Unit 1 and 2 Study Guide

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which philosopher would have been most enthusiastic about modern empiricism?
   a. Plato
   b. Socrates
   c. Aristotle
   d. René Descartes
   e. Immanuel Kant

2. Wilhelm Wundt's early experiments were attempts to investigate which area of psychology?
   a. the causes of mental illnesses
   b. social conformity
   c. the simplest mental processes
   d. childhood development
   e. causes of aggression

3. Why is Wilhelm Wundt often considered the first scientific psychological researcher?
   a. His scientific philosophy was carefully built on Descartes' idea about mind-body dualism.
   b. He gathered data through experiments in his lab.
   c. He treated patients with mental illnesses using a medical model for the first time.
   d. His attention to genetic causes was ahead of his time.
   e. He analyzed data from his studies using inferential statistics.

4. William James was a prominent American
   a. psychoanalyst.
   b. behaviorist.
   c. functionalist.
   d. structuralist.
   e. gestaltist.

5. Functionalism was a school of psychology that focused attention on the
   a. adaptive value of conscious thoughts and emotions.
   b. component elements of sensory experience.
   c. disruptive effects of unconscious motives.
   d. treatment of psychological disorders.
   e. inward immediate sensations, feelings, and impulses.

6. Which psychologist was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology after Harvard University declined to give Mary Calkins the Ph.D.?
   a. Jean Piaget
   b. Francis Bacon
   c. Rosalie Rayner
   d. Mary Calkins
   e. Margaret Washburn
7. Who was the American philosopher who authored a textbook in 1890 for the emerging discipline of psychology?
   a. Wilhelm Wundt
   b. John B. Watson
   c. Sigmund Freud
   d. William James
   e. Mary Calkins

8. The personality theorist, Sigmund Freud, was an Austrian
   a. chemist.
   b. physician.
   c. theologian.
   d. politician.
   e. philanthropist.

9. Behaviorists dismissed the value of
   a. science.
   b. introspection.
   c. spaced practice.
   d. neuroscience.
   e. reinforcement.

10. In the early 1960s, the cognitive revolution in psychology involved a renewal of interest in the scientific study of
    a. mental processes.
    b. hereditary influences.
    c. unconscious motives.
    d. learned behaviors.
    e. evolutionary influences.

11. Which area of psychology might be best suited to investigate the following research question: what happens in our brain when we forget details about stressful life events, and how does this process affect behavior?
    a. structuralism
    b. behaviorism
    c. humanistic psychology
    d. cognitive neuroscience
    e. functionalist experimental psychology

12. Arguments as to whether psychological differences between men and women result from biological or social influences most clearly involve a debate over the issue of
    a. evolution versus natural selection.
    b. stage development versus continuous development.
    c. structuralism versus functionalism.
    d. behavior versus mental processes.
    e. nature versus nurture.
13. Efforts to discover whether the intelligence of children is more heavily influenced by their biology or by their home environments are most directly relevant to the debate regarding
   a. structuralism versus functionalism.
   b. evolution versus natural selection.
   c. observation versus introspection.
   d. nature versus nurture.
   e. humanism versus behaviorism.

14. Depression is an illness that may be related to chemical imbalances in the brain, illogical thinking, and impaired social skills. Such an integrated explanation best illustrates the
   a. evolutionary perspective.
   b. biopsychosocial approach.
   c. use of psychometrics.
   d. advantage of applied research.
   e. role of empiricism in science.

15. Mrs. Thompson believes that her son has become an excellent student because she consistently uses praise and affection to stimulate his learning efforts. Her belief best illustrates a ________ perspective.
   a. humanistic
   b. cognitive
   c. biological
   d. psychodynamic
   e. behavioral

16. Akira believes that her son has become a good student because she always praises his learning efforts. Her belief best illustrates a ________ perspective.
   a. biopsychosocial
   b. biological
   c. psychodynamic
   d. behavioral
   e. structural

17. Mrs. Alfieri believes that her husband's angry outbursts against her result from his unconscious hatred of his own mother. Mrs. Alfieri is looking at her husband's behavior from a(n) ________ perspective.
   a. evolutionary
   b. behavioral
   c. psychodynamic
   d. biological
   e. social-cultural

