Exploring Research 9th edition Salkind Test Bank

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Key: Answer, Type, Learning Objective, Level

Type
A=Applied
C=Conceptual
F=Factual
Level
(1)=Easy; (2)=Moderate; (3)=Difficult

LO=Learning Objective

Multiple Choice Single Select

M/C Question 1
When variables compete to explain the same effects, what are they sometimes called?
a) contradictory
b) intertwining
c) confounding
d) interdependent

ANS: c
Objective=2.2: Recognize new words and phrases that form the basis for much of the communication in research, Topic=The Language of Research

M/C Question 2
In a study of the effect of the amount TV viewing on children's aggressiveness, amount of TV viewing would be what type of variable?
a) independent variable
b) dependent variable
c) control variable
d) extraneous variable

ANS: a
Objective=2.3: Examine dependent variables, independent variables and the relationship between them, Topic=All About Variables

M/C Question 3
In a study of the effect of pleasure reading on vocabulary level, the vocabulary level is considered what type of variable?
a) independent variable
b) dependent variable

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c) control variable
d) extraneous variable

ANS: b
Objective=2.3: Examine dependent variables, independent variables and the relationship between them, Topic=All About Variables

M/C Question 4
Factorial designs are experiments that can best be defined by which of these statements?
a) have one independent variable
b) have one dependent variable
c) have more than one independent variable
d) are tested on math problems

ANS: c
Topic=All About Variables, Objective=2.3: Examine dependent variables, independent variables and the relationship between them

M/C Question 5
Which type of designs includes more than one independent variable?
a) exploring designs
b) factorial designs
c) confounding designs
d) extraneous designs

ANS: b
Objective=2.3: Examine dependent variables, independent variables and the relationship between them, Topic=All About Variables

M/C Question 6
What is another term for the independent variable?
a) treatment variable
b) dependent variable
c) control variable
d) factorial variable

ANS: a
Objective=2.3: Examine dependent variables, independent variables and the relationship between them, Topic=All About Variables

M/C Question 7
How is the independent variable different from the dependent variable?
a) the independent variable is manipulated during the experiment to understand the effects of this manipulation on the dependent variable

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b) the dependent variable is manipulated during the experiment to understand the effects of this manipulation on the independent variable
c) dependent and independent variables are only used when researchers are not interested in looking at the effects of one thing on another, but only in how variables may be related
d) the independent variable is a variable not included in the experiment, but is related to one of the variables in the experiment

ANS: a
Objective=2.3: Examine dependent variables, independent variables and the relationship between them, Topic=All About Variables

M/C Question 8
A control variable can best be defined by which of the following statements?
a) influences the independent variable
b) has no observable effect
c) cannot be removed or controlled
d) influences the dependent variable

ANS: d
Objective=2.4: Recognize variables that a beginning producer of research needs to know in order to have a good foundation, Topic=Other Important Types of Variables

M/C Question 9
What type of variable has an unpredictable impact on the dependent variable?
a) wild variable
b) independent variable
c) extraneous variable
d) moderator variable

ANS: c
Objective=2.4: Recognize variables that a beginning producer of research needs to know in order to have a good foundation, Topic=Other Important Types of Variables

M/C Question 10
What type of variable masks the true relationship between the independent and dependent variables?
a) extraneous variable
b) moderator variable
c) control variable
d) neutral variable

ANS: b
Objective=2.4: Recognize variables that a beginning producer of research needs to know in order to have a good foundation, Topic=Other Important Types of Variables

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M/C Question 11
The null hypothesis represents which of the following statements?
a) no relationship between the variables under study
b) a positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables
c) a negative relationship between the independent and dependent variables
d) a difference between the variables under study

ANS: a
Objective=2.5: Examine the null hypothesis, the research hypothesis and their differences,
Topic=Hypotheses

M/C Question 12
Which type of study may NOT have an implied null hypothesis?
a) correlational
b) descriptive
c) quasi-experimental
d) experimental

ANS: b
Objective=2.5: Examine the null hypothesis, the research hypothesis and their differences,
Topic=Hypotheses

M/C Question 13
Why is a null hypothesis said to be implied?
a) It's always directly tested.
b) It’s never directly tested.
c) You do not need to test it to know that it is false.
d) It is stated in a question form.

ANS: b
Objective=2.5: Examine the null hypothesis, the research hypothesis and their differences,
Topic=Hypotheses

M/C Question 14
Which is the key criterion for selecting a dependent variable?
a) sensitivity of the variable to changes in the independent variable
b) measurement capabilities in the experiment
c) relationship of the dependent variable to the independent variable
d) preference of the researcher

ANS: a

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Objective=2.3: Examine dependent variables, independent variables and the relationship between them, Topic=All About Variables

M/C Question 15
Which of the following best describes independent variables?
a) not manipulated by the experimenter
b) manipulated to assess the effect of the treatment
c) unrelated to the treatment
d) not necessary

ANS: b
Objective=2.3: Examine dependent variables, independent variables and the relationship between them, Topic=All About Variables

M/C Question 16
The interpretation of "differences are significant" means that the differences found are_____.
a) probably not due to chance
b) due to chance
c) creative outcomes
d) not dictated by the hypothesis

ANS: a
Topic=The Concept of Significance, Objective=2.7: Analyze the concept of statistical significance to measure the amount of risk we are willing to take when reaching a conclusion about variable-relationships

M/C Question 17
If you read that a study's finding was significant at the $p < .05$ level, you could conclude that there is a less than 5% probability that _____.
a) the results will translate to real world situations
b) most researchers in that area would consider the finding to have clinical meaning
c) the researchers used unreliable measures
d) the results were due to chance

