



Research Methods I

EXAM
REVISION

1. The variable that is manipulated by the researcher during a study is the:

Dependent variable

Extraneous variable

Independent variable

None of the above

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Dependent variable

Extraneous variable

Independent variable

None of the above

2. How many levels of an IV should there be in an experiment?

One

At least two

More than two

More than five

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One

At least two

More than two

More than five

3. Room temperature, lighting, age/gender of the researcher, the weather during the experiment, etc. are all examples of:

Independent variables

Dependent variables

Extraneous variables

None of the above

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Independent variables

Dependent variables

Extraneous variables

None of the above

4. A group of researchers are looking to determine the difference in narcissism scores between males and females. The IV in this experiment is:

Narcissism scores

There is no IV

The number of participants

Gender

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Narcissism scores

There is no IV

The number of participants

Gender

5. A group of researchers are looking to determine the difference in narcissism scores between males and females. The DV in this experiment is:

Narcissism scores

There is no IV

The number of participants

Gender

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Narcissism scores

There is no IV

The number of participants

Gender

6. An experiment involving two groups of participants who are each exposed to one levels of the IV is an example of:

Between-subjects design

Within-subjects design

Quasi-experimental design

None of the above

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Within-subjects design

Quasi-experimental design

None of the above

7. A disadvantage of a between-subjects design is:

Pre-existing individual differences in participants

Requires a larger amount of participants

Fatigue effects

Both A and B

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Pre-existing individual differences in participants

Requires a larger amount of participants

Fatigue effects

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8. Within-subjects designs involve ____ group(s) of participants being exposed to ____ levels of the IV.

Two groups ; one level

Two groups ; all levels

One group ; all levels

One group ; one level

8. Within-subjects designs involve ____ group(s) of participants being exposed to ____ levels of the IV.

Two groups ; one level

Two groups ; all levels

One group ; all levels

One group ; one level

9. One advantage of a within-subjects design is:

Easier to run an experiment with one group of people

Eliminates individual differences

Minimises harm

None of the above

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None of the above

10. You are interested in looking at the relationship between driving ability and number of crashes. What is the design of this study?

Correlational

Between-subjects

Within-subjects

Qualitative

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11. How do we calculate a mean score?

Take the most commonly occurring number

Rank the numbers and take the middle number

Add all the values and divide by the number of data points

Add all the value and divide by 10

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Rank the numbers and take the middle number

Add all the values and divide by the number of data points

Add all the value and divide by 10

12. What is the mean score for this set of data?

7 16 4 12 3

10

8.4

9

7.6

12. What is the mean score for this set of data?

7 16 4 12 3

10

8.4

9

7.6

13. How do we calculate a median score?

Take the most commonly occurring number

Rank the numbers and take the middle number

Add all the values and divide by the number of data points

Add all the value and divide by 10

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Take the most commonly occurring number

Rank the numbers and take the middle number

Add all the values and divide by the number of data points

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14. What is the median score for this set of data?

7 16 4 12 3

12

4

7

16

14. What is the median score for this set of data?

7 16 4 12 3

12

4

7

16

15. Why can't we calculate a mode score for this set of data?

7 16 4 12 3

The dataset is bi-modal

There isn't enough data

The range of scores is too large

The dataset is non-modal

15. Why can't we calculate a mode score for this set of data?

7 16 4 12 3

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16. Which measure of central tendency would be best for this dataset?

7 16 4 12 3

Mean

Mode

Median

Standard deviation

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7 16 4 12 3

Mean

Mode

Median

Standard deviation

17. Which level of measurement would be best for the variable of **AGE**

Continuous only

Categorical only

Either continuous or categorical

Age cannot be measured

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Continuous only

Categorical only

Either continuous or categorical

Age cannot be measured

18. Which level of measurement would be best for the variable of **GENDER**

Categorical - ordinal

Categorical - nominal

Continuous

None of the above

19. Which level of measurement would be best for the variable of **GENDER**

Categorical - ordinal

Categorical - nominal

Continuous

None of the above

19. Which level of measurement would be best for the variable of **PERSONALITY TRAITS** (e.g., **extraversion**)

Continuous extraversion score

Categorical – high and low

Dependent on design and proposed analysis

None of the above

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Continuous extraversion score

Categorical – high and low

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None of the above

20. Which level of measurement would be best for the variable of **SCORING ON A LIKERT SCALE (on a questionnaire)**

Ratio

Ordinal

Interval

Nominal

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21. A researcher wants to explore grief in a clinical setting. She invites a number of people to engage in a group discussion. What type of method of data collection would be used?

Experimental

Unstructured interviews

Participants observation

Focus groups

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22. Why is it important that data collected during this type of research study are stored in a secure and confidential manner?

So that government officials and those in authority positions can have easy access to the data

To enable the researcher to track down individuals and find out more about their lives

So that no individuals or places are harmed through ID or disclosure of personal information

So that participants cannot find out what has been written about them

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23. What is one responsibility the researcher would have when using focus groups to collect data?

Allow the conversation to drift away from the topic in question in order to gain more data

Express her own personal opinions as a way of directing further discussion

Use open-ended prompts to help guide discussion; allow participants to express views freely

Highlight how bad the issue of stigma surrounding grief is as a way of gaining more discussion

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24. One participant expresses a worry that their counselling may be affected as a result of taking part in the study. What must the researcher do to ensure the participant knows what is expected of them in the study?

Ensure fully informed consent & right to withdraw at any point

Ensure Ps are told data is confidential and no information will be passed on

Confirm in writing that personality information will be changed / removed - anonymity

All of the above

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Confirm in writing that personality information will be changed / removed - anonymity

All of the above

25. If you are using a between-subjects design, what statistical test would you use to analyse your data?

Descriptive statistics

Pearson's Product Moment Correlation

Paired samples t-test

Independent samples t-test

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Descriptive statistics

Pearson's Product Moment Correlation

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Independent samples t-test

26. If you are using a within-subjects design, what statistical test would you use to analyse your data?

Descriptive statistics

Pearson's Product Moment Correlation

Paired samples t-test

Independent samples t-test

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Pearson's Product Moment Correlation

Paired samples t-test

Independent samples t-test

27. If you are looking to assess whether there is a relationship between two variables, which statistical test would you use?

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Pearson's Product Moment Correlation

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28. What p -value is the standard value in deciding whether to reject the null hypothesis?

.05

.50

.01

.10

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29. The two things that a correlation score/value assesses are:

Direction and reliability

Strength and direction

Reliability and strength

Validity and direction

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30. Which of the following correlation values is the strongest?

$r = 0.08$

$r = -0.04$

$r = -0.90$

$r = 0.60$

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31. A researcher is interested in exploring the number of common phobias held by men and women. Ps were presented with a list of ten of the most common/reported phobias and asked to select which one they also had a phobia of. It was predicted that women would have more phobias than men. **What was the design of the study?**

Between-subjects

Correlation

Within-subjects

A sign-test

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The number of phobias presented

The gender of the participants

The questionnaire

The number of phobias participants reported having

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Two tailed because a significant difference was predicted

One tailed because a significant difference was predicted

One tailed – it was predicted that women would have more phobias than men

Two tailed – it was predicted that women would have more phobias than men

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