Chapter 1

1. The hindsight bias refers to people's tendency to
   - A. dismiss the value of replication.
   - B. reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested.
   - C. exaggerate their ability to have foreseen an outcome.
   - D. overestimate the extent to which others share their opinions.

Answer: C

2. The perception that psychological research findings merely verify our commonsense understanding is most clearly facilitated by
   - A. random assignment.
   - B. hindsight bias.
   - C. operational definitions.
   - D. the placebo effect.

Answer: B

3. 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. the placebo effect.
   - B. confounding variables.
   - C. hindsight bias.
   - D. the double-blind procedure.

Answer: C

4. Professor Smith told one class that drinking alcohol has been found to increase sexual desire. He informed another class that drinking alcohol has been found to reduce sexual appetite. The fact that neither class was surprised by the information they received best illustrates the power of
   - A. replication.
   - B. hindsight bias.
   - C. the double-blind procedure.
   - D. the placebo effect.

Answer: B

5. Several weeks after a political election, voters often exaggerate their ability to have predicted the election outcome. This best illustrates
   - A. the placebo effect.
   - B. random assignment.
   - C. wording effects.
   - D. hindsight bias.

Answer: D
6. Mike Crampton’s stockbroker has informed him that he has suffered substantial investment losses. When Mike tells his wife, she angrily responds, “I could have told you that your investment plan would fail!” Her comment best illustrates

- A. hindsight bias.
- B. debriefing.
- C. the placebo effect.
- D. replication.

Answer: A

7. The scientific attitude of humility is most likely to be undermined by

- A. hindsight bias.
- B. correlational evidence.
- C. random assignment.
- D. operational definitions.

Answer: A

8. Formulating testable hypotheses before conducting research is most directly useful for restraining a thinking error known as

- A. random sampling.
- B. hindsight bias.
- C. the placebo effect.
- D. random assignment.

Answer: B

9. Our tendency to believe we know more than we do illustrates

- A. naturalistic observation.
- B. the placebo effect.
- C. overconfidence.
- D. the standard deviation.

Answer: C

10. Political officials who have no doubt that their own economic and military predictions will come true most clearly demonstrate

- A. hindsight bias.
- B. random sampling.
- C. overconfidence.
- D. the placebo effect.

Answer: C

11. Megan was certain that she would never live far away from her family. However, when offered a better job in another state, she decided to move. Megan’s experience best illustrates
A. hindsight bias.
B. random assignment.
C. the placebo effect.
D. overconfidence.

**Answer:** D

12. Which of the following is most likely to inhibit critical thinking?

- A. operational definitions
- B. overconfidence
- C. random assignment
- D. the double-blind procedure

**Answer:** B

13. The tendency to perceive order in random events often leads to overestimating the value of

- A. intuition.
- B. operational definition.
- C. informal consent.
- D. the double-blind procedure.

**Answer:** A

14. On a series of coin tosses, Oleg has correctly predicted heads or tails seven times in a row. In this instance, we can reasonably conclude that Oleg's predictive accuracy

- A. defies the laws of statistical probability.
- B. illustrates the phenomenon of hindsight bias.
- C. is inconsistent with the placebo effect.
- D. is a random and coincidental occurrence.

**Answer:** D

15. Six of the children in Mr. Myer's class were born on exactly the same day. This strikes him as astonishing and improbable. In this instance, he should be reminded that

- A. random sequences of events often don't look random.
- B. events often seem more probable in hindsight.
- C. sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
- D. the median is typically smaller than the mean.

**Answer:** A

16. The fact that the same individual won the New Jersey lottery on two separate occasions best illustrates

- A. a random outcome.
- B. the double-blind procedure.
- C. the placebo effect.
D. the hindsight bias.

**Answer:** A

17. By testing their predictions with the observational method of science, psychologists are using a(n)
   - A. correlation coefficient.
   - B. empirical approach.
   - C. standard deviation.
   - D. independent variable.

**Answer:** B

18. Three key attitudes of scientific inquiry are
   - A. pride, enthusiasm, and ingenuity.
   - B. ingenuity, practicality, and certainty.
   - C. certainty, creativity, and curiosity.
   - D. curiosity, skepticism, and humility.

