**AP Psychology -- Chapter 02 Test**  
**Research Methods in Psychology**

**Multiple Choice**  
Please make all marks on Schoology

1. In the opening vignette, Alicia's condition was found to be linked to:  
   A) time management problems  
   B) poor diet, particularly the excessive amount of junk food  
   C) the death of her parents and only brother  
   D) her poor social relationships

2. According to Pennebaker’s study, college students were healthier if they  
   A) took classes in psychology, so they understood themselves better  
   B) wrote at home to their friends and family  
   C) wrote their daily plan in detail  
   D) wrote their deepest thoughts and feelings

3. Several studies have shown that keeping a daily journal or diary is helpful for people. In addition to providing perspective on the recent past, Pennebaker’s studies show that keeping a journal is helpful because it allows the writer to  
   A) feel a part of a writer’s community  
   B) record their thoughts and feelings for future generations  
   C) think about their faults and flaws every day  
   D) think about their deepest emotions, feelings, and opinions

4. A theory is defined as a:  
   A) systematic way of organizing and explaining observations  
   B) hypothetical way of organizing and explaining characteristics of people  
   C) systematic framework for creating a hypothesis based on data and experimentation  
   D) framework based on one's psychological perspective

5. A hypothesis is best characterized as:  
   A) a procedure that precedes a theoretical framework  
   B) any phenomenon that can change from one situation to another  
   C) a systematic way of organizing and explaining observations  
   D) a tentative belief about the relationship between two or more variables

6. Any phenomenon that can differ, or vary, from one situation to another, from one person to another, or from one time to another, is called a/an:  
   A) dependent variable  
   B) independent variable  
   C) variable  
   D) continuous variable
7. Variables that can be placed on a continuum, such as the degree of happiness or the amount of income, are referred to as:
   A) dependent variables
   B) independent variables
   C) categorical variables
   D) continuous variables

8. I've decided to do an experiment that compares males and females in terms of their ability to judge the distance of a sound (a quacking duck). I am going to measure the accuracy of their perceptions. In this experiment, male and female are what kind of variable?
   A) continuous
   B) categorical
   C) nominal
   D) inferential

9. I am running an experiment in which my participants have a drink and then drive a car. To ensure that I have good results, my participants should
   A) try hard to drive well when in next in line
   B) be blind to the results
   C) be able to explain their observations
   D) have the same basic procedure so as to minimize unintended variations

10. Investigators typically conduct research in order to better understand the behavior of the:
    A) culture
    B) subculture
    C) samples
    D) population

11. A sample is defined as
    A) a subgroup of the population that is similar to other members of the population once standardized procedures are performed
    B) a subgroup of the population that is comprised of continuous and categorical variables that are representative of the population as a whole
    C) a subgroup of the population that is likely to be representative of the population as a whole
    D) a subgroup of the population whose internal validity qualifies them as representative of a narrow subset of the population

12. Experiments should involve a _____, a subgroup of the population that is likely to be representative of the population as a whole.
    A) culture
    B) subculture
    C) sample
    D) control group
13. If a researcher studies students at Tiger University in order to learn about students at all universities, then the student body of Tiger University comprises a:
   A) population
   B) cohort
   C) sample
   D) subculture

14. If a researcher studies some Tiger University students in order to learn about Tiger University students in general, then the entire student body of Tiger University is a:
   A) population
   B) sample
   C) cohort
   D) subgroup

15. Good psychological research uses ‘standardized procedures’ in order to:
   A) make sure that a representative sample is being used
   B) expose participants in a study to as similar procedures as possible
   C) ensure external validity
   D) ensure objectivity

16. The ability to infer something about a larger population from the behaviors of a subset of that population is called:
   A) reliability
   B) internal validity
   C) standardized procedure
   D) generalizability

17. Which of the following might threaten the internal validity of a study?
   A) an unrepresentative sample
   B) non-standardized procedures
   C) extraneous variables
   D) all of the above

18. If the methods of an experiment test the hypothesis, then we conclude that the experiment has:
   A) external reliability
   B) internal reliability
   C) external validity
   D) internal validity

19. Findings that can be generalized from the laboratory to the real world have:
   A) external reliability
   B) internal reliability
   C) external validity
   D) internal validity
20. The more tightly a researcher controls what participants experience, the less the situation may resemble life outside the laboratory. This balance is known as
   A) the experimenter's dilemma
   B) a win-lose scenario
   C) an empirical paradox
   D) the Orlacchio paradigm

