

***Quantitative Psychological Research - The
Complete Student's Companion 4th edition
Clark-Carter Test Bank***

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Chapter 1

1. A study has ecological validity when it

- A. Is conducted in natural conditions
- B. Is conducted in artificial conditions
- C. Is conducted in a laboratory
- D. Can identify cause and effect

2. A psychological experiment always involves

- A. Manipulating conditions
- B. Asking questions
- C. At least interval level measurement
- D. A laboratory

3. A major problem of observation is

- A. The need to be selective
- B. Boredom
- C. Getting distracted
- D. Staying unobserved yourself

4. Informed consent involves

- A. Participants giving their agreement to take part in the research knowing what it entails
- B. Participants being told that they must identify the statements in a questionnaire with which they agree
- C. Asking participants after a study why they agreed with certain statements
- D. Telling participants about a hypothetical situation and asking whether they agree that a certain outcome is likely

Chapter 2

1. Boolean operators are

- A. Ways to help to narrow searches in databases
- B. Unique codes to identify journal articles
- C. Organisations which supply inter-library loans
- D. Learned societies

2. Reliability assesses whether

- A. A measure will produce the same result when taken on different occasions
- B. A participant perceives the study as investigating what the researcher intends
- C. All members of a research team behaved ethically
- D. A participant was appropriate for the condition into which he or she was assigned

3. Validity is to do with whether

- A. Measure is measuring what the researchers intended
- B. Variable is a confounding variable
- C. Measure has good specificity
- D. Hypothesis is appropriately worded

4. A pilot study is

- A. A test run of a study on a few participants
- B. A study using a flight simulator
- C. The main study after researchers have practised the procedure
- D. A study in which the sample is chosen to be representative of the population of airline pilots.

Chapter 3

1. An independent variable is a variable which

- A. Is thought to influence another variable
- B. Changes as a result of manipulation in a study
- C. Is thought not to be relevant to the current study
- D. Doesn't interact with other variables in a study

2. External validity is to do with whether

- A. The results of a study can be generalised
- B. A measure gives the same result as a previous measure
- C. A causal link can be identified
- D. A study is considered by an ethics panel to be acceptable

3. A Null Hypothesis in an experiment

- A. States that there will be no difference between groups after the study is conducted
- B. Is the score that a person will achieve if he or she is in the control group
- C. Is that, due to random allocation, participants in different groups will not differ before a study
- D. Is that those in a placebo condition will be affected by the study

4. Attrition is

- A. The loss of participants from a study
- B. Where a participant scores less on a second occasion than on the first
- C. When participants are given too much to do in a study
- D. When participants don't put any effort into performing a task

Chapter 4

1. A between-subjects design is also referred to as

- A. An independent design
- B. A matched design
- C. A non-independent design
- D. A repeated measures design

2. A balanced design

- A. Has the same number of participants in each condition
- B. Has the same number of conditions in each variable

- C. Has as many control conditions as there are treatment conditions
- D. Is a design which doesn't put too much of a burden on participants

3. A mixed design

- A. Is also known as a split-plot design
- B. Has different participants in each condition
- C. Involves participants doing more than one task
- D. Is also known as a nested design

4. When testing whether an intervention works

- A. Include a control condition
- B. Try to use conditions which are ecologically valid
- C. Debrief participants after they have taken part in the study
- D. Include a range of participants

Chapter 5

1. Demographic questions refer to such topics as:

- A. Age and gender
- B. Health and happiness
- C. Smoking and drinking
- D. Opinions and attitudes

2. Open-ended questions

- A. Do not limit respondents to a list of options
- B. Include negatively worded items
- C. Are not complete
- D. Are ambiguous

3. A filter question