

Chapter 2: Developing Research Ideas and Hypotheses

1. Thompson and Lougheed (2012) were interested in gender differences in undergraduates' use of Facebook so they asked college students at their university to answer questions about their use of the site. Later researchers were interested in whether the results that Thompson and Lougheed obtained would be similar for those on other campuses as well as those who were of different ages than typical undergraduates. What were these later researchers attempting to do?
 - a. * extend the external validity of Thompson and Lougheed's work
 - b. extend the internal validity of Thompson and Lougheed's work
 - c. extend the validity of the independent variable in Thompson and Lougheed's work
 - d. extend the validity of the dependent variable in Thompson and Lougheed's work

2. Researchers can use statistical procedures to combine the results of multiple studies on the same topic. This technique allows researchers to determine, statistically, what conclusions can be made overall. What is this technique called?
 - a. descriptive statistics
 - b. explanatory descriptors
 - c. * meta-analysis
 - d. transformative analysis

3. Steinka-Fry, Tanner-Smith, and Grant (2015) wanted to investigate whether an intervention targeting college students turning 21 reduced the amount of 21st birthday drinking. They found nine research studies on this topic and they combined the results from these nine studies to determine that overall, although those who received the intervention had a slightly lower blood alcohol content than those who did not, there was no difference in the amount of alcohol consumed. What kind of study did Steinka-Fry et al. do?
 - a. descriptive statistics
 - b. explanatory descriptors
 - c. * meta-analysis
 - d. transformative analysis

4. Uller and Johansson (2003) were interested in investigating "mate-poaching." They had female undergraduates interact with two men, one of whom was randomly assigned to wear a wedding ring. Parker and Burkley (2009) were also interested in the phenomenon of mate-poaching although instead of relying on live interactions, they had undergraduates view a photo of someone of the opposite sex who was represented as either single or in a romantic relationship. Both sets of researchers studied the same phenomenon, but they studied it differently. What was different?
 - a. * The research teams varied the independent variable differently.

- b. The research teams measured the dependent variable differently.
 - c. Parker and Burkley didn't expect to find evidence of mate poaching.
 - d. Uller and Johansson didn't expect to find evidence of mate poaching.
- 5. Winstock, Griffiths, and Stewart (2001) were interested in examining drug use patterns among those who frequent dance clubs in the United Kingdom. To collect data on this topic, they put an anonymous questionnaire about drug use in a dance music magazine. Over a thousand people choose to answer the questionnaire and send it in. Ramsey et al. (2001) wanted to investigate the same topic, but chose to use an "empty your pockets" technique at a London dance club. Both sets of researchers studied the same phenomenon, but they studied it differently. What was different?
 - a. The research teams varied the independent variable differently.
 - b. * The research teams measured the dependent variable differently.
 - c. Ramsey et al. were not concerned with internal validity.
 - d. Winstock et al. were not concerned with internal validity.
- 6. Sometimes research is conducted to test a particular theory. If more than one theory is proposed to explain a phenomenon, scientists will prefer the theory that makes the fewest assumptions and explains the data in the simplest terms. In other words, scientists prefer a theory that is
 - a. concrete.
 - b. meta.
 - c. * parsimonious.
 - d. simplistic.
- 7. The research methodology textbook by Heath (2018) is appropriately classified as a(n)
 - a. meta-source.
 - b. primary source.
 - c. * secondary source.
 - d. tertiary source.
- 8. Which of the following is most likely a primary source?
 - a. an encyclopedia
 - b. * a journal article
 - c. a review article
 - d. a textbook
- 9. A journal article that provides the complete research report of a series of research studies would be considered a
 - a. meta-source
 - b. * primary source
 - c. secondary source
 - d. tertiary source

10. Which of the following techniques serves to broaden a search for psychological literature in PsycINFO?
 - a. restrict your search to "Academic Journals"
 - b. * truncation
 - c. use the Boolean operator "and"
 - d. use a population limiter
11. What is the term for a one-paragraph summary of a journal article?
 - a. * abstract
 - b. digest
 - c. gist
 - d. synopsis
12. When you are writing a manuscript, where do you develop your rationale for doing your particular research project?
 - a. discussion
 - b. * introduction
 - c. method
 - d. results
13. Clark and Hatfield had research assistants approach students of the opposite sex on campus and randomly ask one of three questions: "Would you go out tonight?," "Will you come over to my apartment?," or "Would you go to bed with me?" They did this test three times. Why? And what did they find?
 - a. * They were attempting to expand the external validity of the work, and the results were basically the same each time.
 - b. They were attempting to expand the internal validity of the work, and the results were basically the same each time.
 - c. They were attempting to expand the external validity of the work, and the results changed only after AIDS became a risk of unprotected sex.
 - d. They were attempting to expand the internal validity of the work, and the results changed only after AIDS became a risk of unprotected sex.
14. Each entry in PsycINFO includes information for a particular source. Which information is going to be most helpful when deciding whether to read the article?
 - a. * the abstract
 - b. the name or names of the author or authors
 - c. the title of the journal
 - d. the year of publication
15. Which section of a manuscript contains information regarding the steps taken to ensure participants are treated ethically in a research study?
 - a. abstract
 - b. discussion
 - c. introduction

- d. * method
16. Hypotheses are often generated from
- a. our expectations.
 - b. our results.
 - c. practical problems.
 - d. * theory.
17. Which of the following is NOT a valid statement about theories?
- a. Theories should be testable.
 - b. Theories should be parsimonious.
 - c. Theories should help generate predictions for research.
 - d. * Theories should explain phenomena in as complex a manner as possible.
18. When doing a search in PsycINFO on dating behavior, why did the author of your textbook recommend not truncating "dating" into "dat?"
- a. because "dat" is not a real word
 - b. because truncation cannot realistically be used with PsycINFO
 - c. because "dat" would only generate hits regarding "date," "dates," and "dating"
 - d. * because "dat" would generate "hits" with the word "data" in them
19. You can usually assume that a source is a primary source if it has which of the following sections?
- a. abstract
 - b. discussion
 - c. introduction
 - d. * method
20. Which of the following is a necessary feature of a hypothesis?
- a. The hypothesis should be stated after a study is conducted.
 - b. * The hypothesis should be stated before a study is conducted.
 - c. The hypothesis should be stated as something you know will occur.
 - d. The hypothesis must be agreed upon by three scholars before being put forth.