**Answer:** D

19. Rodesia insists that Dr. Phillip's theory of aggression be checked against observable evidence. She is demonstrating the scientific attitude of
   - A. pride.
   - B. skepticism.
   - C. practicality.
   - D. enthusiasm.

**Answer:** B

20. The scientific attitude requires an open-minded humility because it involves a willingness to
   - A. perceive order in random events.
   - B. reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested.
   - C. recognize the errors in our own ideas.
   - D. respect political beliefs that contradict our own.

**Answer:** C

21. Critical thinking is smart thinking that involves
   - A. debriefing.
   - B. case study.
   - C. evaluating evidence.
   - D. informed consent.

**Answer:** C

22. A questioning attitude regarding psychologists' assumptions and hidden values best illustrates
23. Assessing whether conclusions are warranted by the existing evidence best illustrates
   A. critical thinking.
   B. naturalistic observation.
   C. the placebo effect.
   D. the double-blind procedure.

Answer: A

24. When you question whether anecdotal evidence can be generalized to all people, you are applying
   A. the placebo effect.
   B. hindsight bias.
   C. random assignment.
   D. critical thinking.

Answer: D

25. 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. operational definition.

Answer: A

26. The explanatory power of a scientific theory is most closely linked to its capacity to generate testable
   A. assumptions.
   B. correlations.
   C. predictions.
   D. variables.

Answer: C

27. A hypothesis is a(n)
   A. observable relationship between specific independent and dependent variables.
   B. testable prediction that gives direction to research.
   C. set of principles that organizes observations and explains newly discovered facts.
   D. a theory that has been confirmed by further research.
D. unprovable assumption about the unobservable processes that underlie psychological functioning.

Answer: B

28. Professor Delano suggests that because people are especially attracted to those who are good-looking, handsome men will be more successful than average-looking men in getting a job. The professor's prediction regarding employment success is an example of

- A. the hindsight bias.
- B. the placebo effect.
- C. a hypothesis.
- D. a confounding variable.

Answer: C

29. A statement describing the exact procedures for measuring an anticipated experimental outcome is known as a(n)

- A. hypothesis.
- B. control condition.
- C. replication.
- D. operational definition.

Answer: D

30. In a written report of their research, psychologists specify exactly how anxiety is assessed, thus providing their readers with a(n)

- A. hypothesis.
- B. independent variable.
- C. operational definition.
- D. standard deviation.

Answer: C

31. Replication of a research study is most likely to be facilitated by

- A. hindsight bias.
- B. debriefing.
- C. operational definitions.
- D. the placebo effect.

Answer: C

32. Which technique involves repeating the essence of an earlier research study with different participants and in different circumstances?

- A. replication
- B. random sampling
- C. naturalistic observation
- D. the double-blind procedure
33. Professor Ambra was skeptical about the accuracy of recently reported research on sleep deprivation. Which process would best enable her to assess the reliability of these findings?

- A. naturalistic observation
- B. replication
- C. random sampling
- D. the case study

Answer: B

34. The case study is a research method in which

- A. a single individual is studied in great depth.
- B. a representative sample of people are questioned regarding their opinions or behaviors.
- C. organisms are carefully observed in a laboratory environment.
- D. an investigator manipulates one or more variables that might affect behavior.

Answer: A

35. To understand the unusual behavior of an adult client, a clinical psychologist carefully investigates the client's current life situation and his physical, social-cultural, and educational history. Which research method has the psychologist used?

- A. the survey
- B. the case study
- C. experimentation
- D. naturalistic observation

Answer: B

36. Little Han's extreme fear of horses was observed as part of a(n)

- A. experiment.
- B. survey.
- C. case study.
- D. double-blind procedure.

Answer: C

37. The biggest danger of relying on case-study evidence is that it

- A. is based on naturalistic observation.
- B. may be unrepresentative of what is generally true.
- C. overestimates the importance of operational definitions.
- D. leads us to underestimate the causal relationships between events.

Answer: B

38. Psychologists who carefully watch the behavior of chimpanzee societies in the jungle are using a research method known as
A. the survey.
B. experimentation.
C. naturalistic observation.
D. the case study.