18. In a class lecture, Professor Hampton emphasized the extent to which abnormal blood chemistry can contribute to psychological disorders. The professor's lecture highlighted a ________ perspective on psychological disorders.
   a. psychodynamic
   b. humanistic
   c. biological
19. Natassia believes that boys learn to be more aggressive than girls primarily because boys are more frequently exposed to external pressures to fight. Natassia's belief most directly exemplifies the ________ perspective.
   a. behavioral
   b. evolutionary
   c. cognitive
   d. psychodynamic
   e. biological

20. Which psychological perspective highlights the manner in which people encode, process, store, and retrieve information?
   a. cognitive
   b. psychodynamic
   c. behavioral
   d. biological
   e. evolutionary

21. Dr. Winkle conducts basic research on the systematic changes in intelligence associated with aging. It is most likely that Dr. Winkle is a(n) ________ psychologist.
   a. biological
   b. social
   c. developmental
   d. industrial-organizational
   e. personality

22. Dr. Karima conducts basic research on the relative effectiveness of massed practice and spaced practice on a person's ability to remember information. Dr. Karima is most likely a ________ psychologist.
   a. social
   b. developmental
   c. personality
   d. biological
   e. cognitive

23. Dr. Wilcox conducts basic research on the behavioral differences between shy and outgoing people. Dr. Wilcox is most likely a(n) ________ psychologist.
   a. clinical
   b. biological
   c. cognitive
   d. industrial-organizational
   e. personality

24. Dr. Ochoa develops tests to accurately identify the most qualified job applicants in a large manufacturing firm. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Ochoa's work best represent?
   a. developmental psychology
25. Which professional specialty focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of people with psychological disorders?
   a. personality psychology
   b. social psychology
   c. biological psychology
   d. clinical psychology
   e. psychiatry

26. Clinical psychologists specialize in
   a. constructing surveys.
   b. animal research.
   c. providing therapy to troubled people.
   d. providing drugs to treat behavioral disorders.
   e. treating patients in clinical settings.

27. Giving half the members of a group some purported psychological finding and the other half an opposite result is an easy way to demonstrate the impact of
   a. overconfidence.
   b. illusory correlation.
   c. the hindsight bias.
   d. random sampling.
   e. the double-blind procedure.

28. When we see certain outcomes as obvious based on what has occurred, we may be experiencing
   a. empiricism.
   b. critical thinking.
   c. hindsight bias.
   d. overconfidence.
   e. humility.

29. Political officials who have no doubt that their own economic and military predictions will come true most clearly demonstrate
   a. illusory correlation.
   b. random sampling.
   c. overconfidence.
   d. the placebo effect.
   e. operational definition.

30. What do scientists call an explanation that organizes observations and predicts future behaviors or events?
   a. hypothesis
   b. theory
   c. critical thinking
31. Professor Shalet contends that parents and children have similar levels of intelligence largely because they share common genes. His idea is best described as a(n)
   a. theory.
   b. replication.
   c. naturalistic observation.
   d. illusory correlation.
   e. hindsight bias.

32. Dr. Roberts hypothesized that students in a classroom seating 30 would get higher course grades than students seated in an auditorium seating 300. In this example,
   a. Dr. Roberts has found a cause-effect relationship.
   b. Dr. Roberts has found a positive correlation between classroom size and course grades.
   c. the independent variable is the measurement of course grades.
   d. classroom size has been operationally defined.
   e. Dr. Roberts has demonstrated the importance of random sampling.

33. Which research method is typically used to examine one participant in depth, usually because the individual's situation/behavior is rare or unusual?
   a. survey
   b. correlation
   c. experiment
   d. case study
   e. scientific method

34. In which research method do we study one exceptional individual in depth and try to carefully draw conclusions about others based on the evidence?
   a. naturalistic observation
   b. experimentation
   c. hindsight bias
   d. case study
   e. random sampling

35. Surveys indicate that people are much less likely to support “welfare” than “aid to the needy.” These somewhat paradoxical survey results best illustrate the importance of
   a. random sampling.
   b. wording effects.
   c. the placebo effect.
   d. naturalistic observation.
   e. hindsight bias.

36. To assess reactions to a proposed tuition hike at her college, Ariana sent a questionnaire to every fifteenth person in the college registrar's alphabetical listing of all currently enrolled students. Ariana employed the technique of
   a. random assignment.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. replication.
d. correlation.
e. random sampling.