21. In order to ensure that the findings obtained with your sample can be applied to the population, your study should involve which of the following?
   A) stratified sample of subjects
   B) external validity
   C) experimenter's dilemma
   D) all of the above

22. Although I ran an elegant study, which produced significant differences between groups in my lab, my results don’t actually predict what people do in the real world. My study is very low in
   A) external validity
   B) practicality
   C) test-retest reliability
   D) criterion validity

23. A test that yields relatively similar scores for the same individual over time has which ONE of the following types of reliability?
   A) test-retest reliability
   B) interrater reliability
   C) interitem reliability
   D) contextual reliability

24. To ensure that I am a good researcher, I gave the same questionnaire to the same participants at three different points in time. I hope to get essentially the same answers. If I do, then I can conclude that my experiment has:
   A) internal validity
   B) external validity
   C) inter-rater reliability
   D) test-retest reliability

25. Having a number of ways of asking for the same information is a manner of determining:
   A) test-retest reliability
   B) inter-rater reliability
   C) interitem reliability
   D) contextual reliability
26. If two or more individuals agree on some dimension and give a participant the same score, then that study possesses:
   A) test-retest reliability
   B) interrater reliability
   C) interitem reliability
   D) contextual reliability

27. Validity is present when:
   A) the test measures what it is supposed to measure
   B) measurement reflects truth
   C) measurement reflects theory correctly
   D) the test measures the same way each time

28. The extent to which a measure actually assesses what it is believed to measure is referred to as:
   A) face validity
   B) construct validity
   C) criterion validity
   D) all of the above

29. If a test or measure can differentiate among different groups with regard to behaviors, then that test or measure has:
   A) face validity
   B) construct validity
   C) criterion validity
   D) convergent validity

30. Which of the following is NOT a type of validity discussed in the textbook?
   A) face validity
   B) construct validity
   C) criterion validity
   D) conceptual validity

31. One of the best ways to obtain an accurate assessment of a variable is
   A) with face validity
   B) through central reliability
   C) by using multiple measures
   D) by using a representative sample

32. I decide to simply describe behavior rather than to manipulate variables. Therefore, I should use which type of research?
   A) descriptive
   B) experimental
   C) longitudinal
   D) cross-sectional
33. Researchers who study one person or maybe a small number of people in-depth are performing what type of research?
   A) case study
   B) naturalistic observation
   C) survey
   D) cross-sectional

34. In an attempt to understand why some people are much more successful financially, I decide to do an in-depth study of Bill Gates and Donald Trump, following them throughout the day. What kind of research method am I using?
   A) experimental
   B) correlational
   C) survey
   D) case study

35. Possible limitations of the case-study method include:
   A) investigator bias
   B) small sample size
   C) lack of generalizability
   D) all of the above

36. Jane Goodall’s studies of apes in Africa are an example of the:
   A) method of naturalistic observation
   B) experimental method
   C) quasi-experimental method
   D) survey method

37. One of the problems in doing naturalistic observations is that:
   A) the awareness of being watched may alter people's ‘natural behavior’
   B) correlation doesn't prove causation
   C) it is difficult to find people in their ‘natural’ environments
   D) all of the above

38. A study of mine involves asking those who happen to pass by to answer a series of questions. What type of research am I doing?
   A) pseudo-experimental
   B) quasi-experimental
   C) survey
   D) none of the above

39. Good survey research involves:
   A) asking people questions
   B) a large sample
   C) a random sample
   D) all of the above
40. The major problem with survey methods is that:
   A) most people don't want to talk about themselves
   B) it is hard to question people in their natural environments
   C) they rely on participants to report on themselves truthfully and accurately
   D) all of the above

41. A key issue with survey research is
   A) the sample must accurately represent the population of interest
   B) honesty of responses
   C) the ability to use statistical analyses to draw conclusions
   D) all of the above

42. Participants for a study typically are selected:
   A) by their degree of motivation
   B) by the desire to want to change
   C) by their desire to want to help
   D) randomly

43. A stratified sample reflects:
   A) experimenter bias
   B) the proportion drawn from each population category
   C) the programmatic choice of participants
   D) nonprobability sampling

