

Name

Class

Date

1. differential loss of respondents from the comparison groups
 - a) D. Differential Selection
 - b) C. Mortality
 - c) B. Statistical regression
 - d) A. Maturation
2. the validity of inferences about the variables in the study
 - a) A. Internal validity
 - b) B. Construct validity
 - c) C. External validity
3. What is the key defining characteristic of experimental research?
 - a) A. a positive correlation usually exists
 - b) C. extraneous variables are never present
 - c) D. manipulation of the independent variable
 - d) B. a negative correlation usually exists
4. This threat to external validity involves the inability to generalize beyond the groups in the experiment.
 - a) C. Multiple-treatment interference
 - b) B. Reactive effect of testing
 - c) D. Interaction of selection and treatment
 - d) A. Reactive effects of experimental arrangements
5. Which of the following cases leads to compensatory rivalry?
 - a) C. if control and experimental groups do not interact with each other
 - b) A. if you publicly announce assignments to the control and experimental groups
 - c) B. if the control group knows that both groups are taking a placebo
 - d) D. if the experiment is done in a laboratory where participants are not aware of the experimnt conditions

6. the validity of the cause-and-effect relationship between the independent and dependent variables
 - a) B. Internal validity
 - b) A. External validity
 - c) C. Construct validity
7. is an extraneous factor that can influence both independent and dependent variables, causing a false association.
 - a) Moderator
 - b) Mediator
 - c) Covariate
 - d) Confounder
8. pretest might increase or decrease the respondent's sensitivity or responsiveness to the experimental variable
 - a) C. Reactive effect of testing
 - b) A. Interaction of history and treatment
 - c) B. Interaction of selection and treatment
 - d) D. Reactive effects of experimental arrangements
9. Which of the following best describes quantitative research?
 - a) D. research that attempts to generate a new theory
 - b) B. research that is exploratory
 - c) A. the collection of nonnumerical data
 - d) C. an attempt to confirm the researcher's hypotheses
10. when the experimental and control groups can communicate with each other, the control group may learn from the experimental group information about the treatment.
 - a) D. Mortality
 - b) A. Diffusion of treatments
 - c) B. History
 - d) C. Interaction with selection
11. independent variables that the researcher manipulates to determine their effect on the outcome, or dependent variable.
 - a) B. Covariates
 - b) A. Blocking variables
 - c) D. Outcome variables
 - d) C. Treatment variables

12. The group that does not receive the experimental treatment condition is the
- a) A. Experimental group
 - b) C. Treatment group
 - c) B. Control group
 - d) D. Independent group
13. is a variable that affects the strength and direction of the relationship between independent and dependent variables.
- a) Covariates
 - b) Moderator
 - c) Confounder
 - d) Mediator
14. Which type of research provides the strongest evidence about the existence of cause-and-effect relationships?
- a) B. Experimental Research
 - b) A. Ethnography
 - c) D. Case Study
 - d) C. Non-experimental Research
15. is a variable that explains how the independent and dependent variables are related.
- a) Mediator
 - b) Confounder
 - c) Moderator
 - d) Covariate
16. is the exposure of a group to an experimental variable or event, the effects of which are to be measured.
- a) B. Treatment
 - b) A. Experimental design
 - c) C. Covariates
 - d) D. Pretest
17. is a variable that influences only the dependent variables.
- a) Covariate
 - b) Mediator
 - c) Confounder
 - d) Moderator

Answer Keys

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| 1. b) C. Mortality | 2. b) B. Construct validity | 3. c) D. manipulation of the independent variable |
| 4. c) D. Interaction of selection and treatment | 5. b) A. if you publicly announce assignments to the control and experimental groups | 6. a) B. Internal validity |
| 7. d) Confounder | 8. a) C. Reactive effect of testing | 9. d) C. an attempt to confirm the researcher's hypotheses |
| 10. b) A. Diffusion of treatments | 11. d) C. Treatment variables | 12. c) B. Control group |
| 13. b) Moderator | 14. a) B. Experimental Research | 15. a) Mediator |
| 16. a) B. Treatment | 17. a) Covariate | |