37. Which of the following is most useful for helping survey researchers avoid false generalizations?
   a. the case study
   b. naturalistic observation
   c. random sampling
   d. operational definitions
   e. standard deviations.

38. To describe the behavior of animals in their native habitats, researchers are most likely to make use of
   a. survey research.
   b. the double-blind procedure.
   c. random assignment.
   d. experimental methods.
   e. naturalistic observation.

39. To compare the pace of life in different countries, investigators measured the speed with which postal clerks completed a simple request. This best illustrates the use of a research method known as
   a. the case study.
   b. naturalistic observation.
   c. random assignment.
   d. the double-blind procedure.
   e. the survey.

40. A correlation coefficient is a measure of the
   a. difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution.
   b. average squared deviation of scores from a sample mean.
   c. direction and strength of the relationship between two variables.
   d. statistical significance of a difference between two sample means.
   e. frequency of scores at each level of some measure.

41. To graphically represent the correlation between two variables, researchers often construct a
   a. skewed distribution.
   b. scatterplot.
   c. standard deviation.
   d. bar graph.
   e. pie chart.

42. | Study hours | Test grades |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the information provided in the chart above, which scatterplot best represents the relationship between study hours and test grades. (In the scatterplots below, the x-axis is hours of study and the y-axis is test grades.)

**Which of the following scatterplots represents the strongest relationship?**

(A) [Chart 1]
(B) [Chart 2]
(C) [Chart 3]
(D) [Chart 4]
(E) [Chart 5]

43. Which of the following scatterplots represents the strongest relationship?

44. The King James Version of the Bible was completed when William Shakespeare was 46 years old. In Psalm 46 of this translation, the forty-sixth word is “shake,” and the forty-sixth word from the end is “spear.” Before concluding that the biblical translators were trying to be humorous with these specific word placements, you would be best advised to recognize the danger of
   a. considering these facts as statistically significant.
   b. randomly sampling biblical passages.
   c. generalizing from extreme examples.
   d. assuming that most people share your opinions.
   e. perceiving order in coincidental events.

45. A researcher interested in proving a causal relationship between two variables should choose which research method?
   a. correlation
   b. survey
   c. naturalistic observation
   d. experiment
   e. case study

46. In a test of the effects of sleep deprivation on problem-solving skills, research participants are allowed to sleep either 4 or 8 hours on each of three consecutive nights. This research is an example of
   a. naturalistic observation.
   b. survey research.
   c. a case study.
d. an experiment.
e. a correlational study.

___ 47. The most foolproof way of testing the true effectiveness of a newly introduced method of psychological therapy is by means of
a. survey research.
b. case study research.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. correlational research.
e. experimental research.

___ 48. To study the effects of noise on worker productivity, researchers have one group of subjects work in a noisy room and a second group work in a quiet room. To ensure that any differences in the productivity of the two groups actually result from the different noise levels to which the groups are exposed, the researchers would use
a. the case study.
b. correlational measurement.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. replication.
e. random assignment.

___ 49. Abdul has volunteered to participate in an experiment evaluating the effectiveness of aspirin. Neither he nor the experimenters know whether the pills he takes during the experiment contain aspirin or are merely placebos. The investigators are apparently making use of
a. naturalistic observation.
b. illusory correlation.
c. the double-blind procedure.
d. random sampling.
e. the overconfidence effect.

___ 50. To provide a baseline against which they can evaluate the effects of a specific treatment, experimenters make use of a(n)
a. dependent variable.
b. random sample.
c. independent variable.
d. control condition.
e. experimental condition.

___ 51. Random sampling is to _______ as random assignment is to ________.
a. correlational studies; case studies
b. surveys; experiments
c. illusory correlation; control group
d. replication; correlation
e. description; prediction

___ 52. Knowing the difference between an experimental condition and a control condition is most relevant to understanding the nature of
a. correlations.
b. random sampling.
c. replication.
d. independent variables.
e. hindsight bias.

53. In the hypothesis “Students who study a list of terms in the morning, just after waking up, will recall more terms than students who study the list just before falling asleep,” what is the independent variable?
   a. list of terms
   b. memorization
   c. time of day
   d. number of terms remembered
   e. students

54. In an experiment, researchers manipulate one factor to see its effect on another factor, called the
   a. confounding variable.
   b. operational definition.
   c. control group.
   d. placebo effect.
   e. dependent variable.

