

## CHAPTER

## 2

## REVIEW WORKSHEET

## PSYCHOLOGICAL METHODS

In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that best answers each question or completes each statement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What is the first step in conducting research?
- a. forming a hypothesis
  - b. forming a research question
  - c. testing a hypothesis
  - d. drawing conclusions about the hypothesis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What is a hypothesis?
- a. a research question formed from psychological theory
  - b. a duplication of a study
  - c. an educated guess about the answer to a research question
  - d. a series of questions about a particular subject
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. What is the final step in the research process?
- a. forming a hypothesis
  - b. testing the hypothesis
  - c. analyzing the results of testing
  - d. drawing conclusions about the research questions and the hypotheses
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A study must be replicated in order to
- a. test the hypothesis.
  - b. draw conclusions about the hypothesis.
  - c. confirm its findings.
  - d. analyze the results of the testing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Gathering information by asking people directly is generally done through
- a. a survey.
  - b. an experiment.
  - c. an aptitude test.
  - d. laboratory observation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following can skew the results of a study?
- a. stratified sample
  - b. random sample
  - c. volunteer bias
  - d. the survey method
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following are used by psychologists to investigate in depth an individual or a small group?
- a. intelligence tests
  - b. personality tests
  - c. case studies
  - d. aptitude tests
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What research method studies participants over a period of time?
- a. longitudinal method
  - b. laboratory-observation method
  - c. cross-sectional method
  - d. case-study method

► **Review Worksheet (continued)**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which observation method do psychologists use to compare the behavior of individuals in different age groups?
- a. laboratory-observation method
  - b. naturalistic-observation method
  - c. cross-sectional method
  - d. case-study method
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Researchers use correlation to
- a. ensure a random sample for a study.
  - b. prevent volunteer bias in a study.
  - c. measure how closely one thing is related to another.
  - d. get a stratified sample for a study.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The relationship between good nutrition and good health is an example of
- a. negative correlation.
  - b. a longitudinal study.
  - c. positive correlation.
  - d. the placebo effect.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. When researchers want to answer questions about cause and effect, they use
- a. the survey method.
  - b. the cross-sectional method.
  - c. the case-study method.
  - d. the experimental method.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. In an experiment, the independent variable is the
- a. factor in an experiment that researchers manipulate.
  - b. variable in an experiment that depends on another variable.
  - c. substance in an experiment that has no effect apart from a person's belief in it.
  - d. group in an experiment that does not receive treatment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. To ensure that people are not harmed by experimental treatments, scientists
- a. use the case-study method.
  - b. follow ethical standards.
  - c. set up experimental groups.
  - d. set up control groups.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. When people agree to participate in a research study, they are
- a. giving informed consent.
  - b. asking for confidentiality.
  - c. being deceived.
  - d. in a single-blind study.