Answer: C

39. Professor Ober carefully observes and records the behaviors of children in their classrooms in order to track the development of their social and intellectual skills. Professor Ober is most clearly engaged in

- A. survey research.
- B. naturalistic observation.
- C. experimentation.
- D. replication.

Answer: B

40. University of Texas students were fitted with belt-worn tape recorders for up to four days so that researchers could sample their daily activities. The researchers employed a scientific method known as

- A. naturalistic observation.
- B. the double-blind procedure.
- C. the standard deviation.
- D. the case study.

Answer: A

41. To compare the pace of life in different countries, investigators measured the speed with which postal clerks completed a simple request. Which research method did this illustrate?

- A. the case study
- B. naturalistic observation
- C. the double-blind procedure
- D. the survey

Answer: B

42. In which type of research is a representative, random sample of people asked to answer questions about their behaviors or attitudes?

- A. experimentation
- B. the survey
- C. the case study
- D. naturalistic observation

Answer: B

43. Which research method would be most appropriate for investigating the relationship between the religious beliefs of Americans and their attitudes toward abortion?
A. the survey
B. naturalistic observation
C. the case study
D. experimentation

Answer: A

44. Surveys indicate that people are 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.

Answer: B

45. People often fail to make accurate generalizations because they are unduly influenced by
   ________ cases.
   A. randomly selected
   B. vivid
   C. representative
   D. operationally defined

Answer: B

46. After noting that a majority of professional basketball players are African-American, Ervin concluded that African-Americans are better athletes than members of other racial groups. Ervin's conclusion best illustrates the danger of
   A. replication.
   B. hindsight bias.
   C. the placebo effect.
   D. generalizing from vivid cases.

Answer: D

47. When every individual in a large population has a small but equal chance of being included in a survey, researchers are using a procedure known as
   A. the case study.
   B. the double-blind procedure.
   C. random sampling.
   D. naturalistic observation.

Answer: C

48. 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

Answer: C

49. Governor Donovan was greeted by large, enthusiastic crowds at all of his political rallies. As a result, he became overconfident about his chances of re-election. In this instance, the governor needs to be alerted to the value of

A. replication.
B. random sampling.
C. experimental control.
D. naturalistic observation.

Answer: B

50. To learn about the TV viewing habits of all the children attending Oakbridge School, Professor DeVries randomly selected and interviewed 50 of the school's students. In this instance, all the children attending the school are considered to be a(n)

A. population.
B. representative sample.
C. independent variable.
D. control condition.

Answer: A

51. To assess reactions to a proposed tuition hike at her school, Ariana sent a questionnaire to every fifteenth person in the registrar's alphabetical listing of all currently enrolled students. Ariana is ensuring that her survey results are accurate by using

A. random assignment.
B. naturalistic observation.
C. replication.
D. random sampling.

Answer: D

52. In a survey, psychologists select a random sample of research participants in order to ensure that

A. the participants are representative of the population they are interested in studying.
B. there will be a large number of participants in the research study.
C. the study will not be influenced by the researcher's personal values.
D. the same number of participants will be assigned to each of the experimental conditions.

Answer: A

53. Correlation is a measure of the extent to which two factors
A. vary together.
B. are random samples.
C. influence each other.
D. show statistically significant differences.

Answer: A

54. Correlational research is most useful for purposes of
A. explanation.
B. prediction.
C. control.
D. replication.

Answer: B

55. To discover the extent to which economic status can be used to predict political preferences, researchers are most likely to use
A. the case study approach.
B. naturalistic observation.
C. correlational measures.
D. experimental research.

Answer: C

56. Which of the following is a statistical measure of both the direction and the strength of a relationship between two variables?
A. correlation coefficient
B. standard deviation
C. range
D. mean

Answer: A

57. To determine whether the strength of people's self-esteem is related to their income levels, researchers would most likely make use of
A. case studies.
B. correlational research.
C. experimentation.
D. naturalistic observation.

Answer: B

58. Displaying data in a scatterplot can help us see the extent to which two variables are
A. random samples.
B. operationally defined.
C. correlated.
59. To represent the correlation between two variables graphically, researchers often construct a
   - A. skewed distribution.
   - B. scatterplot.
   - C. standard deviation.
   - D. bar graph.