55. Bar graphs allow researchers to
   a. compare groups.
   b. generalize from samples.
   c. demonstrate significance.
   d. visualize correlation.
   e. avoid bias.

56. In a group of five individuals, two report annual incomes of $10,000, and the other three report incomes of $14,000, $15,000, and $31,000, respectively. The mode of this group’s distribution of annual incomes is
   a. $10,000.
   b. $15,000.
   c. $16,000.
   d. $31,000.
   e. $80,000.

57. During the past year, Zara and Ivan each read 2 books, but George read 9, Ali read 12, and Marsha read 25. The median number of books read by these individuals was
   a. 2.
   b. 50.
   c. 10.
   d. 12.
   e. 9.

58. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have five children aged 2, 3, 7, 9, and 9. The median age of the Berry children is
   a. 3.
   b. 6.
59. In a distribution of test scores, which measure of central tendency would likely be the most affected by a couple of extremely high scores?
   a. median  
   b. range  
   c. mode  
   d. standard deviation  
   e. mean  

60. Seven members of a Girl Scout troop report the following individual earnings from their sale of candy: $4, $1, $7, $6, $8, $2, and $7. In this distribution of individual earnings
   a. the mean is equal to the mode and equal to the median.  
   b. the mean is less than the mode and equal to the median.  
   c. the mean is equal to the mode and greater than the median.  
   d. the mean is greater than the mode and greater than the median.  
   e. the mean is less than the mode and less than the median.  

61. Which measure of central tendency would be most appropriate in determining housing values in a particular community?
   a. range  
   b. mode  
   c. median  
   d. mean  
   e. standard deviation  

62. Why would the median, rather than the mean, be the appropriate measure of central tendency in determining housing values in a particular community?
   a. The median is useful for measuring how much values deviate from one another.  
   b. The median is minimally affected by extreme scores.  
   c. The median is best used to sort values into groups.  
   d. The median allows you to examine the gap between the lowest and highest value.  
   e. The median allows you to generalize from representative samples to the general population.  

63. Which measure of central tendency would a baseball manager be most likely to rely on in picking a pinch hitter in a tie game?
   a. median  
   b. mode  
   c. range  
   d. mean  
   e. standard deviation  

64. Variation is to central tendency as ________ is to ________.  
   a. range; median  
   b. median; mean
65. The difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution is the
   a. mean.
   b. range.
   c. median.
   d. standard deviation.
   e. correlation coefficient.

66. Which of the following is a measure of the degree of variation among a set of events?
   a. mean
   b. scatterplot
   c. standard deviation
   d. median
   e. correlation coefficient

67. Evelyn wants to know how consistent her bowling scores have been during the past season. Which of the following measures would be most relevant to this specific concern?
   a. mean
   b. median
   c. scatterplot
   d. standard deviation
   e. correlation coefficient

68. On a 10-item test, three students in Professor Hsin's advanced chemistry seminar received scores of 2, 5, and 8, respectively. For this distribution of test scores, the standard deviation is equal to the square root of
   a. 3.
   b. 4.
   c. 5.
   d. 6.
   e. 9.

69. Which makes finding statistical significance more likely?
   a. random sampling
   b. skewed distributions
   c. small sample size
   d. large sample size
   e. operational definitions

70. If a result is statistically significant, this means that the
   a. results of the test are positively correlated with another factor.
   b. participants received scores above the 50 percentile.
   c. results of the research have practical significance.
   d. scores were 1 standard deviation from the mean.
   e. psychologist accepts a 5 percent likelihood that the results occurred by chance.
71. What do researchers call a difference between the means of experimental and control groups when they know the averages are reliable and the difference between the groups is unlikely due to random chance or extraneous variables?
   a. operationally defined
   b. statistically significant
   c. normal curve
   d. standard deviation
   e. experimental group

72. Slender women are considered especially beautiful in one country; in another country, stout women are seen as particularly attractive. In both countries, however, women perceived as very beautiful receive preferential treatment. This best illustrates that ________ often underlie cultural differences.
   a. negative correlations
   b. common psychological processes
   c. gender differences
   d. unconscious preferences
   e. genetic dissimilarities

73. Researchers have found that men and women learn to walk at about the same age, experience the same sensations of light, and exhibit similar overall intelligence. These findings support the idea that
   a. the same underlying processes guide people everywhere.
   b. psychology is based on intuition and common sense.
   c. hindsight bias is inevitable.
   d. correlation does not mean causation.
   e. women and men are overwhelmingly different.

