

# CLEP Educational Psychology Practice Test

**Time—90 Minutes**  
**100 Questions**

**For each question below, choose the best answer from the choices given.**

1. Which of the following would NOT typically be included in the things to consider when planning “how” a teacher would approach a particular lesson?
  - (A) The unique individual and normative characteristics of the students
  - (B) The mission of the school
  - (C) The curriculum and the level of complexity desired
  - (D) The student’s previous learning
  - (E) District test scores
2. A study that identifies whether two variables are related, while not telling us if one causes the other, would be a
  - (A) correlational study
  - (B) descriptive study
  - (C) naturalistic study
  - (D) quasi experimental study
  - (E) clinical study
3. Which of the following is true about the process of teaching?
  - (A) Teaching can be non-relational.
  - (B) Teaching can be a passive as well as an active process.
  - (C) Teaching can occur without interaction.
  - (D) Teaching is an intentional, goal-directed process.
  - (E) None of the above is true.
4. It has been suggested that every successful teaching encounter could be analyzed in terms of the
  - (A) actions of the students
  - (B) artistic application of theory and research
  - (C) ‘instinct’ of the teacher
  - (D) outcomes achieved
  - (E) intentions of those involved
5. Educational research
  - (A) supports a common sense approach to decision-making
  - (B) has provided little insight into the art of teaching
  - (C) has challenged a number of common sense approaches to teaching
  - (D) has little value given the “artistry” of effective teaching
  - (E) is less valid when compared to other scientific research
6. The process of making new information more meaningful by relating it to something already known is
  - (A) mnemonic
  - (B) rehearsal
  - (C) elaboration
  - (D) exposition
  - (E) expansion

7. The process of interpreting and attaching meaning to an experience is called
  - (A) perception
  - (B) encoding
  - (C) elaboration
  - (D) chunking
  - (E) labeling
8. After having your picture taken with a flash camera, you “see” circles of light. This experience is most likely related to
  - (A) the sensory register
  - (B) encoding
  - (C) neural spikes
  - (D) attention
  - (E) STM
9. A teacher who attempts to facilitate learning by adapting a presentation to the way a student tries to facilitate his or her own learning is employing
  - (A) the mathemagenic factor
  - (B) advanced organizers
  - (C) scaffolds
  - (D) mediators
  - (E) the dual stage theory
10. Sheila decided to cook dessert for Thanksgiving. She is a little nervous, so she rehearses what she should do first, then the next step, then the next step—all the way to the last step. Sheila is strengthening her
  - (A) procedural memory
  - (B) episodic memory
  - (C) semantic memory
  - (D) event memory
  - (E) ritual memory
11. When cognitive theorists speak of “storage” they are generally referring to
  - (A) assimilating
  - (B) accommodating
  - (C) encoding into memory
  - (D) creating subfiles
  - (E) stacking
12. The fact that we may remember the items in the beginning of a list faster than those in the middle of the list may be explained by
  - (A) the recency effect
  - (B) fatigue
  - (C) the primacy effect
  - (D) the ordinal effect
  - (E) the initiation effect
13. A student who has memories of general facts and concepts would be said to have
  - (A) didactic knowledge
  - (B) process knowledge
  - (C) semantic memory
  - (D) eidetic memory
  - (E) event memory
14. Which of the following would be an example of maintenance rehearsal?
  - (A) Connecting new material to old
  - (B) Attempting to create examples of the new material
  - (C) Repeating the information over and over again
  - (D) Attempting to personalize the material
  - (E) Using mnemonic devices