**Answer:** B

60. A researcher would be most likely to discover a positive correlation between
   - A. intelligence and academic success.
   - B. financial poverty and physical health.
   - C. self-esteem and depression.
   - D. school grades and school absences.

**Answer:** A

61. If psychologists discovered that wealthy people are less satisfied with their marriages than poor people are, this would indicate that wealth and marital satisfaction are
   - A. causally related.
   - B. negatively correlated.
   - C. independent variables.
   - D. positively correlated.

**Answer:** B

62. If the correlation between the physical weight and reading ability of children is +0.85, this would indicate that
   - A. there is very little statistical relationship between weight and reading ability among children.
   - B. low body weight has a negative effect on the reading abilities of children.
   - C. better reading ability is associated with greater physical weight among children.
   - D. body weight has no causal influence on the reading abilities of children.

**Answer:** C

63. A correlation between physical attractiveness and dating frequency of +0.60 would indicate that
   - A. physical attractiveness has no causal influence on dating frequency.
   - B. more frequent dating is associated with lower levels of physical attractiveness.
   - C. it is impossible to predict levels of physical attractiveness based on knowledge of dating frequency.
   - D. less frequent dating is associated with lower levels of physical attractiveness.

**Answer:** D
64. If the points on a scatterplot are clustered in a pattern that extends from the upper left to the lower right, this would suggest that the two variables depicted are
   A. normally distributed.
   B. positively correlated.
   C. negatively correlated.
   D. not correlated.

Answer: C

65. Which of the following correlations between self-esteem and body weight would enable you to most accurately predict body weight from knowledge of level of self-esteem?
   A. +0.60
   B. +0.01
   C. −0.10
   D. −0.06

Answer: A

66. Which of the following correlation coefficients expresses the weakest degree of relationship between two variables?
   A. −0.12
   B. −0.99
   C. +0.25
   D. −0.50

Answer: A

67. Suppose that people who watch a lot of violence on TV are also particularly likely to behave aggressively. This relationship would NOT necessarily indicate that watching violence influences aggressive behavior because
   A. random sequences often don't look random.
   B. association does not prove causation.
   C. sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
   D. events often seem more probable in hindsight.

Answer: B

68. An extensive survey revealed that children with relatively high self-esteem tend to picture God as kind and loving, whereas those with lower self-esteem tend to perceive God as angry. The researchers concluded that the children's self-esteem had apparently influenced their views of God. This conclusion best illustrates the danger of
   A. perceiving order in random events.
   B. generalizing from extreme examples.
   C. exaggerating the extent to which outcomes are foreseeable.
   D. assuming that association proves causation.

Answer: D
69. If psychologists discovered that more intelligent parents have smarter children than less intelligent parents, this would demonstrate that

- A. intelligence is inherited.
- B. more intelligent parents provide their children with greater educational opportunities than do less intelligent parents.
- C. the intelligence of parents and children is positively correlated.
- D. all of these statements are correct.

Answer: C

70. A negative correlation between degree of wealth and likelihood of suffering from a psychological disorder would indicate that

- A. poverty makes people vulnerable to psychological disorders.
- B. people who are poor are more likely to have a psychological disorder than are wealthy people.
- C. psychological disorders usually prevent people from accumulating wealth.
- D. all of these statements are correct.

Answer: B

71. Which of the following methods is most helpful for clarifying cause-effect relationships?

- A. the survey
- B. the experiment
- C. correlational research
- D. naturalistic observation

Answer: B

72. Researchers use experiments rather than other research methods in order to isolate

- A. facts from theories.
- B. causes from effects.
- C. case studies from surveys.
- D. random samples from representative samples.

Answer: B

73. Which research method provides the best way of assessing whether cigarette smoking boosts mental alertness?

- A. the case study
- B. the survey
- C. naturalistic observation
- D. the experiment

Answer: D

74. In which type of research would an investigator manipulate one factor and observe its effect on some behavior or mental process?
75. 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.