74. A researcher who publishes the results of a case study might be most worried about violating which ethical principle of human experimentation?
   a. informed consent
   b. protection from harm
   c. confidentiality
   d. debriefing
   e. coercion

75. Psychologists' personal values and goals
   a. are carefully tested by means of observation and experimentation.
   b. lead them to avoid experiments involving human participants.
   c. can bias their observations and interpretations.
   d. have very little influence on the process of scientific observation.
   e. affect their work only if they are different from the norm.
MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium
   REF: Page 3 | Section- Psychology's History and Approaches
   TOP: Psychology's roots  MSC: Conceptual
   OBJ: 1

2. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium
   REF: Page 4 | Section- Psychology's History and Approaches
   TOP: Psychological science is born  MSC: Conceptual
   OBJ: 1

3. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium
   REF: Page 4 | Section- Psychology's History and Approaches
   TOP: Psychological science is born  MSC: Conceptual
   OBJ: 1

4. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
   REF: Page 5 | Section- Psychology's History and Approaches
   TOP: Thinking about the mind's functions  MSC: Factual | Definitional
   OBJ: 1

5. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium
   REF: Page 5 | Section- Psychology's History and Approaches
   TOP: Thinking about the mind's functions  MSC: Factual | Definitional
   OBJ: 1

6. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium
   REF: Page 5 | Section- Psychology's History and Approaches
   TOP: Thinking about the mind's functions  MSC: Factual | Definitional
   OBJ: 1

7. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium
   REF: Page 6 | Section- Psychology's History and Approaches
   TOP: Thinking about the mind's functions  MSC: Factual | Definitional
   OBJ: 1

8. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
   REF: Page 6 | Section- Psychology's History and Approaches
   TOP: Psychological science develops  MSC: Factual | Definitional
   OBJ: 1

9. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium
   REF: Page 6 | Section- Psychology's History and Approaches
   TOP: Psychological science develops  MSC: Factual | Definitional
   OBJ: 2

10. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
    REF: Page 7 | Section- Psychology's History and Approaches
    TOP: Psychological science develops  MSC: Factual | Definitional
    OBJ: 2

11. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
     REF: Page 7 | Section- Psychology's History and Approaches
     TOP: Psychological science develops  MSC: Conceptual | Application
     OBJ: 2

12. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
     REF: Page 8 | Section- Psychology's History and Approaches
     TOP: Psychology's biggest question  MSC: Factual | Definitional
     OBJ: 3

13. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
     REF: Page 8 | Section- Psychology's History and Approaches
     TOP: Psychology's biggest question  MSC: Factual | Definitional
     OBJ: 3

14. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium
     REF: Page 10 | Section- Psychology's History and Approaches
     TOP: Psychology's three main levels of analysis  MSC: Conceptual | Application
     OBJ: 4

15. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
16. OBJ: 4  TOP: Psychology's three main levels of analysis (text and Table 1.1)  MSC: Conceptual
ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult

17. OBJ: 4  TOP: Psychology's three main levels of analysis (text and Table 1.1)  MSC: Conceptual
ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium

18. OBJ: 4  TOP: Psychology's three main levels of analysis (text and Table 1.1)  MSC: Conceptual
ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium

19. OBJ: 4  TOP: Psychology's three main levels of analysis (text and Table 1.1)  MSC: Conceptual
ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult

20. OBJ: 4  TOP: Psychology's three main levels of analysis (text and Table 1.1)  MSC: Conceptual
ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy

21. OBJ: 5  TOP: Psychology's three subfields  MSC: Conceptual
ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium

22. OBJ: 5  TOP: Psychology's three subfields  MSC: Conceptual
ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult

23. OBJ: 5  TOP: Psychology's three subfields  MSC: Conceptual
ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium

24. OBJ: 5  TOP: Psychology's three subfields  MSC: Conceptual
ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium

25. OBJ: 5  TOP: Psychology's three subfields  MSC: Conceptual
ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy

26. OBJ: 5  TOP: Psychology's three subfields  MSC: Factual | Definitional
ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy

