1. **Psychology**
   a. is a collection of theories that have yet to be tested out.
   b. is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes.
   c. is the study of supernatural phenomena.
   d. consists solely of various forms of therapy.
   e. is the study of common sense in individuals.

2. **If ______ is used to acquire knowledge, then a field of study can be considered a true science.**
   a. Internet research
   b. a brief survey
   c. the test-retest method
   d. the scientific method
   e. an analysis of variance

3. **Rory is a college student who intends on becoming a scientist. In order for his work to truly be considered science, he must do which of the following?**
   a. Rory must correctly employ the scientific method in his research when acquiring knowledge.
   b. He must stay away from the hard sciences like physics or chemistry.
   c. Rory must focus his energy on using rats or mice in a laboratory at Harvard.
   d. He must give up psychology as his major.
   e. Rory should only use surveys but make sure his participants are telling the truth.

4. **Which of the following is FALSE regarding the scientific method?**
   a. It is an orderly, systematic method that researchers follow when performing studies.
   b. It allows researchers to systematically collect and then analyze data.
   c. It allows researchers to draw conclusions from their studies.
   d. It begins with identifying a topic or problem that needs researching.
   e. Although it widely used, it is too subjective of a way to acquire knowledge.

5. **Based on the Apply It! section in chapter 1 of your textbook, which of the following strategies will help students in learning and remembering material?**
   a. Because there is so much to learn in each chapter, it is best to read the entire chapter the night before the test so no information is lost over the course of a few study days.
   b. Remember to read over your material just before your exam, no matter how much you've studied during the days before the exam.
   c. Avoid overlearning as it increases anxiety in students.
   d. Study in a variety of locations so you don't get too comfortable in one place.
   e. Focus on continuously rereading the material from each chapter, even if it gets boring.

6. **Will and Jaden are both studying for their first college exam which covers three chapters of material. They both study the same amount of hours, but choose different study strategies. Will spends 1 hour a night for five nights reading the material, making flashcards for the major concepts in each chapter, and then reviewing those flashcards until the exam. Jaden also spends 5 hours studying. The night before the exam, he reads the chapters in 1 hour. The 4 hours before the exam, he rereads each chapter. Each student gets a good night sleep before the exam. Which of the following will most likely be true of the exam results?**
   a. Jaden and Will should perform similarly because they both studied for 5 hours.
   b. Will will likely forget the material because he spread it out over the course of 5 days.
   c. Will and Jaden will both perform miserably because they slept the night before the exam instead of pulling an all-nighter.
   d. Will should earn the higher score on the exam because he spaced out his studying in addition to reading, reviewing, and reciting the material.
   e. Jaden will perform better because he studied for 4 straight hours leading up to the exam.
7. In which stage of the scientific method does a researcher make a prediction that he/she will test empirically?
   a. observe and theorize
   b. formulate a hypothesis
   c. design a study
   d. collect data
   e. apply the results to the hypothesis

8. The process of repeating a study to verify the research findings is called _______.
   a. replication
   b. a hypothesis
   c. empiricism
   d. a theory
   e. speculation

9. Tayshaun is a professor at a major university. He and his team of researchers just found out that the research they published last year has been replicated. How will Tayshaun likely respond to this news?
   a. He will be thrilled because that verifies his research findings from last year.
   b. Tayshaun and his team will be devastated because that means his research is null and void.
   c. He will respond with enthusiasm because this news means he has to repeat his study for a second time.
   d. He and his research team will be nervous because this news means they did not follow the scientific method.
   e. Tayshaun will tell his team to begin looking for a new job because they will all likely be fired for not proving their hypothesis.

10. Jorge is a psychology student who is doing a report on the behaviors kindergarten children demonstrate on the playground. Because he notices that many of the children like to play tag, he takes detailed notes on tag-playing behavior. Which of the goals of psychology did Jorge just use?
    a. predict
    b. describe
    c. influence
    d. prove
    e. control

11. Based on the results of her research, Lavone wants to offer the reason why people do not exercise as much as they should. Which of the following goals of psychology is Lavone employing?
    a. describe
    b. predict
    c. control
    d. influence
    e. explain