15. All students are listening to the teacher's riveting lecture when suddenly a loud, sudden noise occurs in the back of the room. The students all startle and turn away from the teacher to look to the back of the room. The reaction is a result of the work of
- (A) sensory register
  - (B) sensory gating
  - (C) survival instinct
  - (D) short-term encoding
  - (E) the reticular activating system
16. Cognitive learning theorists seem to emphasize the importance of attention in the learning process. From the three-component model of memory, why is attention so important?
- (A) It helps information record to the sensory register
  - (B) It facilitates information moving from sensory register to working memory
  - (C) It is required to encode into long-term memory
  - (D) Without it, proactive interference will occur.
  - (E) Without it, retroactive interference will occur
17. The process of grouping information so as to increase the storage capacity of the working memory is called
- (A) elaboration rehearsal
  - (B) maintenance rehearsal
  - (C) mnemonics
  - (D) chunking
  - (E) whittling
18. Ralph attempts to remember the names of all his students by connecting their first name to a unique physical feature. Therefore, Fred has freckles, Louise has large lips, and Sidney wears spectacles. Ralph is employing which of the following techniques to facilitate long term storage?
- (A) Elaboration rehearsal
  - (B) Maintenance rehearsal
  - (C) Sensory registering
  - (D) Chunking
  - (E) Mnemonics
19. Under which of the following conditions can inhibition or interference occur?
- (A) When the old and new learning concepts are very similar
  - (B) When the old and new learning concepts are the exact opposite
  - (C) When the old and new learning concepts are very dissimilar
  - (D) When the new and old learning concepts are taught at the same time
  - (E) When two concepts are learned in the same way
20. Richard can give you a step by step account of the game last Friday. He can describe the various plays and the players' reactions. Richard has a good
- (A) episodic memory
  - (B) procedural memory
  - (C) semantic memory
  - (D) athletic memory
  - (E) visual reporting memory
21. Operant conditioning is associated with which concept of learning?
- (A) The law of contiguity
  - (B) The law of confluence
  - (C) The law of primacy
  - (D) The law of association
  - (E) The law of effect

22. If a conditioned stimulus is presented in the absence of an unconditioned stimulus, \_\_\_\_\_ may occur.
- (A) discrimination
  - (B) extinction
  - (C) resistance
  - (D) spontaneous recovery
  - (E) generalization
23. Using a higher frequency behavior as a reinforcer for a less frequent behavior is an example of
- (A) the contiguity principle
  - (B) the Premack principle
  - (C) the principle of primacy
  - (D) shaping
  - (E) secondary gains
24. An intermittent reinforcement schedule delivers reinforcement
- (A) continuously
  - (B) some of the time
  - (C) in bursts
  - (D) at the request of the subject
  - (E) that is non-contingent
25. Stickers, teachers' words of praise, and small gifts
- (A) are positive reinforcers
  - (B) are negative reinforcers
  - (C) may be reinforcers, depending on the effect they have
  - (D) may be reinforcers, depending on the setting
  - (E) may be reinforcers, depending on the timing
26. While behaviorists may differ on specifics about how learning occurs, they agree on emphasizing the
- (A) importance of rewards
  - (B) power of individual choice
  - (C) role that thinking plays in processing information
  - (D) importance of the environment on learning
  - (E) importance of the dual-phase model of learning
27. Which of the following would most likely have been a learned response as a result of classical conditioning?
- (A) Jumping upon hearing a loud, sudden noise
  - (B) Raising your hand in class to ask a question
  - (C) Feeling anxious near snakes
  - (D) Taking out the trash for your parents
  - (E) Working for a paycheck
28. Even though Tania was terrified of her male teacher last year, she entered her new classroom this year calm and unafraid, even though she had another male as a teacher. Tania appears to be demonstrating
- (A) stimulus reversal
  - (B) discrimination
  - (C) undergeneralization
  - (D) differential reinforcement
  - (E) fading
29. Mr. Spradlin decides to give students the opportunity to earn homework passes that allow them to skip doing homework for one night. Assuming that *not* doing homework increases student performance, *not* doing homework would be considered
- (A) negative reinforcement
  - (B) primary reinforcement
  - (C) positive reinforcement
  - (D) chained reinforcement
  - (E) hierarchical reinforcement
30. A behavior that is reinforced on a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement is most resistant to extinction.
- (A) continuous
  - (B) intermittent
  - (C) reciprocal
  - (D) circular
  - (E) graduated

