Interpretive

- 18) IRBs evaluate the research proposals against ethical standards. IRB stands for
- A) International Review Board.
 - B) Institutional Review Board.
 - C) Instructional Review Bureau.
 - D) Instructional Research Bureau.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 71

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 71

Skill: Factual

- 20) The ultimate responsibility for ethical research lies with the
- A) government.
 - B) Institutional Review Board.
 - C) researcher.
 - D) educational institution.

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 71

Skill: Factual

21) Regarding research procedures and conduct, IRB stands for

- A) Interviewing Resources Bank.
- B) Institutional Review Board.
- C) Investigational Research Bureau.
- D) Informational Research Bureau.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 71

Skill: Factual

22) The Institutional Review Board (IRB)

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

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 71

Skill: Interpretive

23) The risks to participants in psychological research should be

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

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 71

Skill: Interpretive

24) Which of the following is an ethical check that should be employed in a study with human participants?

- A) The design is sufficient to provide valuable information.
- B) Only fit and coherent participants are used.
- C) Additional knowledge is gained despite ethical difficulties.
- D) The research follows the tradition of early philosophers and scientists.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 71 (PQ)

Skill: Interpretive

25) Ethical concerns should be examined

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

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 71-72

Skill: Interpretive

26) Discomfort and risk assessment as part of the ethical evaluation of a research project is primarily the task of

- A) the researcher.

- B) the American Psychological Association.
- C) the participant.
- D) the government.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 71-72

Skill: Interpretive

27) "Diversity" in research

- A) is considered to be an behavioral variable.
- B) refers to how well ethnic, gender, and age groups are represented in the research.
- C) is a measure of how varied the procedures are.
- D) refers to the number of ways a study can be repeated.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 72

Skill: Interpretive

28) Which of the following groups were traditionally overrepresented in psychological and biomedical research?

- A) females
- B) children
- C) Caucasian males
- D) minority group members

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 72

Skill: Factual

29) Why is it important to represent the diversity of the culture in psychological and medical research?

- A) Because the risk associated with research should be shared equally.
- B) Because findings in one group may not apply to other groups.
- C) Because Title IX dictates equal availability of research opportunities.
- D) Because every group is required to fund the research, every group should be allowed to conduct the research.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 72

Skill: Interpretive

30) When might it be permissible to exclude a gender, ethnic, or age group?

- A) studying anxiety disorder
- B) studying response to stress
- C) studying Alzheimer's disease
- D) It is never permissible to exclude these groups.

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 72

Skill: Applied

31) The National Institutes of Health (NIH)

- A) has taken no explicit stand on diversity issues in psychological and medical research.
- B) requires that all research, regardless of funding, must include diverse populations.
- C) requires that population diversity be represented in all NIH-funded studies unless there is a practical problem in adequately representing key groups.

D) requires that population diversity be represented in all NIH-funded studies unless there is a scientifically justified reason for not including specific groups.

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 72

Skill: Interpretive

32) Which of the following ethical concerns have been raised about using animals in experiments?

A) Animal behavior is unpredictable.

B) Research procedures are often more invasive in animal research.

C) Animals do not provide good data.

D) Fewer drugs are tested on animals.

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 72

Skill: Factual

33) The American Psychological Association has addressed ethical issues in animal research since

A) 1986.

B) 1946.

C) 1961.

D) 1925.

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 72

Skill: Factual

34) With respect to ethical treatment of animals, the American Psychological Association (APA)

A) has shown consistent and early concern for standards in animal research.

B) has failed to develop guidelines.

C) has declared animal research "off limits."

D) has chosen not to enter this controversial area, since animal research is not necessary for the study of behavior.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 72

Skill: Factual

35) Developing alternatives to the use of live animals in research

A) is more difficult in behavioral research than it is in medical research.

B) is easier in behavioral research than it is in medical research.

C) would lead to the desirable state of eliminating animal research altogether.

D) would give psychologists as much information as studying the animals themselves.

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 73 (PQ)

Skill: Interpretive

36) According to Neal Miller (1985), behavioral research involving animals has led to successful treatment for

A) other animals but not humans.

B) human medical disorders but not psychological disorders.

C) almost no one.

D) psychological disorders such as anorexia and enuresis.

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 73-74

Skill: Factual

- 37) According to Neal Miller, animal research has
- A) destroyed the natural environment.
 - B) led to questions about the validity of using animals in experimentation.
 - C) often led to more humane treatment of animals.
 - D) contributed little knowledge in the area of human psychology.

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 73-74

Skill: Factual

- 38) In a 1991 discussion on animal research, Ulrich argued that
- A) animals should be used more in order to avoid discomfort of human participants.
 - B) scientists must be given more freedom; the ethical argument is preventing important research.
 - C) the misuse of animals is unfortunate, but a necessary evil.
 - D) misuse of animals occurs in research.

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 74

Skill: Factual

- 39) In reference to animal research, who argued that scientists are "guilty of our culture's propensity to consume anything"?

- A) Neal Miller
- B) Paul Meehl
- C) Albert Bandura
- D) Roger Ulrich

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 74

Skill: Factual