12. Sue is a psychologist specializing in memory. Her research results demonstrate that omega-3 fatty acids are beneficial for memory. She hypothesizes that those who regularly eat fish high in omega-3 fatty acids and/or those who take omega-3 supplements will have a more efficient memory than those who do not eat fish or take supplements. Her hypothesis reflects which of the goals of psychology?
    a. description
    b. explanation
    c. prediction
    d. control
    e. influence
13. Roberto observes shoppers at the local fruit market. He notices that people have a tendency to purchase the second item they pick out as opposed to the first item. He then makes note of this behavior and reports it to his psychology class on Monday, as assigned. Which of the following goals of psychology has Roberto just employed?
   a. describe  
   b. predict  
   c. control  
   d. influence  
   e. explain

14. Which of the following is NOT a descriptive research method?
   a. surveys  
   b. naturalistic observation  
   c. experimental method  
   d. laboratory observation  
   e. case studies

15. Which of the following are advantages to the use of naturalistic observation as a research method?
   a. We can infer cause-effect relationships.  
   b. We can study behavior in naturally occurring environments.  
   c. We can easily influence the target behaviors.  
   d. The target behaviors are always quite obvious.  
   e. This method is not subject to bias.

16. A case study is a(n) _______ in which _______ is/are studied in depth, over a long period of time.
   a. experimental research method; several individuals  
   b. descriptive research method; a group of no less than 100 participants  
   c. experimental research method; one or a few individuals  
   d. descriptive research method; one or a few individuals  
   e. experimental research method; a single individual

17. In survey research, a _______ should be used to help to avoid a biased sample.
   a. representative assignment technique  
   b. random sample  
   c. double-blind technique  
   d. matching protocol  
   e. blind technique

18. Lorna, a sports psychologist, devised a new therapy technique aimed at helping basketball players make a higher percentage of their free throws. To test out her technique, she had 50 male basketball players participate in the study. She followed the rules for the experimental method to a tee. Lorna was delighted to see that the group who learned the therapy technique showed a large increase in free throw percentage, while the other group showed no change. Lorna concluded that based on her research, the new therapy technique would increase free throw percentages for all basketball players. What error did Lorna just make?
   a. No error at all. This was sound research.  
   b. She showed the replication bias.  
   c. She used a biased sample.  
   d. She should have done a correlational study.  
   e. She should have used a placebo with the experimental group.

19. Which of the following would be considered a drawback to using survey research?
   a. The majority of surveys administered, large scale and small scale included, take up way too much time and resources.  
   b. It is often too difficult to find enough people to survey.  
   c. The results seem to have little accuracy even when conducted properly.  
   d. Most surveys, even on a smaller scale, are too costly to administer.  
   e. People may respond in a socially desirable manner thereby providing inaccurate information.
20. According to O'Brien (1996), polling organizations can accurately represent the views of the American public with responses from as few as _______ people when using random samples.
   a. 100
   b. 500
   c. 1,000
   d. 5,000
   e. 10,000

21. What two pieces of information can be gathered from looking at the correlation coefficient?
   a. The direction and order of the relationship between the two variables
   b. The strength and consistency of the relationship between the two variables
   c. The order and consistency of the relationship between the two variables
   d. The direction and the strength of the relationship between the two variables
   e. The consistency and direction of the relationship between the two variables

22. When examining the correlation coefficient in correlational research, which of the following indicates the strength of the relationship?
   a. the positive sign
   b. the number
   c. the negative sign
   d. the number, only if it is greater than 1.0
   e. The correlation coefficient does not give that particular information.

23. In correlational research, sometimes the variables are strongly related. How is this relationship expressed by the correlation coefficient?
   a. The correlation coefficient will be closer to 1.
   b. The correlation coefficient will be positive.
   c. The correlation coefficient will be a perfect zero.
   d. The correlation coefficient will be negative.
   e. The correlation coefficient will be closer to zero.

24. In correlational research, sometimes research shows the variables are not strongly related. How is this relationship expressed by the correlation coefficient?
   a. The correlation coefficient will be closer to 1.
   b. The correlation coefficient will be positive.
   c. The correlation coefficient will be a perfect zero.
   d. The correlation coefficient will be negative.
   e. The correlation coefficient will be closer to zero.

25. In correlational research, sometimes one variable increases and the other variable decreases. How is this expressed by the correlation coefficient?
   a. The correlation coefficient will be closer to 1.
   b. The correlation coefficient will be positive.
   c. The correlation coefficient will be a perfect zero.
   d. The correlation coefficient will be negative.
   e. The correlation coefficient will be closer to zero.

