

Revision Quiz for Psychology Unit 2, 2016

Research Methods 1

1. Which would be the stronger correlation? -0.8 or $+0.75$?

2. What are the three measures of central tendency?

3. What kind of skew for bone density would you expect women with osteoporosis to have?

4. What kind of curve is likely to be produced by data relating to the whole population?

5. In a study of observational learning, one group of student teachers watches a teacher with an authoritarian style on video. Another group watches a teacher with an assertive but more egalitarian style on video. The last group watches a video showing a teacher with a laissez-faire (laid-back, relaxed) style on video. After watching the videos, each trainee teacher runs a class and is rated by experienced teachers on aspects of their style such as: voice volume, number of direct orders given, number of punishments meted out, etc. An overall rating is produced from these data, showing the student teachers' position on a continuum from authoritarian to laissez-faire.

(a) What is the IV?

(b) What is the DV?

6. Which kind of study explores the life or experiences of one human being in depth?

7. Which kind of study can establish (theoretically) a cause-effect relationship?

8. What is the term for the cause or causal factor in an experimental study?

9. What is the term for an effect in an experimental study?

10. What does a correlational study NOT establish?

11. Name one measure of the spread of data around the mean.

12. Which measure of central tendency is the middle score?

13. What is an operational hypothesis?

● range/standard deviation

● median

● experiment

● case study

● a causal relationship between variables

● dependent variable

● independent variable

● mode/median/mean

● normal

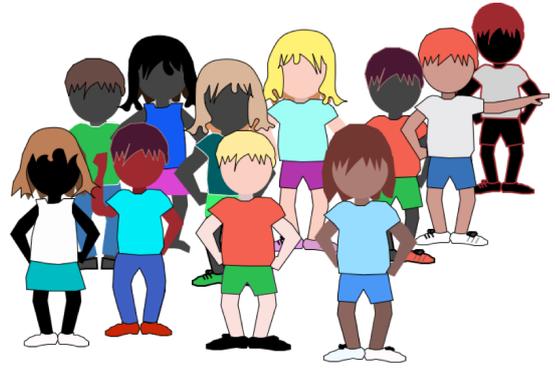
● positive

● -0.8

● type of teaching style displayed in the video watched (authoritarian or egalitarian or laissez-faire)

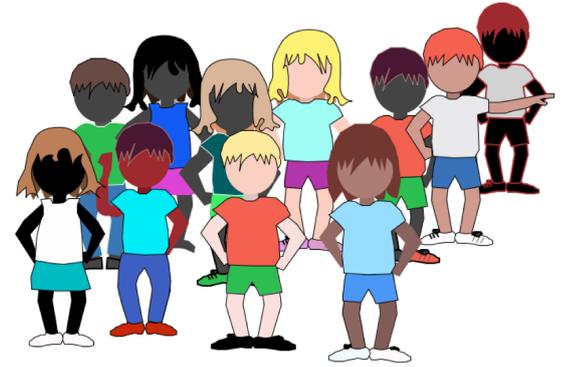
● shows exactly how the IV will be varied and how the DV will be measured, i.e. that defines the variables in a concrete way

● a rating showing position on continuum from authoritarian to laissez-faire

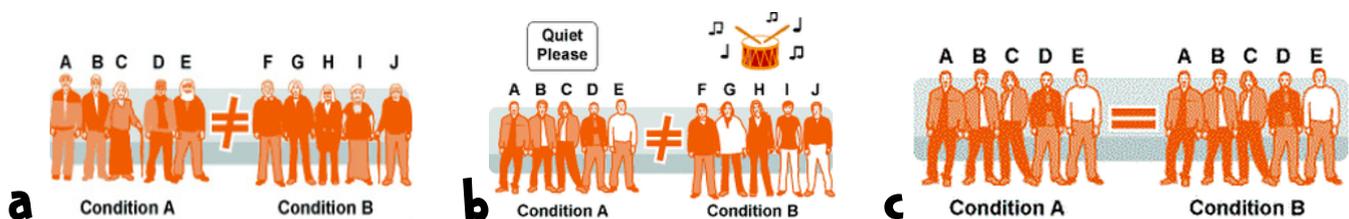


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Research Methods 2



1. What is meant by the **population** in a psychological study?
2. What is meant by the **sample** in a psychological study?
3. You choose your sample based on **who is available for your experiment**. This is called...
4. You select a sample by ensuring that **every member of the population has an equal chance of being chosen for the study or experiment**. This is called...
5. Your sample **proportionately represents certain crucial demographics of your population**, for instance, gender, language background, age and educational attainment. You have utilized...
6. Random sampling is more likely to result in a **representative sample** if...
7. List three different ways in which an experiment can be organized, that is, the three main kinds of experimental designs.
8. Which procedure is most important in order to minimize the influence of participant variables in an **independent groups** study?
9. Which factors need to be considered and controlled for in a **repeated measures** study?
10. How can an experimenter avoid the kinds of effects named in question 9?
11. What is a potential disadvantage of choosing to use a **matched-participants design**?
12. Name each experimental design pictured below



- random sampling
- counterbalancing
- whole group of research interest
- complexity of administration, potentially intrusive pre-testing, etc.
- independent groups, repeated measures, matched participants X 2
- random allocation to groups
- sub-group of the population chosen for the experiment
- the sample is large
- order effects, practice effects
- convenience sampling
- stratified sampling

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Research Methods 3

1. What is the phrase used for the process of **not revealing to a participant** which group he or she is in during an experiment?

2. What is the phrase used for the process of **not revealing to a participant or to the experimenter** which group a participant is in during an experiment?

3. An outside variable that could influence the results of an experiment if not controlled is called a/n _____.

4. An outside variable that has clearly influenced the outcome of an experiment and will undoubtedly interfere or has interfered with the pure causal relationship between the IV and the DV is called a/n _____.

5. An experimenter places all the non-Australian-born students into one group and all the Australian-born students into the other in an independent-groups study. What has she failed to do?

6. In order to gain a random sample of BHHS students, each teacher is asked to select the first five volunteers for a study from each class. What is wrong with this procedure?

7. A psychologist has not discussed the procedure or the results of his experiment with his participants after the experiment. He has failed to _____ them, which is an _____ requirement.

8. A psychologist insists that involvement in his perception study is essential if university students are to gain a pass for his subject. What is the problem with this?

9. The first priority of a research psychologist should be to...

10. Prior knowledge, intelligence and motivation are all examples of _____ variables, one type of extraneous variable.

11. Time-of-day, place, noise and distractions are all examples of _____ variables, another type of extraneous variable.

- confounding variable
- double-blind study
- participant
- safeguard the well-being of participants; that is, ensure they are not exposed to physiological or psychological harm
- participants have not participated voluntarily; they have been coerced; the psychologist is exploiting them by using his power over them to gain their cooperation
- randomly allocate to groups
- debrief; ethical
- not a random sampling method; the participants are likely to differ from the norm (more motivated, more compliant, more helpful, more naïve, more anxious to please, etc.)
- extraneous variable
- single-blind study
- situational