- 31.** Which of the following is the best example of an intrinsic reinforcement?
- (A) Getting a certificate stating that you are an outstanding student
  - (B) Being able to play Nintendo after doing all of your homework
  - (C) Being praised for answering the questions
  - (D) Feeling good about completing a major project
  - (E) Feeling good about pleasing the teacher
- 32.** The fact that a child in the pre-operational stage of development tends to focus on one perceptual aspect of an event to the exclusion of others demonstrates
- (A) centration
  - (B) transductive logic
  - (C) egocentrism
  - (D) seriation
  - (E) primal thinking
- 33.** For Vygotsky, which of the following concepts appears central to learning?
- (A) Disequilibrium
  - (B) Adaptation
  - (C) Culture and language
  - (D) Proximity
  - (E) Assimilation
- 34.** When confronted with a little man with a mustache, Howard declared: "Look mom, a baby with a mustache!" Howard is illustrating
- (A) stimulus dominance
  - (B) assimilation
  - (C) transductive logic
  - (D) object permanence
  - (E) accommodation
- 35.** According to Piagetian theory, which of the following concepts is LEAST related to the other four?
- (A) Adaptation
  - (B) Assimilation
  - (C) Accommodation
  - (D) Schema
  - (E) Disequilibrium
- 36.** A child listens to his mother say the word "dog" and tries to imitate the sound his mother makes. This would illustrate which of the following theories of language development?
- (A) Biological
  - (B) Psychoanalytic
  - (C) Constructive
  - (D) Social learning
  - (E) Phonetic
- 37.** Developmental theorists generally agree that development
- (A) is sequential
  - (B) is completely unique to each individual
  - (C) is sporadic
  - (D) tends to be unpredictable
  - (E) is solely a function of genetics
- 38.** Which of the following would Piaget posit is important for cognitive development?
- (A) Interaction with the physical environment
  - (B) Conditioning
  - (C) Social modeling
  - (D) Reinforcement
  - (E) Shaping
- 39.** For Piaget, a pattern of organization of similar thoughts and actions would be considered
- (A) a schema
  - (B) a neuralnet
  - (C) accommodation
  - (D) a gestalt
  - (E) a scan

- 40.** Which of the following would illustrate the concept of transductive reasoning?
- (A) A pound of feathers and a pound of lead weigh the same.
  - (B) Steam is just another form of water.
  - (C)  $1+1=2$  and, therefore,  $2-1=1$ .
  - (D) If all men reason and John is a man, then John can reason.
  - (E) It is dark at nighttime because I am going to sleep.
- 41.** Assimilation and accommodation both reflect
- (A) imaginal manipulation
  - (B) formal operations
  - (C) the use of elaboration
  - (D) a need to resolve cognitive disequilibrium
  - (E) mental operations used to move items from working memory
- 42.** Gilligan's model based moral decision making on the morality of
- (A) justice
  - (B) economy
  - (C) equality
  - (D) care
  - (E) power
- 43.** Timothy thought he should invite Howard to his party because Howard had invited him to his party. However, he did not think he needed to invite Ed, since Ed didn't invite him. Timothy appears to be operating from which of the following moral orientations
- (A) Punishment-obedience
  - (B) Instrumental relativism
  - (C) Interpersonal-concordance
  - (D) Law and duty
  - (E) Market exchange
- 44.** Self-imposed starvation in which the individual refuses to eat or eats practically nothing is termed
- (A) bulimia
  - (B) self-denial
  - (C) dysmorphia
  - (D) analeptia
  - (E) anorexia
- 45.** Maria knows she can have unprotected sex with her boyfriend because nothing will happen. Maria believes that she and Carlos will get married, that they will have a wonderful house and family, and that their love will keep them protected from all harm. This is an example of
- (A) overinclusive thinking
  - (B) imaginary audience
  - (C) assimilation
  - (D) personal fable
  - (E) conventional morality
- 46.** A child in Kohlberg's pre-conventional stage of moral development would most likely define "right" and "wrong" based on:
- (A) what Mom and Dad say
  - (B) what the Bible says
  - (C) what any adult authority says
  - (D) what the consequences feel like
  - (E) what peers do
- 47.** The need to excel in learning tasks while balancing the need to avoid failure is
- (A) attribution need
  - (B) aesthetic need
  - (C) competitive need
  - (D) completedness need
  - (E) achievement need