Answer: D

76. Being randomly assigned to the experimental group in a research project involves being assigned

A. to that group by chance.  
B. to the group in which participants are representative of people in general.  
C. in a way that ensures that the independent variable will affect the dependent variable.  
D. to the group in which participants all have similar personalities.

Answer: A

77. To accurately isolate cause and effect, experimenters should use

A. random assignment.  
B. naturalistic observation.  
C. case studies.  
D. correlation coefficients.

Answer: A

78. To assess the impact of test difficulty on persistence of effort, researchers plan to give one group of children relatively easy tests and another group more difficult tests. To reduce the chance that the children in one group are more intelligent than those in the other group, the researchers should make use of

A. random assignment.  
B. the double-blind procedure.  
C. naturalistic observation.  
D. operational definitions.

Answer: A

79. Research participants are randomly assigned to different groups in an experiment in order to
A. minimize chances that participants in any group know each other.
B. increase chances that participants are representative of people in general.
C. minimize any differences between groups of participants.
D. increase chances that the different groups have the same number of participants.

Answer: C

80. One research team randomly assigned some newborns and their mothers either to a breast-feeding promotion group or to a normal pediatric care group. Which research method did they use?

A. case study
B. experimentation
C. naturalistic observation
D. the correlational method

Answer: B

81. The most foolproof way of testing whether a newly introduced method of psychological therapy is truly effective is to use

A. survey research.
B. naturalistic observation.
C. correlational research.
D. experimental research.

Answer: D

82. Both the researchers and the participants in a memory study are ignorant about which participants have actually received a potentially memory-enhancing drug and which have received a placebo. This investigation involves the use of

A. naturalistic observation.
B. random sampling.
C. the double-blind procedure.
D. replication.

Answer: C

83. To minimize the extent to which outcome differences between experimental and control groups can be attributed to placebo effects, researchers make use of

A. random sampling.
B. the double-blind procedure.
C. random assignment.
D. operational definitions.

Answer: B

84. The group exposed to a newly created drug that is being tested in an experiment is called the ________ group.
A. control
B. standardized
C. baseline
D. experimental

Answer: D

85. An inert substance that may be administered instead of a drug to see if it produces any of the same effects as the drug is called a
   A. placebo.
   B. median.
   C. case study.
   D. replication.

Answer: A

86. In a study of the effects of drinking alcohol, some participants drank a nonalcoholic beverage that actually smelled and tasted like alcohol. This nonalcoholic drink was a
   A. dependent variable.
   B. replication.
   C. placebo.
   D. double blind.

Answer: C

87. The relief of pain following the taking of an inactive substance that is perceived to have medicinal benefits illustrates
   A. random assignment.
   B. hindsight bias.
   C. debriefing.
   D. the placebo effect.

Answer: D

88. The placebo effect best illustrates the impact of ________ on feelings and behaviors.
   A. the double-blind procedure
   B. random sampling
   C. positive expectations
   D. statistical significance

Answer: C

89. Which of the following is true for those assigned to a control group?
   A. The experimenter exerts the greatest influence on participants' behavior.
   B. The research participants are exposed to all the different experimental treatments.
C. The research participants are exposed to the most favorable levels of experimental treatment.
D. The experimental treatment is absent.

Answer: D

90. To study the potential effects of social interaction on problem solving, some research participants were instructed to solve problems by working together; other participants were told to solve problems by working alone. Those who worked alone were assigned to the ________ group.
A. experimental
B. survey
C. control
D. correlational

Answer: C

91. Random assignment minimizes ________ between experimental and control groups. Random sampling minimizes ________ between a sample and a population.
A. similarities; differences
B. differences; similarities
C. similarities; similarities
D. differences; differences

Answer: D

92. In an experimental study, men with erectile dysfunction received either Viagra or a placebo. In this study, the drug dosage (none versus peak dose) was the
A. confounding variable.
B. dependent variable.
C. standard deviation.
D. independent variable.