27. OBJ: 1  TOP: Hindsight bias  MSC: Factual | Definitional
ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy

28. OBJ: 1  TOP: Hindsight bias  MSC: Factual | Definitional
ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy

29. OBJ: 1  TOP: Hindsight bias  MSC: Factual | Definitional
ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
OBJ: 1  TOP: Overconfidence  MSC: Conceptual
30. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
REF: Page 25 | Section - Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 3  TOP: The scientific method  MSC: Factual | Definitional
31. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium
REF: Page 25 | Section - Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 3  TOP: The scientific method  MSC: Conceptual | Application
32. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium
REF: Page 25 | Section - Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 3  TOP: The scientific method  MSC: Conceptual | Application
33. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
REF: Page 26 | Section - Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 4  TOP: The case study  MSC: Factual | Definitional
34. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium
REF: Page 27 | Section - Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 4  TOP: The case study  MSC: Conceptual | Application
35. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
REF: Page 27 | Section - Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 5  TOP: Correlation  MSC: Factual | Definitional
36. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium
REF: Page 29 | Section - Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 5  TOP: Correlation  MSC: Conceptual | Application
39. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
REF: Page 29 | Section - Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 6  TOP: Illusory correlations  MSC: Conceptual | Application
40. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium
REF: Page 30 | Section - Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 6  TOP: Illusory correlations  MSC: Conceptual | Application
41. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
REF: Page 30 | Section - Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 7  TOP: Experimentation  MSC: Conceptual | Application
42. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium
REF: Page 32 | Section - Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 7  TOP: Experimentation  MSC: Conceptual | Application

46. ANS: D  
PTS: 1  
DIF: Medium
REF: Page 34 | Section- Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 7  
TOP: Experimentation  
MSC: Conceptual | Application

47. ANS: E  
PTS: 1  
DIF: Easy
REF: Page 34 | Section- Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 7  
TOP: Experimentation  
MSC: Factual | Definitional

48. ANS: E  
PTS: 1  
DIF: Difficult
REF: Page 35 | Section- Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 7  
TOP: Random assignment  
MSC: Conceptual | Application

49. ANS: C  
PTS: 1  
DIF: Difficult
REF: Page 35 | Section- Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 7  
TOP: Random assignment  
MSC: Conceptual | Application

50. ANS: D  
PTS: 1  
DIF: Medium
REF: Page 35 | Section- Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 7  
TOP: Random assignment  
MSC: Factual | Definitional

51. ANS: B  
PTS: 1  
DIF: Difficult
REF: Page 35 | Section- Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 7  
TOP: Independent and dependent variables  
MSC: Conceptual

52. ANS: D  
PTS: 1  
DIF: Medium
REF: Page 35 | Section- Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 7  
TOP: Independent and dependent variables  
MSC: Conceptual

53. ANS: C  
PTS: 1  
DIF: Medium
REF: Page 35 | Section- Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 7  
TOP: Independent and dependent variables  
MSC: Conceptual

54. ANS: E  
PTS: 1  
DIF: Medium
REF: Page 35 | Section- Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 7  
TOP: Independent and dependent variables  
MSC: Conceptual

55. ANS: A  
PTS: 1  
DIF: Medium
REF: Page 37 | Section- Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 8  
TOP: Describing data/Measures of central tendency  
MSC: Factual | Definitional

56. ANS: A  
PTS: 1  
DIF: Medium
REF: Page 37-38 | Section- Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 9  
TOP: Measures of central tendency  
MSC: Conceptual | Application

57. ANS: E  
PTS: 1  
DIF: Medium
REF: Page 38 | Section- Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 9  
TOP: Measures of central tendency  
MSC: Conceptual | Application

58. ANS: C  
PTS: 1  
DIF: Medium
REF: Page 38 | Section- Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 9  
TOP: Measures of central tendency  
MSC: Conceptual | Application

59. ANS: E  
PTS: 1  
DIF: Medium
REF: Page 38 | Section- Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 9  
TOP: Measures of central tendency  
MSC: Conceptual

60. ANS: E  
PTS: 1  
DIF: Difficult
REF: Page 38 | Section- Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science
OBJ: 9  
TOP: Measures of central tendency  
MSC: Conceptual | Application
75. **ANS:** C  **PTS:** 1  **DIF:** Medium  
**REF:** Page 46 | Section- Research Methods: Thinking Critically With Psychological Science  
**OBJ:** 16  **TOP:** Ethics in psychology/value judgments  
**MSC:** Factual | Definitional