26. In correlational research, sometimes one variable increases and the other variable also increases. How is this expressed by the correlation coefficient?
   a. The correlation coefficient will be closer to 1.
   b. The correlation coefficient will be positive.
   c. The correlation coefficient will be a perfect zero.
   d. The correlation coefficient will be negative.
   e. The correlation coefficient will be closer to zero.
27. When two variables move in the same direction, the correlation coefficient will be _______; when two variables move in the opposite direction, the correlation coefficient will be _______.
   a. negative; unrelated
   b. positive; negative
   c. strong; weak
   d. strong; unrelated
   e. negative; positive

28. Khalil's research shows that as study time increases, overall grades in school also increase quite substantially. Which of the following correlation coefficients would best exemplify his findings?
   a. \( r = .02 \)
   b. \( r = .71 \)
   c. \( r = .82 \)
   d. \( r = -.93 \)
   e. \( r = .28 \)

29. Jasmine conducted correlational research and found that as vitamin use increases, the amount of sick days used at work decreases. Which of the following correlation coefficients would best exemplify her findings?
   a. \( r = -.64 \)
   b. \( r = .29 \)
   c. \( r = -.08 \)
   d. \( r = .63 \)
   e. \( r = .05 \)

30. Tia wanted to find out if shoe size in adulthood had any relation to food preferences. She conducted correlational research but found there was no relationship between these two variables. Which of the following correlation coefficients would best exemplify her findings?
   a. \( r = -1.0 \)
   b. \( r = .91 \)
   c. \( r = .28 \)
   d. \( r = -.73 \)
   e. \( r = 0.0 \)

31. Why is the experimental method considered the gold standard in research?
   a. It guarantees that the research will be important.
   b. It has no need for a control group.
   c. It allows researchers to infer cause and effect.
   d. It is much too expensive and should only be used as a last resort.
   e. It is a quick and inexpensive way to collect data.

32. In the experimental method, the _______ is sometimes referred to as the treatment.
   a. independent variable
   b. dependent variable
   c. confounding variable
   d. heuristic value
   e. coefficient

33. The variable that is measured in the end of an experimental method is referred to as the _______.
   a. confounding variable
   b. dependent variable
   c. coexisting variable
   d. independent variable
   e. representative variable
34. **In the experimental method, participants who experience the independent variable are a part of the ______ group.**  
   a. control  
   b. placebo  
   c. replication  
   d. confounding  
   e. experimental

35. **In the experimental method, participants who do not experience the independent variable, or who may experience the placebo, are referred to as the ______ group.**  
   a. control  
   b. placebo  
   c. repeated measures  
   d. confounding  
   e. experimental

36. ______ occurs when participants assigned into the experimental and control groups results in differences between the groups before the research is carried out.  
   a. Gender bias  
   b. Experimenter bias  
   c. Selection bias  
   d. Observer bias  
   e. Participant bias

37. **Which of the following is UNDESIRABLE in the experimental method?**  
   a. control group  
   b. confounding variable  
   c. dependent variable  
   d. experimental group  
   e. independent variable

38. **Which of the following is FALSE of the placebo in experimental research?**  
   a. Giving a placebo can help to avoid the placebo effect.  
   b. It is given to the control group in certain research studies.  
   c. It is unjustified procedure intended to trick the participants and should be used sparingly.  
   d. It is a technique used so researchers can treat the experimental and control groups in a similar manner.  
   e. A placebo is an inert or harmless substance.

39. **When conducting research, experimenters must be aware that the placebo effect**  
   a. has no bearing on the results of any studies.  
   b. only occurs when the participants refuse to answer questions.  
   c. can occur when participants expect the treatment to work.  
   d. can surface when manipulating the dependent variable.  
   e. is a false phenomenon that shows up when participants lie about their research experience.

40. **Which of the following is FALSE regarding limitations of the experimental method?**  
   a. The use of the experimental method is sometimes unethical and thus cannot be used.  
   b. Confounding variables can negatively impact the research results.  
   c. The experimental method does not allow for the determination of cause and effect.  
   d. Results are sometimes not applicable to the real world.  
   e. Because researchers have so much control over the setting, the setting can become unnatural and negatively influence the end results.
41. Which of the following typically reduces the amount of bias in research?
   a. the placebo effect
   b. selection bias
   c. experimenter bias
   d. the double-blind technique
   e. participant-related bias