Answer: D

93. In a psychological experiment, the experimental factor that is manipulated by the investigator is called the ________ variable.
A. dependent
B. independent
C. control
D. experimental

Answer: B

94. In an experimental study of the effects of anxiety on self-esteem, anxiety would be the ________ variable.
A. experimental
B. dependent
C. confounding
D. independent

Answer: D

95. A factor other than the independent variable that might produce an effect in an experiment is called a

A. wording effect.
B. correlation coefficient.
C. placebo effect.
D. confounding variable.

Answer: D

96. If participants in the experiment group of a drug treatment study are much younger than participants in the control group, the age of the research participants is a

A. dependent variable.
B. correlation coefficient.
C. confounding variable.
D. standard deviation.

Answer: D

97. In a psychological experiment, the factor that may be influenced by the manipulated experimental treatment is called the ________ variable.

A. dependent
B. experimental
C. control
D. independent

Answer: A

98. To assess the influence of self-esteem on interpersonal attraction, researchers either insulted or complimented students about their physical appearance just before they went on a blind date. In this research, the dependent variable was

A. insults or compliments.
B. physical appearance.
C. interpersonal attraction.
D. feelings of self-esteem.

Answer: C

99. An experiment was designed to study the potential impact of alcohol consumption on emotional stability. A specification of the procedures used to measure emotional stability illustrates

A. the independent variable.
B. an operational definition.
C. the double-blind procedure.
D. random assignment.

Answer: B

100. Which research method assesses how well one variable predicts another without demonstrating a cause-and-effect relationship between the variables?

A. naturalistic observation
B. correlational research
C. the case study
D. the experimental method

Answer: B

101. The average price for different brands of toothpaste could be visually displayed in a

A. correlation coefficient.
B. scatterplot.
C. standard deviation.
D. bar graph.

Answer: D

102. When you read a bar graph, it is most important for you to

A. mentally transform the data into a scatterplot.
B. identify the value of the standard deviation.
C. note the range and size of the scale values.
D. remember that correlation facilitates prediction.

Answer: C

103. The most frequently occurring score in a distribution of scores is the

A. mode.
B. median.
C. standard deviation.
D. mean.

Answer: A

104. 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.

Answer: A
105. The mean of a distribution of scores is the
   ○ A. most frequently occurring score.
   ○ B. arithmetic average of all the scores.
   ○ C. least frequently occurring score.
   ○ D. score exceeded by 50 percent of all the scores.

Answer: B

106. Which measure of central tendency is used to calculate the average of your school grades?
   ○ A. standard deviation
   ○ B. median
   ○ C. mean
   ○ D. mode

Answer: C

107. Mr. and Mrs. Klostreich have six children ages 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, and 16. The mean age of the Klostreich children is
   ○ A. 5.
   ○ B. 6.
   ○ C. 7.
   ○ D. 8.

Answer: D

108. The median of a distribution of scores is the
   ○ A. most frequently occurring score.
   ○ B. difference between the highest and lowest scores.
   ○ C. arithmetic average of all the scores.
   ○ D. middle score in a distribution of scores.

Answer: D

109. 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. 10.
   ○ C. 12.
   ○ D. 9.

Answer: D

110. When a statistical average is reported in the news, it is most important for readers to
   ○ A. determine whether it is statistically significant.
   ○ B. consider whether it is distorted by a few extreme cases.
   ○ C. be sure that it describes an experimental group.
111. Seven members of a boys' club reported the following individual earnings from their sale of cookies: $2, $9, $8, $10, $4, $9, and $7. In this distribution of individual earnings
   - A. the median is greater than the mean and greater than the mode.
   - B. the median is less than the mean and less than the mode.
   - C. the median is greater than the mean and less than the mode.
   - D. the median is less than the mean and greater than the mode.

Answer: C

112. 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 less than the mode and equal to the median.
   - B. the mean is equal to the mode and greater than the median.
   - C. the mean is greater than the mode and greater than the median.
   - D. the mean is less than the mode and less than the median.