44. I hope to be a good researcher. For that reason, I make sure that my participants are representative of the population. I even go so far as to make sure that the proportion of each category of subjects (e.g., males and females) is the same as that found in the population. What technique have I used in selecting my participants?
   A) random sampling
   B) stratified random sampling
   C) representative sampling
   D) cohort sampling

45. Descriptive statistics:
   A) are of little use in experiments
   B) summarize non-quantitative data
   C) tell us whether our results are due to chance
   D) summarize quantitative data in understandable form

46. If the sum of all the scores is divided by the number of scores, then the _____ has been calculated.
   A) mean
   B) mode
   C) median
   D) standard deviation
47. Which one of the following is true of the mean?
   A) it is the average of the scores
   B) it is the most commonly reported measure of central tendency
   C) it is the most intuitively descriptive statistic
   D) all of the above

48. If I rank all the scores from lowest to highest (or highest to lowest), the middle score (the one in the middle of the list) is then referred to as the:
   A) median
   B) mean
   C) mode
   D) range

49. The most common or frequently occurring score is referred to as the:
   A) median
   B) mean
   C) mode
   D) range

50. A professor determines that the score of 78 occurs more often than any other score on the first exam. What measure of central tendency is the professor discussing?
   A) mean
   B) mode
   C) median
   D) cumulative index

51. If I have found out that the difference between the highest and lowest score on an exam is 72, then 72 refers to the:
   A) median
   B) mean
   C) mode
   D) range

52. The amount the average participant deviates from the mean is the:
   A) range
   B) variance
   C) deviance
   D) standard deviation

53. The average on the first exam in my class is 79.5%, but the average student differs from that score by 8.2%. What does 8.2 represent?
   A) mean
   B) mode
   C) correlation
   D) standard deviation
54. The type of research that allows the researcher to determine causality is
   A) correlational research
   B) naturalistic observation
   C) case studies
   D) experimental research

55. The variable that is manipulated by the experimenter is referred to as the:
   A) dependent variable
   B) independent variable
   C) control variable
   D) confounding variable

56. I vary the distance of a sound-producing object and measure the ability of observers to accurately report the distance of the sound source. The distance of the sound source is what kind of variable?
   A) independent
   B) dependent
   C) nominal
   D) confounding

57. The variable that is measured by the experimenter is the:
   A) dependent variable
   B) independent variable
   C) control variable
   D) confounding variable

58. I vary the distance of a sound-producing object and measure the ability of observers to accurately report the distance of the sound source. The accuracy of the participants’ perceptions is what kind of variable?
   A) independent
   B) dependent
   C) nominal
   D) categorical

59. The different levels or variations of the independent variable are referred to as:
   A) categories
   B) manipulatory levels
   C) conditions
   D) continuous levels
60. In order to accurately determine the extent to which sleep influences grades, I randomly assign my subjects to one of four groups: 4, 6, 8, or 10 hours of sleep per night. The four groups can be referred to as:
   A) the control groups
   B) the nominal groups
   C) the conditions of the dependent variable
   D) the conditions of the independent variable

61. The first step in conducting an experiment is to:
   A) randomly select subjects
   B) establish your testing device to match your predicted population
   C) create an operational definition
   D) frame your hypothesis

62. To take something that is unobservable (e.g., intelligence) and find a way of making it observable and measurable by a set of actions means to _____ that variable.
   A) categorize
   B) operationalize
   C) induct
   D) deduct

63. To better study depression, I will count how long an individual walks with their head angled down towards the ground as well as the number of times the person talks when in a social setting. I am thinking that the more depressed a person is, the more they will walk with their head down and the less they will talk to others. What I have done in this study is _____ depression.
   A) operationalize
   B) statistically defined
   C) created a parameter for
   D) quantified

64. I think that playing music during an exam will help students to relax. My thinking is that, if they are more relaxed, then they will perform better. One class gets to listen to rap, another to classical, another to country western, another to easy listening. I should have one more group. What group am I missing, if I want to draw conclusions about the effects of music?
   A) one group to listen to jazz
   B) one group to listen to blues
   C) a control group which does not listen to music
   D) a group that chooses what to listen to

65. A control group provides:
   A) for less variability
   B) a basis for comparison for the performance of the experimental group
   C) a symmetrical balance for procedures
   D) all of the above
66. In my experiment, there are several indicators that I am interested in how much eating chocolate helps people study for exams. These cues in the experimental situation that reveal the purpose of the experiment are known as
   A) variability
   B) demand characteristics
   C) a blind procedure
   D) a dependent variable

