

Lesson Quiz 2-1



Psychological Research Methods and Statistics

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. Psychologists use the scientific method when gathering and analyzing information in a systematic way.
- _____ 2. Psychologists regularly develop theories based on case studies.
- _____ 3. A cross-sectional study is a type of quantitative study.
- _____ 4. One difference between an interview and a questionnaire is that the psychologist conducting an interview can clarify or rephrase a question.
- _____ 5. Researchers use experiments when they have more than two variables to consider.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Lisa draws 10 names out of bowl containing the names of all the students at her school to determine which students she will interview for a study on the school's computer usage. This is an example of a
 - A. stratified sample.
 - B. random sample.
 - C. case study.
 - D. cross-sectional study.
- _____ 7. Which of the following is most likely to have a negative correlation?
 - A. a person's ability as a driver and number of accidents
 - B. the price of a television and the size of the television's screen
 - C. hours spent practicing the viola and chances of getting into the orchestra
 - D. the age of a child and the child's reading ability
- _____ 8. A research study examined the intellectual growth of 20 premature children over a period of 18 years. This is best described as an example of
 - A. a longitudinal study.
 - B. a cross-sectional study.
 - C. a case study.
 - D. naturalistic observation.
- _____ 9. In a study, what is a relatively small group out of the total population called?
 - A. case study
 - B. variable
 - C. control group
 - D. sample
- _____ 10. What do the APA's ethical principles say about the use of deception in research?
 - A. Deception may never be used.
 - B. Participants must be fully informed about any deception before the research begins.
 - C. Deception should be used only if no better alternative is available.
 - D. As long as no participants are harmed, deception can be used whenever the researcher wishes.

Lesson Quiz 2-2

The logo for 'networks' features the word in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. A stylized graphic of intersecting lines forms a starburst or network pattern behind the letter 'o'.

Psychological Research Methods and Statistics

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. In a single-blind experiment the researchers and participants know who is in the control group.
- _____ 2. Psychologists must take care not to give any nonverbal cues that could affect participants' behavior.
- _____ 3. Experiments can be single-blind, double-blind, and all-blind.
- _____ 4. The Milgram experiment showed that many people will harm others if they are pressured to do so.
- _____ 5. Researchers have not been able to replicate the Milgram experiment.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Failing at something because one has no confidence one can succeed is an example of
 - A. a single-blind experiment.
 - B. a double-blind experiment.
 - C. the placebo effect.
 - D. a self-fulfilling prophecy.
- _____ 7. In the Milgram experiment,
 - A. both the researchers and the "learners" knew that the shocks were not real.
 - B. only the "teachers" knew that the shocks were not real.
 - C. only the "learners" knew that the shocks were not real.
 - D. neither the researchers nor the "teachers" knew that the shocks were not real.
- _____ 8. One method of avoiding self-fulfilling prophecies is to
 - A. use a cross-sectional study.
 - B. use a double-blind study.
 - C. use a placebo.
 - D. manipulate the variables.
- _____ 9. What ethical concern did the Milgram experiment generate?
 - A. The results were probably caused by a self-fulfilling prophecy.
 - B. The "learners" were not asked for their consent.
 - C. The results were not statistically significant.
 - D. The "teachers" were led to believe something was true when it was not.
- _____ 10. The placebo effect occurs when
 - A. an experiment has an experimental group, but no control group.
 - B. an experiment has an independent variable, but no dependent variable.
 - C. subjects in the control group think the drug has caused a change in their physical state.
 - D. both the researchers and the participants are aware of which group is receiving placebos.

Lesson Quiz 2-3



Psychological Research Methods and Statistics

DIRECTIONS: Modified True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F). If false, edit the statement to make it a true statement.

- _____ 1. Statistics is the branch of mathematics used to organize and evaluate data.

- _____ 2. Both the mode and the median are measures of correlation.

- _____ 3. A positive correlation indicates that there is a cause-and-effect relationship between two variables.

- _____ 4. The mean of the scores 10, 13, 16, and 17 is 15.

- _____ 5. A normal curve is symmetrical.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Central tendency is a measure that tells something about
 - A. the results of a cross-sectional study.
 - B. the average score of participants given the same test.
 - C. the validity of questions on a questionnaire.
 - D. test scores when they are shown in a straight line graph.
- _____ 7. Which of the following uses rectangles to show frequency distribution?
 - A. frequency polygon
 - B. histogram
 - C. normal curve
 - D. skewed distribution
- _____ 8. If you want to calculate the standard deviation for a set of data, you could begin by
 - A. creating a frequency polygon.
 - B. determining the median.
 - C. calculating the variance.
 - D. calculating the correlation coefficient.
- _____ 9. Inferential statistics are important because they
 - A. can be used to describe the characteristics of sample data, such as its range and mean.
 - B. can be used to calculate the variability of a sample.
 - C. allow researchers to determine how often a particular score or observation has occurred in a sample.
 - D. allow scientists to make generalizations about the population from which a sample was taken.
- _____ 10. The range of a(n) _____ must be between +1 and -1.
 - A. standard deviation
 - B. mode
 - C. frequency distribution
 - D. Pearson correlation coefficient