48. A student with an internal locus of control would most likely attribute his/her success on a task to
- (A) luck
  - (B) effort
  - (C) the task's difficulty
  - (D) the fairness of the teacher
  - (E) None of the above
49. When students have multiple needs operating at one time, Maslow would suggest that the students will
- (A) attempt to meet all of the needs simultaneously
  - (B) select their favorite need to satisfy first
  - (C) respond to the need most easily met
  - (D) respond to a hierarchy and priority of human needs
  - (E) respond impulsively
50. A primary need is
- (A) one currently active
  - (B) one of the needs experienced in infancy and early childhood
  - (C) necessary for survival
  - (D) a growth need
  - (E) one that an individual values most
51. Research shows that high achievers typically attribute success to
- (A) internal causes
  - (B) external causes
  - (C) varying causes
  - (D) Attribution depends on the subject.
  - (E) Attribution varies from person to person.
52. Which of the following would best illustrate an extrinsic motivation?
- (A) Reading for personal pleasure
  - (B) Enjoying playing basketball
  - (C) Selling subscriptions to win a trip
  - (D) Building a house because of the personal satisfaction it gives you
  - (E) Sleeping after an exhaustive day
53. Ms. Johnson explains that she teaches, simply because she loves it—it is what she was meant to do. According to Maslow, Ms. Johnson appears to teach as a result of
- (A) the need for security
  - (B) the need for belongingness
  - (C) the need for self-esteem
  - (D) the need for self-actualization
  - (E) the need for aesthetics
54. Rudy failed his history test. Rudy attributes his failure to internal, stable factors. Which of the following would most likely be Rudy's explanation?
- (A) It is unfair. The test was too hard.
  - (B) I did the best I could—I'm just not good when it comes to history.
  - (C) Gosh! I should have guessed more.
  - (D) I changed all of the answers—talk about poor luck.
  - (E) I should have cheated.
55. Ms. Leahman noted that when she starts to ask students pop questions, Timothy always does things to avoid eye contact. For example, Timothy may slump behind the student in front of him or pretend to be looking for something in his book. Timothy is mostly likely
- (A) a mastery-oriented student
  - (B) a failure-avoidant student
  - (C) a failure-accepting student
  - (D) a self-efficacious student
  - (E) a self-protective student
56. Students who prefer tasks that are challenging and that, while requiring effort, are within their ability level and thus most often achievable, would most likely be
- (A) external-locus control
  - (B) failure-avoidant
  - (C) high achievers
  - (D) academic strivers
  - (E) mastery-oriented