67. In a single-blind experiment, who is kept unaware of crucial information, such as which condition an individual has been assigned to?
   A) the researcher(s)
   B) the participants
   C) the designers of the experiment
   D) those reviewing the ethics of the experiment

68. In a double-blind study who is prevented from knowing crucial information?
   A) the researcher(s) and the designer of the experiment
   B) the participants and the subjects
   C) the subjects and the researchers
   D) those reviewing the ethics of the experiment and the researchers

69. Which of the following is a way of reducing the amount of bias in an experiment?
   A) conduct a single-blind study
   B) minimize the demand characteristics in the experiment
   C) conduct a double-blind study
   D) all of the above

70. Any variable, other than the independent variable, that may be influencing the dependent variable in a systematic way is referred to as a/an _____ variable.
   A) confounding
   B) error
   C) placebo
   D) design flaw

71. An experiment compares student GPAs between those who eat breakfast and those who don't. After the experiment, it is found that those who eat breakfast in the cafeteria are also listening to music. Not only do the two groups differ in terms of who has breakfast, but they also differ in terms of who hears the music. Music is a:
   A) random variable
   B) possible confounding variable
   C) an error
   D) an independent variable
72. If I perform some statistics on the data that I have gathered, and those statistics merely summarize the findings, I must have used:
   A) inferential statistics
   B) main statistics
   C) descriptive statistics
   D) binominal statistics

73. I have conducted an experiment and I want to know if the independent variable affected the dependent variable. What kind of statistics should I use?
   A) inferential statistics
   B) main statistics
   C) descriptive statistics
   D) all of the above

74. Which of the following is not a weakness of experimental research?
   A) Results may not generalize outside the lab
   B) complex phenomena may not be easily controlled in a lab setting
   C) researcher bias may limit appropriate conclusions that can be drawn from the data
   D) it is not possible to establish causation

75. The major weakness of a quasi-experimental design is:
   A) lack of random assignment
   B) its complexity
   C) the time it takes to execute
   D) failure to operationalize all variables

76. I am interested in whether different types of therapy result in faster recovery. I follow 7 different therapists using a different type of therapy and 20 patients in each condition and I record how long it takes for them to be cured. As you can imagine, I cannot determine who goes to which therapist and thus there is no random assignment of patients. What kind of research method am I using?
   A) case study
   B) observational research
   C) experimental research
   D) quasi-experimental research

77. The probability that the findings I obtained at the end of my experiment are due to chance is referred to as:
   A) the p-value
   B) power
   C) correlation
   D) correlation coefficient
78. You cannot believe the findings of an experiment I have conducted. The findings are just too unbelievable. You decide to run the exact same experiment all over again to see if you get the same findings that I did. You are:
   A) performing a repeated-measures task
   B) conducting a replication
   C) conducting a blind study
   D) conducting a double-blind study

79. To better help my students, I conduct an experiment examining the relationship between the students' average grade in the class (from 0 to 100) and the number of hours they spend socializing with friends. It is determined that the more hours that students socialize, the lower their grade. What kind of research is this?
   A) experimental
   B) correlational
   C) survey
   D) case study

80. Correlational research measures the extent to which
   A) two categories happen in the same sample
   B) knowing the value of one variable will allow the prediction of the other variable
   C) knowing whether group differences occurred by chance or if they reflect a true causal relationship
   D) repeating a study will lead to the same results

81. In a positive co-relationship, the distribution of data points will:
   A) form a circle
   B) move from upper left to lower right
   C) move from right to left parallel with the X-axis
   D) move from lower left to upper right

82. A negative correlation between two variables suggests that a subject:
   A) performed poorly on both tasks
   B) performed poorly on only one task
   C) performed well on both tasks
   D) scored high on one variable and low on another

83. A zero correlation suggests that:
   A) the two variables are causally related
   B) participants who score high on one variable will score low on another
   C) participants who score low on one variable will score high on another
   D) performance on one variable does not allow one to predict performance on another variable
84. I find out that there is absolutely no linear relationship between the size of one's head and that person's IQ. I have a(n):
   A) positive correlation
   B) negative correlation
   C) zero correlation
   D) inferential statistic