Answer: D

113. For which of the following distributions of scores would the median most clearly be a more appropriate measure of central tendency than the mean?
   - A. 10, 22, 8, 9, 6
   - B. 12, 6, 8, 5, 4
   - C. 12, 15, 12, 9, 12
   - D. 23, 7, 3, 27, 16

Answer: A

114. When Mr. Adams calculated his students' algebra test scores, he noticed that two students had extremely low scores. Which measure of central tendency is affected most by the scores of these two students?
   - A. mean
   - B. standard deviation
   - C. mode
   - D. median

Answer: A

115. A lopsided distribution of scores in which the mean is much larger than both the mode and median is said to be
   - A. statistically significant.
   - B. a random sample.
   - C. a scatterplot.
   - D. skewed.
116. Median is to range as central tendency is to ________.
   A. skewed distribution
   B. mode
   C. correlation
   D. variation

Answer: D

117. Central tendency is to variation as ________ is to ________.
   A. scatterplot; correlation
   B. range; skewed distribution
   C. mean; standard deviation
   D. median; mode

Answer: C

118. The difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution is the
   A. mean.
   B. range.
   C. median.
   D. standard deviation.

Answer: B

119. During the last Central High School basketball game, the starting five players scored 11, 7, 21, 14, and 7 points, respectively. For this distribution of scores, the range is
   A. 7.
   B. 11.
   C. 14.
   D. 21.

Answer: C

120. Which measure of variation is affected most by a few extreme scores?
   A. standard deviation
   B. mean
   C. median
   D. range

Answer: D

121. Which of the following is a measure of the degree of variation among a set of scores?
   A. mean
   B. scatterplot
   C. standard deviation

Answer: C
D. correlation coefficient

Answer: C

122. Evelyn wants to know how consistent her bowling scores have been during the past season. Which of the following measures would tell her what she wants to know?

- A. mean
- B. median
- C. standard deviation
- D. correlation coefficient

Answer: C

123. The standard deviation is the square root of the average squared deviation of scores from the

- A. normal curve.
- B. median.
- C. mean.
- D. range.

Answer: C

124. 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

- B. 5.
- C. 6.
- D. 9.

Answer: C

125. Although Dominick's psychology class is sometimes longer or shorter than usual, on average each class is 50 minutes. If the lengths of these classes form a normal curve, which statistic would enable Dominick to estimate the probability that any single class will last somewhere between 47 and 53 minutes?

- A. range
- B. median
- C. correlation coefficient
- D. standard deviation

Answer: D

126. The symmetrical bell-shaped figure used to represent the distribution of many physical and psychological characteristics is called a

- A. bar graph.
- B. normal curve.
- C. correlation.
127. A normal curve would approximate the distribution of
   - A. males and females in the total American population.
   - B. American children enrolled in each of the first through sixth grades.
   - C. the physical heights of all American women.
   - D. all of these data.

Answer: C

128. Approximately what percentage of the cases represented by the normal curve fall between \(-1\) and \(+1\) standard deviations from the mean?
   - A. 16
   - B. 34
   - C. 68
   - D. 95

Answer: C

129. If a set of standardized test scores is normally distributed, having a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10, approximately 68 percent of the group members receive scores somewhere between
   - A. 50 and 60.
   - B. 45 and 55.
   - C. 40 and 60.
   - D. 35 and 65.

Answer: C

130. Approximately 95 percent of the cases represented by the normal curve fall within ________ standard deviation(s) from the mean.
   - A. 1
   - B. 2
   - C. 3
   - D. 5

Answer: B

131. Statistical reasoning can help us to generalize correctly from a
   - A. range to a standard deviation.
   - B. standard deviation to a mean.
   - C. sample to a population.
   - D. scatterplot to a skewed distribution.

Answer: C
132. The precision with which a sample average approximates a population average increases as
   ○ A. the standard deviation of the sample increases.
   ○ B. the standard deviation of the sample decreases.
   ○ C. the mean of the sample increases.
   ○ D. the mean of the sample decreases.

   **Answer:** B

133. A sample average can be used to estimate a population average with greater precision if the sample is
   ○ A. large.
   ○ B. a skewed distribution.
   ○ C. highly variable.
   ○ D. vivid and memorable.

   **Answer:** A

134. Which of the following events is the most probable?
   ○ A. flipping 6 or more heads in 10 coin flips
   ○ B. flipping 60 or more heads in 100 coin flips
   ○ C. flipping 600 or more heads in 1000 coin flips
   ○ D. All these events are equally probable.

