**Section 1- Multiple Choice Questions (30 Questions)**

1. **The main reason psychology is considered to be a science is because**

a. scientific terminology is used

b. the information is based on common sense

c. research is conducted in special laboratories

d. data are gathered, analysed and interpreted systematically by applying scientific research methods

1. **Qualitative data may best be referred to as**

a. numerical

b. descriptive, being expressed in spoken or written words, or in pictures

c. information that is of high quality

d. empirical evidence

1. **The processes in research begins with** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and end with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. gathering data; interpreting data

b. formulating a hypothesis; writing a report

c. identifying a research question; writing a report

d. designing a study; interpreting the data

**4. The independent variable is which of the following?**

a. measured by the experimenter

b .manipulated by the experimenter

c. manipulated by the subject

d. found only in observational studies

**5. Researchers conducted an experiment on test anxiety with three groups. In the first group, the students studied for only 20 minutes and then took an exam. The second group studied for one hour and then took an exam. The third group spent several hours studying before taking the exam. In this experiment, the independent variable is:**

1. the amount of time spent studying
2. the scores on the exam
3. the students
4. level of anxiety

**6. The behaviour that is measured during an experiment is known as the**

1. confounding variable
2. independent variable
3. dependent variable
4. control variable

**7. The chief function of the control group in an experiment is it**

1. allows mathematical relationships to be established
2. provides a point of reference against which the behaviour of the experimental group can be compared
3. balances the experiment to eliminate all extraneous variables
4. shows a causal relationship

**8. A common method for selecting representative samples is to select them**

a. randomly from the larger population

b. strictly from volunteers

c. by threatening or coercing institutionalised populations

d. from confidential lists of mail order firms

**9. What three characteristics are there of scientific research**

a. ethics, procedure, hypothesis

b. measurable, testable, follows the scientific method steps

c. has a researcher, makes a prediction, ethical considerations

d. independent variable, dependant variable, extraneous variables

**10**. **When should participants receive a debriefing?**

1. if they are under 21 years of age
2. at the end of their participation or the end of the experiment
3. if the experimental design required participant deception
4. when subject confidentiality has been breached

**11. A Psychology teacher used members of her Psychology class in an experiment investigating the influence of monetary rewards on test performance. Each member of the class was informed that they had to participate in an experiment and the procedure and purpose of the experiment was explained to them. Short tests were given once a day for a week and rewards were distributed at the end of each test. Test results were kept confidential.**

**Which standard of ethical conduct did the teacher breach in this experiment?**

a. voluntary participation

b. confidentiality

c. deception in research

d. debriefing

**12. In a study on the effects of alcohol on driving ability, the control group should be given**

a. a high dosage of alcohol

b. one-half the dosage given the experimental group

c. a driving test before and after drinking alcohol

d. no alcohol at all

**13. Which of the following is considered to be a pseudo-psychology?**

a.cognitive psychology

b. behaviorism

c. research psychology

d. astrology

**14. One of the limitations of the survey method of data collection is**

a. observer bias

b. that it sets up an artificial situation

c. that replies may not be accurate

d. it cannot be interpreted

**15. The effects of brain injury on personality would usually be investigated by** **the use of the**

a. experimental method

b. case study method

c. naturalistic observation method

d. survey method

**16. If a scientist wanted to find out if there is experimental (empirical) evidence for a relationship between caffeine and aggressive behaviour, she would**

a. interview people to get their opinions

b. correlate newspaper accounts and the types of beverages consumed

c. test the idea by conducting an experiment

d. research what other studies had been conducted in the past

**17. An educated guess about what is controlling some behaviour is called**

a.experimental control

b.a hypothesis

c.an experimental variable

d.a theory

**18. In order to determine the cause of behaviour, the questions we ask must be**

a. tentative

b. testable

c. based on theory

d. novel

**19. A major advantage of using interviews as a self-report method of collecting psychological data is**

a. respondents always answer the questions truthfully

b. the interviewer is able to assess participants accurately by observing their behaviour

c**.** the interviewer can obtain a lot of data through careful in depth questioning

d.respondents can modify their thoughts and feelings so as to project a desirable impression

**20. Quantitative data is**

(a) expressed in numbers

(b) is always truthful

(c) expressed in writing and words

(d) cannot be analysed

**21. Which of the follow is not a type of non-experimental research**

1. surveys
2. interviews
3. brain scans
4. case studies

**22. Which of the following changes would you expect to occur in someone whose temporal lobe was damaged in an accident?**

1. development of blank spots in the visual field
2. reduced capacity to hear high frequency sounds
3. reduced planning abilities and changes in personality
4. inability to demonstrate complex motor skills

**23. In higher animals, visible portions of the brain are covered with a wrinkled layer of gray matter called the**

a. cortex

b. cerebellum

c. corpus callosum

d. forebrain

**24. An elderly acquaintance of yours has suffered from partial blindness since she had a stroke. Apparently the stroke damaged her**

a. occipital lobe

b. parietal lobe.

c. temporal lobes.

d. reticular formation

**25. The cerebral cortex is composed of two sides or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a. pons

b. positrons

c. connector neurons

d. hemispheres

**26. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gland is involved in the regulation of growth**

a. pituitary

b. pineal

c. thyroid

d. adrenal

**27. Which opf the below is not a measure of central tendency**

a. mean

b. mode

c. range

d. median

**28. A patient who has suffered brain damage to the left hemisphere is likely to experience diminished capacity for**

a. naming objects

b. recognising faces

c. composing melodies

d. identifying emotions

**29. Which statement concerning brain function is TRUE?**

a. The left side of the body is generally controlled by the left hemisphere

b. The left side of the body is generally controlled by the right hemisphere

c. The right hemisphere is the dominant hemisphere in males but not in females

d. A stroke to a person's left hemisphere will affect the left side of his or her body

**30. If a participant was to guess the aim of the research being conducted and change their behaviour to help prove or disprove the hypothesis. This is called:**

(a) hawthorn effect

(b) demand characteristics

(c) experimenter bias

(d) participant extraneous variables