

Name _____

1. Professor Ahmed brings 2 year olds into the lab and has them interact with toys. Professor Ahmed records which toys the children play with for the longest. This is an example of a _____ study.
 - a. Observational
 - b. Experimental
 - c. field
 - d. correlational
2. A focus on how much our heredity and our environment influence our individual differences is most relevant to the _____ perspective.
 - a. behavior genetics
 - b. psychodynamic
 - c. neuroscience
 - d. cognitive
3. If a research study has an independent variable it must be:
 - a. field research.
 - b. an observational study.
 - c. an experiment.
 - d. a correlational study.
4. After the 2016 presidential election, Shevon unfriended many of his more conservative friends and relatives on Facebook. Now, his politics have become more liberal, as his news feed on Facebook is filled with posts from his equally liberal friends and relatives. This is an example of what Tom Gilovich would call:
 - a. false news.
 - b. repetition.
 - c. powerful examples.
 - d. an echo chamber.
5. Many psychologists study animals:
 - a. to learn about people.
 - b. because they dislike animals.
 - c. due to the convenience of animal testing.
 - d. because animals make up a representative sample.
6. A variable that is measured in an experiment is called:
 - a. an empirical variable.
 - b. a dependent variable.
 - c. an independent variable.
 - d. a correlational variable.
7. Dominique perceives that answers on their true-false exam have an order when they do not. This illustrates our tendency to perceive _____, which is an error in thinking.
 - a. Curiosity
 - b. order in random events
 - c. hindsight bias
 - d. humility
8. Professor West has 30 participants drink either 0 mg, 2 mg or 4 mg of caffeine mixed in juice before completing two tasks; a response time task and a memory task. In this experiment, the independent variable is:
 - a. the number of participants.
 - b. the memory task.
 - c. the amount of caffeine consumed.
 - d. the response time task.

9. Dr. Igwe is interested in the effects of divorce on the grades of high school students. To investigate this issue, Dr. Igwe uses _____ to analyze the results of several existing studies to reach an overall conclusion.
- a. inferential statistics
 - b. a measure of central tendency
 - c. descriptive statistics
 - d. meta-analysis
10. Professor Enfield has 8 ten-year-olds and 8 fifteen-year-olds study a book about beekeeping for either 5 minutes or 10 minutes and then recall as much information as possible. In this experiment, the dependent variable is:
- a. the amount of time spent studying.
 - b. the number of participants.
 - c. recall of beekeeping information.
 - d. the age of the participant.
11. A correlation allows a researcher to:
- a. describe the relationship between two variables.
 - b. describe something in great detail.
 - c. collect data in the field.
 - d. make causal inferences.
12. Because a few extreme scores can create a deceptively large estimate of variation, the _____ offers only a crude estimate of the variation in a set of data.
- a. standard deviation
 - b. range
 - c. mode
 - d. mean
13. After reading each section of her textbook, Amrita measures her memory of the reading by taking the practice assessments for that section. When she is finished studying for the exam, she takes a practice exam and finds that her grades have improved a letter grade since the beginning of the semester. Amrita's grade improvement is an example of:
- a. psychoanalysis.
 - b. the testing effect.
 - c. the unconscious effect.
 - d. humanistic psychology.
14. What subfield of psychology emphasizes the positive potential of humans?
- a. Gestalt psychology
 - b. Humanism
 - c. Structuralism
 - d. Social psychology
15. Mehmet wonders if their teenage daughter is fearless because she comes from a long line of brave women, or because she has learned to be brave through her different experiences. Mehmet is pondering the issue of:
- a. culture.
 - b. empiricism.
 - c. critical thinking.
 - d. nature–nurture.

16. When Leanne read experimental evidence that indicated orange juice consumption triggers hyperactivity in children, she questioned whether the tested children had been randomly assigned to experimental conditions. Leanne's reaction BEST illustrates:
- a. hindsight bias.
 - b. critical thinking.
 - c. common sense.
 - d. overconfidence.
17. Professor Ramirez recorded men's and women's scores on a laboratory test of aggression, and he found a gender difference. He is NOT likely to report his findings significant unless the odds of the results occurring by chance are:
- a. less than 15 percent.
 - b. greater than 5 percent.
 - c. less than 10 percent.
 - d. less than 5 percent.
18. Which of these are issues in regard to the debate on animal testing?
- a. placing the well-being of humans above that of other animals
 - b. both placing the well-being of humans above that of other animals and protecting the well-being of animals
 - c. neither placing the well-being of humans above that of other animals nor protecting the well-being of animals
 - d. protecting the well-being of animals
19. If a researcher wants to know the relationship between two variables that they cannot manipulate in laboratory, such as the average temperature and the amount of carbon emitted in a given year, the researcher can:
- a. compute a correlation.
 - b. describe the two variables.
 - c. conduct field research.
 - d. conduct an experiment.
20. What did Ivan Pavlov study?
- a. the law of effect
 - b. classical conditioning
 - c. operant conditioning
 - d. the Pavlovian box
21. Professor Patel is conducting observational research on children in kindergarten. Her data will make it possible for her to:
- a. make predictions.
 - b. describe the children.
 - c. explain causation.
 - d. make allusions.
22. When conducting an experiment, not only must researchers manipulate the factors of interest, but they must also make sure to:
- a. include case study examples in their samples.
 - b. vary the time of day the participants are tested.
 - c. include only men or women in their samples.
 - d. hold constant or control other factors.

23. An important point to remember about correlation is that while there is a(n) _____, correlation does not equal _____.
- association; causation
 - relationship; causation
 - positive relationship; causation
 - negative correlation; causation
24. Professor Tan found a strong correlation between SAT scores and introductory psychology grades for students at his college. His data will allow him to:
- explain what causes high SAT scores.
 - explain what causes high introductory psychology grades.
 - describe how students study for introductory psychology tests.
 - predict a student's introductory psychology score based on their SAT scores.
25. When Leanne read experimental evidence that indicated orange juice consumption triggers hyperactivity in children, she questioned whether the tested children had been randomly assigned to experimental conditions. Leanne's reaction BEST illustrates:
- hindsight bias.
 - critical thinking.
 - overconfidence.
 - common sense.
26. What subfield of psychology emphasizes the positive potential of humans?
- Gestalt psychology
 - Structuralism
 - Humanism
 - Social psychology
27. A _____ distribution occurs when there are two most frequently occurring scores.
- normal
 - bimodal
 - mode
 - median
28. The only research method that can be used to explain what caused a change in a variable is _____ research.
- correlational
 - rational
 - experimental
 - observational
29. Research results showed that experimental Drug R had a minimal to modest effect in reducing the symptoms of Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD). The hypothesis that 200 mg of Drug R will reduce GAD symptoms by 25 percent, as evidenced by the Hamilton Anxiety Scale, needs to be revised by increasing the dosage to 300 mg. The variable that will change in response to the increase is the:
- control condition.
 - dependent variable.
 - experimental method.
 - independent variable.

30. Observational studies can only produce:

- a. experimental data.
- b. descriptive data.
- c. predictive data.
- d. causal data.

31. Professor Stetson is conducting a study on memory with a sample of college students.

Before they agree to participate, Professor Stetson tells them about the study and what they will do if they choose to participate. This is an example of:

- a. informed consent.
- b. variables.
- c. debriefing.
- d. confounding variables.

32. In an experiment, a researcher can make claims about causation if:

- a. changing the dependent variable resulted in changes in the independent variable.
- b. there are confounding variables.
- c. changing the independent variable resulted in changes in the dependent variable.
- d. only the confounding variables are controlled.