Practice Quiz for Chapter 1

1. 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 false consensus effect.
B. illusory correlation.
C. the hindsight bias.
D. random sampling.
E. the double-blind procedure.

2. Thinking that she had outperformed most of her classmates, Glenda was surprised to receive just an average grade on her psychology test. Glenda's experience best illustrates

A. overconfidence.
B. the hindsight bias.
C. the placebo effect.
D. negative correlation.
E. illusory correlation.

3. A questioning attitude regarding psychologists' assumptions and hidden values best illustrates

A. the false consensus effect.

B. critical thinking.

C. the hindsight bias.

D. overconfidence.

E. illusory correlation

4. According to Professor Fayad, we like people who like us because their affection for us boosts our own self-esteem. His idea is an example of

A. naturalistic observation.

B. illusory correlation.

C. hindsight bias.

D. replication.

E. a theory.

5. 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.

E. the dependent variable.

6. The complete set of cases from which samples may be drawn is called a(n)

A. control condition.

B. population.

C. case study.

D. independent variable.

E. survey.

7. In order 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.
E. dependent variable.

8. In order 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.

9. 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.

10. 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

E. 0.00

11. Following the scientific discovery that a specific brain structure is significantly larger in violent individuals than in those who are nonviolent, a news headline announced: “Enlarged Brain Structure Triggers Violent Acts.” The headline writer should most clearly be warned about the dangers of

A. perceiving illusory correlations.
B. explaining events in hindsight.
C. confusing correlation with causation.
D. generalizing from unrepresentative samples.
E. discerning order in random events.

12. The sequential occurrence of two highly unusual events is most likely to contribute to

A. random sampling.

B. the hindsight bias.

C. the placebo effect.

D. an illusory correlation.

E. overconfidence.

13. In order to exercise maximum control over the factors they are interested in studying, researchers engage in

A. case studies.

B. correlational research.

C. experimentation.

D. replication.

E. surveys.

14. To accurately infer cause and effect, experimenters should use

A. random assignment.

B. naturalistic observation.

C. standard deviations.

D. correlation coefficients.

E. scatterplots.

15. 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.

16. 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

Answer Key

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. E
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. E
9. C
10. A
11. C
12. D
13. C
14. A
15. E
16. C