57. Bill has been identified as a very charismatic individual. He can often persuade classmates to follow him and participate in the things he feels should be accomplished at school. Some have called him a natural leader. According to Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences, Bill has
- (A) intrapersonal strengths
  - (B) interpersonal strengths
  - (C) political strengths
  - (D) social strengths
  - (E) Machiavellian abilities
58. Which of the following theorists believed in a structure of the intellect that involved three dimensions: operations, content, and product?
- (A) Wechsler
  - (B) Sternberg
  - (C) Guilford
  - (D) Gardner
  - (E) Piaget
59. IQ, in the Stanford-Binet formulation, is found by
- (A) dividing mental age by chronological age and multiplying by 100
  - (B) dividing chronological age by mental age and multiplying by 100
  - (C) dividing biological age by chronological age and multiplying by 100
  - (D) totaling the number of correct answers on the test
  - (E) taking the chronological age and multiplying it by the number of questions answered correctly
60. A complex of neurological disabilities that inhibit symbol recognition and the orderly processing and assimilation of language is
- (A) symbol intrusion
  - (B) dysnomia
  - (C) dyslexia
  - (D) symbol reversal
  - (E) dysparnia
61. The most common form of word fluency disorder is
- (A) stuttering
  - (B) echolalia
  - (C) dyslexia
  - (D) stagnation
  - (E) dysnomia
62. Richard has a learning disability. His school provides individualized instruction in a resource room throughout most of the day but allows Richard to attend his third grade for afternoon activities, such as physical education, home economics and art. This is an example of
- (A) mainstreaming
  - (B) inclusion
  - (C) partial service
  - (D) IDEA
  - (E) HUD
63. Which of the following guarantees that students with cognitive, emotional, and physical disabilities will receive an appropriate education and it outlines educational policies for that purpose?
- (A) IDEA
  - (B) HUD
  - (C) PL-94-198
  - (D) Freedom of Choice Bill
  - (E) HIPPA bill
64. Which of the following is NOT typically found in student's IEP?
- (A) A statement of educational goals
  - (B) A statement of intended strategies or activities to be used to assist the child to achieve goals
  - (C) A timeline for goal achievement
  - (D) The student's present level of functioning
  - (E) A plan for increasing the child's IQ



65. Henry has been identified as having a superior intelligence. Assuming a “g” factor approach to intelligence (Spearman), which of the following would not apply?
- (A) Henry’s teachers report that Henry masters their class material quite easily and quickly.
  - (B) Henry generally does average work in school except in the areas of math and science.
  - (C) Henry is not only book-smart, but also shows good adaptive skills.
  - (D) Henry has consistently performed well throughout his school years.
  - (E) Henry appears to be superior to his peers in many areas.
66. Which of the following theories would suggest most children are “intelligent” in one way or another?
- (A) Spearman’s g-factor
  - (B) Gardner’s multiple intelligences
  - (C) Guilford’s structure of intellect
  - (D) Binet’s mental age theory
  - (E) Wechsler’s deviation model
67. Which of the following is a model of multicultural education in which students learn about the contributions and characteristics of many different cultures via the use of multicultural literature, multi-linguistics, diverse resources, and people?
- (A) Transformative Multicultural model
  - (B) Human Relations model
  - (C) Single Case model
  - (D) Melting Pot model
  - (E) Blender model
68. A teacher who is sensitive about the nature of the posters she displays in her class and is concerned that the posters reflect all of her students’ experiences is adapting curriculum through attention to
- (A) content
  - (B) context
  - (C) modality
  - (D) ecology
  - (E) domain
69. Which of the following is true?
- (A) Research shows no real difference in achievement scores of children from upper (socioeconomic status) SES families when compared to those of lower SES.
  - (B) Research shows that children from upper SES drop out with the same frequency as students with lower SES.
  - (C) There are positive correlations between low SES and lower self-esteem, ability, and/or readiness.
  - (D) SES appears to be less predictive of a student’s readiness than originally thought.
  - (E) SES seems highly predictive of school success for boys, but not for girls.
70. Approaches that start with the language the student brings to the classroom and builds on family and cultural language to promote standard language usage are considered
- (A) multi-lingual
  - (B) immersion
  - (C) transitional
  - (D) balanced
  - (E) familial