   **Answer:** A

135. In a single day, 45 babies were born in hospital X, 65 babies in hospital Y, and 25 babies in hospital Z. At which hospital is there the greatest probability that more than 60 percent of the babies are of the same sex?
   ○ A. hospital X
   ○ B. hospital Y
   ○ C. hospital Z
   ○ D. The probability is the same at all three hospitals.

   **Answer:** C

136. As the size of a representative sample increases, the ________ of that sample is most likely to decrease.
   ○ A. range
   ○ B. mean
   ○ C. standard deviation
   ○ D. median

   **Answer:** C

137. Differences between two sample averages are most likely to be statistically significant if
A. the difference between the samples is large.
B. the standard deviations of the samples are large.
C. both samples are drawn from the same population.
D. the sample means are larger than the sample medians.

**Answer:** A

**138.** To decide whether observed differences between samples reflect actual differences between populations, you should determine the ________ of the observed differences.

- A. mean
- B. median
- C. standard deviation
- D. statistical significance

**Answer:** D

**139.** A statistically significant difference between two sample groups is NOT likely to be

- A. a reflection of differences between the populations they represent.
- B. due to chance variation within and between the sample groups.
- C. observed more than 5 percent of the time the groups are compared.
- D. observed when the two groups are very large.

**Answer:** B

**140.** The simplified reality of laboratory experiments is most helpful in enabling psychologists to

- A. predict human behavior in almost all situations.
- B. perceive order in completely random events.
- C. develop general principles that help explain behavior.
- D. observe random samples of human conduct.

**Answer:** C

**141.** The enduring traditions, attitudes, and behaviors shared by a large group of people constitutes their

- A. culture.
- B. normal curve.
- C. wording effects.
- D. statistical significance.

**Answer:** A

**142.** Studying people of all races and cultures is most helpful for

- A. avoiding operational definitions.
- B. making psychology free of value judgments.
- C. discerning human similarities and differences.
- D. reducing the need for random assignment.
143. Psychological differences between the genders are
   ○ A. of little interest to contemporary psychologists.
   ○ B. simply reflections of biological differences between the sexes.
   ○ C. no longer evident in contemporary Western societies.
   ○ D. far outweighed by gender similarities.

Answer: C

144. Psychologists study animals because
   ○ A. animal behavior is just as complex as human behavior.
   ○ B. experiments on people are generally considered to be unethical.
   ○ C. the ethical treatment of animals is not mandated by professional guidelines.
   ○ D. similar processes often underlie animal and human behavior.

Answer: D

145. The first major issue that emerges in debates over experimenting on animals centers around the
   ○ A. usefulness of studying biological processes in animals.
   ○ B. ethics of placing the well-being of humans above that of animals.
   ○ C. obligation to treat information about individual animals with confidentiality.
   ○ D. need to obtain the informed consent of animals used in research.

Answer: B

146. In an effort to prevent participants in an experiment from trying to confirm the researchers' predictions, psychologists sometimes
   ○ A. obtain written promises from participants to respond honestly.
   ○ B. treat information about individual participants confidentially.
   ○ C. deceive participants about the true purpose of an experiment.
   ○ D. allow people to decide for themselves whether they want to participate in an experiment.

Answer: C

147. Potential research participants are told enough about an upcoming study to enable them to choose whether they wish to participate. This illustrates the practice of seeking
   ○ A. a representative sample.
   ○ B. informed consent.
   ○ C. an operational definition.
   ○ D. a placebo effect.

Answer: B

148. The American Psychological Association's ethics code urges investigators to
   ○ A. avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.

Answer: B
B. forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test.
C. avoid the manipulation of independent variables in research involving human participants.
D. explain the research to the participants after the study has been completed.

**Answer:** D

149. After an experiment, research participants are told its purpose and about any deception they may have experienced. This is called
A. debriefing.
B. replication.
C. informed consent.
D. the double-blind procedure.

**Answer:** A

150. 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.

**Answer:** C

151. The study of psychology is potentially dangerous because
A. psychological knowledge can be used for destructive purposes.
B. psychologists generally believe that people are not personally responsible for their actions.
C. psychological research necessitates performing stressful experiments on people.
D. psychological research typically violates personal privacy rights.

**Answer:** A