85. Correlation coefficients vary from:
   A) -1 to +1
   B) 0 to 100
   C) 0 to 10
   D) -100 to 0

86. Which ONE of the following can be a true or actually calculated correlation coefficient?
   A) -97.59
   B) 4.13
   C) 143
   D) -0.99

87. When I look at the number of hours a student sleeps on an average night and the student's overall GPA, I find that the data form an inverted (upside down) U. Students who get too little sleep or too much sleep do poorly whereas those who get about 7-8 hours do well. What kind of correlation should I see?
   A) both a positive and a negative correlation
   B) a zero correlation because it is a curvilinear relationship
   C) a positive correlation because the data start off low and then get high
   D) a negative correlation because the data end on a low point

88. Which of the following statements about correlations is true?
   A) Correlations allow experimenters to draw conclusions about cause and effect.
   B) Correlation does not imply causation.
   C) Correlations are rarely used due to their numerous limitations and deficiencies.
   D) Correlations are an overused statistic, according to the authors of your textbook.

89. Having a strong correlational coefficient means that
   A) knowing one variable will allow you to confidently predict the other variable
   B) there is likely to be a true relationship between the two variables in the real world
   C) there are likely to be significant differences between the two groups
   D) having a high amount on one variables means you probably have a high amount on the other variable as well
90. I find that there is a +.59 correlation between shoe size and intelligence. What can I correctly conclude?
   A) Having a bigger shoe size causes you to be more intelligent.
   B) Being more intelligent causes you to have bigger feet and, thus, a bigger shoe size.
   C) Exercise stimulates both physical growth (resulting in bigger feet) and intellectual growth (resulting in higher intelligence levels).
   D) Shoe size and intelligence are related but I cannot make a conclusion about cause and effect.

91. In the 1960's, Stanley Milgram conducted a series of now classic studies designed to study:
   A) the effect of punishment on learning
   B) obedience to authority
   C) cross-cultural differences in intelligence
   D) memory

92. Which of the following statements regarding the ethics of Milgram's studies is true?
   A) The studies are clearly unethical because participants were deceived.
   B) The studies are not unethical because no one was actually harmed.
   C) Individuals who were told that compliance was high were more likely to judge the study unethical than were individuals who were told compliance was low.
   D) Since all of the subjects were adults, there are no ethical problems.

93. According to the authors, when critically analyzing a study, it is important to evaluate the sample of the study to determine:
   A) if the sample adequately represents the population from which it is drawn
   B) if a stratified random sample was employed and, if not, why not
   C) whether the sample used in this study has been used in any other related studies
   D) whether different results could have been reached if a smaller sample was used

94. When evaluating a study critically, your authors state that there are seven questions that should be considered. Which ONE of the following is NOT one of those questions?
   A) Does the theoretical framework make sense?
   B) Is the sample adequate and appropriate?
   C) Are the data conclusive?
   D) Was the study expensive?

95. Before an experiment begins, the participant must agree to participate in the study. In other words, the participant must provide:
   A) substantial knowledge
   B) informed consent
   C) debriefing
   D) ethical knowledge
96. A person who pretends to be a subject in an experiment but is actually an accomplice of the experimenters is technically referred to as a/an:
   A) accomplice
   B) co-conspirator
   C) confederate
   D) experimenter-participant

97. You decide to run an experiment where a person pretends to be a subject and at one point refuses to participate in the experiment anymore. You want to see how others react. The person who pretends to be just another subject is commonly referred to as a/an:
   A) confederate
   B) dissociative identity
   C) pseudo-subject
   D) pseudo-experimenter

98. Which one of the following conditions must be met in order for deception to be used in an experiment?
   A) the research is important and cannot be conducted without deception
   B) participants can withdraw from the experiment at any time
   C) experimenters debrief the participants afterwards
   D) all of the above

99. When it comes to the ethics of animal research, which one of the following is NOT an issue?
   A) some animals are cuter than others
   B) whether animals have rights
   C) to what extent humans can use other creatures to solve human problems
   D) that animals cannot give informed consent

100. Debriefing a subject means:
    A) you briefly explain what will happen in the experiment before you begin
    B) you explain the purpose of the study and remove any stressful after effects after the participant is finished
    C) you have the subject sign a document agreeing to be in the experiment
    D) you run through the experiment quickly with a participant for practice before you begin collecting data