71. A teacher attempting to employ multicultural education would
- (A) make sure to gather a diverse student population for the classroom
  - (B) be sure to celebrate the holidays of only one of the major cultures in the classroom
  - (C) consider the perspectives of different cultural groups throughout the year
  - (D) devote modules to the study of the unique history of the major ethnic groups
  - (E) None of the above reflect multicultural education
72. Research on gender differences in verbal, visual-spatial, and mathematical abilities seems to suggest that
- (A) boys will perform at least twice as well as girls in math
  - (B) girls are superior in all abilities at the elementary levels, but lose this superiority by high school
  - (C) girls excel in visual-spatial and verbal skills
  - (D) gender difference in these abilities is small, and typically can go unnoticed in school, where individual differences receive more notice
  - (E) girls from lower socioeconomic status tend to drop out more than boys
73. Research has demonstrated that given a racially diverse classroom, teachers tend to
- (A) be less likely to be creative and innovative
  - (B) be more creative and innovative
  - (C) be creative for some subjects
  - (D) be creative only in response to some students
  - (E) not be impacted in creativity and innovation
74. Which of the following is NOT typically a reason for assessment planning?
- (A) Instruction effectiveness
  - (B) Student feedback
  - (C) Administrative concerns
  - (D) Instruction planning
  - (E) Student discipline
75. Teachers often need assessment that compares a student's performance to a specific, well-defined content domain. If this is the case, they would employ
- (A) norm-referenced testing
  - (B) formative assessment
  - (C) criterion-referenced testing
  - (D) Any of the above; it would depend on the content domain.
  - (E) None of the above
76. \_\_\_\_\_ are better suited to large-scale data collection and are more effective when uniform comparisons across student populations are crucial.
- (A) Criterion-referenced tests
  - (B) Authentic assessments
  - (C) Standardized tests
  - (D) Diagnostic tests
  - (E) Mastery measures
77. As a psychometric concept, which of the following refers to the consistency or the stability of the responses to testing
- (A) Reliability
  - (B) Standardization
  - (C) Norms
  - (D) Validity
  - (E) Longevity
78. A set of rules a teacher can employ for assessing the quality of a student's work is
- (A) a reliability check list
  - (B) the standardization rules
  - (C) a table of specifications
  - (D) a intra-rater guide
  - (E) a scoring rubric

79. If an intelligence test truly measures intelligence, it could be said to have
- (A) inter-item reliability
  - (B) test-retest reliability
  - (C) predictive validity
  - (D) construct validity
  - (E) accuracy
80. Which of the following is part of an assessment process?
- (A) Organizing students
  - (B) Synthesis of data
  - (C) Estimating outcomes
  - (D) Pre-determining distributions
  - (E) Randomizing student involvement
81. Tom is employing assessment in his class to answer the following questions: "How well did my lesson go?" and "Did I reach my instructional objectives?". Tom is using assessment as a
- (A) diagnostic measure
  - (B) validation measure
  - (C) prescriptive tool
  - (D) measure of instructional effectiveness
  - (E) measure of class value
82. Joey continues to have difficulty with long division. Ms. Kowalski provides Joey with a series of division problems to perform and asks him to say aloud the steps he is trying to take to solve the problem. Ms. Kowalski appears to be using which form of assessment?
- (A) Formative
  - (B) Summative
  - (C) Integrative
  - (D) Diagnostic
  - (E) None of the above
83. Mr. Mueller is very interested in where his students placed on the national science test. He especially wants to know if they placed above the average for his state. To answer his questions, the test would have to be
- (A) criterion-referenced
  - (B) norm-referenced
  - (C) construct-referenced
  - (D) state-created
  - (E) authentic assessment
84. Which of the following would be considered supply items?
- (A) Multiple-choice items
  - (B) Dichotomous items
  - (C) Short essay items
  - (D) Clinical case items
  - (E) True and false items
85. Which of the following helps reduce the problems typically associated with assigning grades?
- (A) Employing supply-item test formats
  - (B) Identifying the weight given to each assignment
  - (C) Not setting performance standards for each grade
  - (D) Employing set items
  - (E) Employing the select-item test format
86. In using Mager's formula for writing an objective, which of the following would typically be included in the objective?
- (A) Date and time
  - (B) Missions
  - (C) Conditions
  - (D) Target audience
  - (E) Exceptions

