



**AP Psychology: Understanding Research with Dr. Phil Zimbardo**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Distance Learn site \_\_\_\_\_

<http://www.learner.org/discoveringpsychology/02/e02expand.html>

**1. The scientific method is defined as a set of \_\_\_\_\_ for gathering and interpreting data.**

- a. Theories
- b. truths
- c. Procedures
- d. statistical methods



Christina Maslach

**Psychologist Christina Maslach studies job burnout, what causes it, and what can be done to prevent it.**

**2. Her laboratory setting is:**

- a. in the university institutional setting
- b. in the workplace

. Experiments in laboratories allow for carefully controlling variables.

**3. A prediction of how two or more variables are likely to be related is called a:**

- a. theory
- b. conclusion
- c. hypothesis
- d. correlation

**4. Subjects are selected randomly. The \_\_\_\_\_ group receives the treatment; the \_\_\_\_\_ group does not receive the treatment. The results can then be compared.**

**5. Thinking uncritically can lead to:**

- a. following cult leaders
- b. feeling the world is confusing/a life being controlled by fate
- c. following psychics and mystical forces
- d. all of these



**6. At Johns Hopkins Univ., Researcher Jerome Frank says what about how people can be important in participating in their healing?**

- a. people need a sense of mastery/feeling in control
- b. laughter makes us feel good blocking panic
- c. psychotherapy has much in common with faith healing
- d. a healing saying is an important feature of a cure

**7. Why does the placebo effect work? A substance with no direct effect.**

- a. because researchers believe it will
- b. because subjects believe they are receiving a treatment
- c. because human beings prefer feeling they are in control
- d. because it is part of the scientific method

**8. What is the purpose of the double blind method?**

- a. to test more than one variable at a time
- b. to repeat the results of previously published work (over)
- c. to define a hypothesis clearly before it is tested
- d. to eliminate the bias of the researcher or experimenter



**9. Dr. Daryl Bem performs a card trick. His point is:**

- a. You have to eliminate chance as a factor in experimental results
- b. to exclude alternative possibilities using procedural controls
- c. you must state your hypothesis in advance
- d. all of these are correct

An experiment allows you to control all the factors that could affect the results except the one that you manipulate.

Correlational Research

**10. A report on children's television watching found that children who watch more TV had lower grade (see the table shown on the screen).**

**What cause and effect conclusion are we justified in making on the basis of this study?**

- a. TV watching causes low grades
- b. Poor school performance causes children to watch more TV
- c. Cause-effect conclusions can never be based on one study
- d. Cause-effect conclusions cannot be based on correlation

Sample Size

**11. What was the major weakness of the Hite report on women's attitudes toward sex and marriage?**

- a. the sample was not randomly chosen nor representative
- b. hypotheses were not clearly stated beforehand
- c. experimenter bias arose because the double blind procedure was not used
- d. no control group was used



Leonard Saxe discusses the polygraph machine, which he calls a prop or theatrical device. It measures your breathing, sweating and heart rate. He says it can be defeated.

**12. If you had been one of the subjects in the lie detector experiment, what information would have helped you earn some money?**

- e. if you know the results depend on the skill of the person administering the lie detector test
- f. if you thought lie detectors only measure arousal level, not lying
- g. the polygraph is used to make millions of decisions each year
- h. the placebo effect works with lie detectors

**13. In conclusion, which of the following is false?**

- a. you must use the scientific method in collecting data
- b. seeing is believing; if you can observe it, it must be true
- c. remember: correlation doesn't equal causation
- d. make sure you find out how many subjects are in the study and how they were selected