ANS: d
Objective=2.7: Analyze the concept of statistical significance to measure the amount of risk we are willing to take when reaching a conclusion about variable-relationships, Topic=The Concept of Significance

M/C Question 18
Why is it important to choose a representative sample of the population?
a) increase statistical precision
b) determine group differences

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c) maximize generalizability of results
d) find significant results

ANS: c
Objective=2.6: Report the concept of generalizability of research work with respect to selecting a sample from a population that most closely matches the population characteristics, Topic=Samples and Populations

M/C Question 19
There will be no relationship between children's time in day care and later academic achievement. This is an example of which of the following?
a) a research hypothesis
b) a factorial design
c) a correlational hypothesis
d) a null hypothesis

ANS: d
Objective=2.5: Examine the null hypothesis, the research hypothesis and their differences, Topic=Hypotheses

M/C Question 20
The best dependent variable is defined by which of the following characteristics?
a) independent of any other variable in the same study
b) sensitive to changes in the treatment
c) can be manipulated by the researcher
d) interacts with the independent variable

ANS: b
Objective=2.3: Examine dependent variables, independent variables and the relationship between them, Topic=All About Variables

M/C Question 21
A research hypothesis _____.
a) represents an equality
b) is represented by Roman symbols
c) is tested indirectly
d) is implicit

ANS: b
Objective=2.5: Examine the null hypothesis, the research hypothesis and their differences, Topic=Hypotheses,

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M/C Question 22
The significance level reported in a research study can be explained by which of the following?
a) importance of the results to the benefit of society
b) statistical methods to determine the results of the study
c) risk associated with not being 100% confident the difference is due to the treatment
d) importance of the results to the benefit of an individual

ANS: c
Objective=2.7: Analyze the concept of statistical significance to measure the amount of risk we are willing to take when reaching a conclusion about variable-relationships, Topic=The Concept of Significance

M/C Question 23
Which of the following is another term for dependent variable?
a) interacting variable
b) predictor variable
c) criterion variable
d) restricting variable

ANS: c
Objective=2.3: Examine dependent variables, independent variables and the relationship between them, Topic=All About Variables

M/C Question 24
Dr. Flemming found a statistically significant relationship between gender and aggressive playground activity. Dr. Flemming can conclude which of the following?
a) The effect of gender on aggressive playground activity is likely due to chance.
b) The relationship is probably coincidence.
c) The effect of gender on aggressive playground activity is likely not due to chance.
d) Gender causes aggressive playground activity.

ANS: c
Objective=2.5: Examine the null hypothesis, the research hypothesis and their differences, Topic=Hypotheses

M/C Question 25
What is the term often associated with the random variability introduced into every study as a function of the group of subjects participating, as well as many other unforeseen factors?
a) systematic error
b) non-normality
c) biased sampling
d) chance

ANS: d

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Topic=Hypotheses, Objective=2.5: Examine the null hypothesis, the research hypothesis and their differences

M/C Question 26
A nondirectional research hypothesis is similar to a directional hypothesis in what way?
a) both specify the direction of the difference between groups
b) both reflect differences between groups
c) both are non-specific regarding the direction of group differences
d) both make no suggestion of group differences

ANS: b
Objective=2.5: Examine the null hypothesis, the research hypothesis and their differences, Topic=Hypotheses

M/C Question 27
The null hypothesis always refers to the _____, whereas the research hypothesis always refers to the _____.
a) mean, standard deviation
b) group differences, group similarities
c) sample, population
d) population, sample

ANS: d
Objective=2.5: Examine the null hypothesis, the research hypothesis and their differences, Topic=Hypotheses

M/C Question 28
Which of the following is a characteristic of a well-written research hypothesis?
a) asks a pertinent question
b) based on researcher's instinct
c) should be long and detailed
d) is testable

ANS: d
Topic=Hypotheses, Objective=2.5: Examine the null hypothesis, the research hypothesis and their differences,

M/C Question 29
In testing whether riding a bicycle at least 30 minutes each day reduces weight, what would be the independent variable?
a) the person's age
b) amount of time bicycling each day
c) the person's weight
d) the person's diet

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ANS: b
Topic=All About Variables, Objective=2.3: Examine dependent variables, independent variables and the relationship between them,

M/C Question 30
The researcher notices that the vocabulary level is also associated with intelligence level, so he determines that the research design must hold the level of intelligence constant to get a good idea of the relationship between pleasure reading and vocabulary level. Intelligence here is an example of what type of variable?

a) moderator variable
b) dependent variable
c) control variable
d) extraneous variable

ANS: c
Topic=Other Important Types of Variables, Objective=2.4: Recognize variables that a beginning producer of research needs to know in order to have a good foundation,

Essay

Essay Question 31
What is the difference between the dependent and independent variable?

Objective=2.3: Examine dependent variables, independent variables and the relationship between them, Topic=All About Variables

Essay Question 32
What are the purposes of the null hypothesis?

Objective=2.5: Examine the null hypothesis, the research hypothesis and their differences, Topic=Hypotheses

Essay Question 33
Give an example of both a null and research hypothesis.

Objective=2.5: Examine the null hypothesis, the research hypothesis and their differences, Topic=Hypotheses

Essay Question 34
List five differences between a null hypothesis and a research hypothesis.

Objective=2.5: Examine the null hypothesis, the research hypothesis and their differences, Topic=Hypotheses

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Essay Question 35
What is the difference between a directional and nondirectional research hypothesis?

Topic=Hypotheses, Objective=2.5: Examine the null hypothesis, the research hypothesis and their differences

Essay Question 36
Describe differences between the sample and the population.

Objective=2.6: Report the concept of generalizability of research work with respect to selecting a sample from a population that most closely matches the population characteristics, Topic=Samples and Populations

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