87. What level of Bloom's Taxonomy is illustrated by a student's ability to identify the principal theme after reading a short story?
- (A) Comprehension
  - (B) Analysis
  - (C) Application
  - (D) Valuing
  - (E) Evaluation value complex
88. What level of Bloom's taxonomy is illustrated by students discussing the concept and one student stating "That was really cool!" after class?
- (A) Comprehension
  - (B) Analysis
  - (C) Application
  - (D) Evaluation
  - (E) Evaluation Value Complex
89. Which of the following would NOT be an implication of the constructivist view of learning as it directs a teacher's lesson?
- (A) Teachers should plan instructional activities in the form of problems for students to solve.
  - (B) As teachers plan, they should recognize that substantive learning takes place over long periods of time and often entails periods of confusion.
  - (C) Teachers should plan lessons that allow students to interact socially as they learn.
  - (D) Teachers should plan lessons that systematically shape the student's response.
  - (E) Teachers should plan lessons that facilitate the student's ability to build his or her own knowledge.
90. The following objective attempts to address what level of Bloom's cognitive domain? *Given statistics on the performance of two local high school baseball teams, explain in your own words what the statistics suggest about the teams' win / loss records.*
- (A) Comprehension
  - (B) Analysis
  - (C) Synthesis
  - (D) Evaluation
  - (E) Delineation
91. Research suggests that expert learners differ from novice learners in that experts
- (A) are action researchers
  - (B) exhibit better self-monitoring skills
  - (C) seek complex linkages and interrelationships between concepts
  - (D) are warm and approachable
  - (E) are content specialist
92. The empiricists believe that
- (A) there is pure discovery
  - (B) there is only discovery mediated by others
  - (C) methods of discovery vary from student to student
  - (D) discovery is nothing more than personal acceptance of what is taught
  - (E) discovery is true learning
93. A constructivist teacher would be primarily interested in
- (A) ways to produce results
  - (B) the amount of information a student knows
  - (C) the way a student thinks
  - (D) the steps needed to design a curriculum
  - (E) the best way to build a curriculum

94. Mrs. Brown notices that Benny tends to underline everything in his text and tries to take down every word the teacher says verbatim. These approaches to studying are typical of
- (A) expert learners
  - (B) novice learners
  - (C) either expert or novice learners, depending on their learning style
  - (D) students who are failure avoidant
  - (E) those with external locus of control
95. Which of the following is a metacognitive strategy that helps the student to cognitively orient to the task, prior to actual reading?
- (A) PQ4R
  - (B) PQ3R
  - (C) KWL
  - (D) IDEAL
  - (E) QUED
96. Mr. Collier, the fifth grade science teacher, feels that hair length is the element that influences science achievement. After completing one marking period, he cuts the hair of all his students and begins to keep records of their test scores in contrast to those obtained during the first marking period. Mr. Collier is attempting
- (A) correlational research
  - (B) descriptive research
  - (C) experimental research
  - (D) demographic study
  - (E) ethnographic study
97. Research suggests that which of the following are characteristics of the effective teacher?
- (A) An enjoyment of directing the class
  - (B) The employment of minimal classroom rules
  - (C) The employment of didactic teaching
  - (D) A tendency toward strictness
  - (E) A reliance on extrinsic motivators
98. If two events, like the amount of time spent studying and the resulting test grade, appear related in a way that they change in the same direction (e.g., the more of one, the more of another), then it could be concluded that
- (A) there is positive correlation
  - (B) the correlation is statistically significant
  - (C) the first event caused the second
  - (D) no conclusions can be drawn
  - (E) the correlation coefficient is 1.0
99. Which of the following would most likely prove to be a major difficulty in conducting an experiment in a classroom setting?
- (A) Identification of an independent variable
  - (B) Performing meta-analysis
  - (C) Restricting the number of dependent variables
  - (D) Establishing control
  - (E) Gaining student participation
100. Which of the following is a TRUE statement?
- (A) A finding that is significant at the .01 level of statistical significance is more important than a finding that is significant at the .05 level.
  - (B) The level of "factualness" can be determined by the level of statistical significance.
  - (C) For a finding to prove essential, it needs to reach the .01 level of statistical significance.
  - (D) Having the results be statistically significant means that they are important in practice.
  - (E) The level of significance is simply a statistical reference to the degree to which the findings may have NOT occurred by chance alone.