Unit 2

AP Psych 12
Ms. Carey

Review

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The hindsight bias refers to people's tendency to
   A) dismiss the value of replication.
   B) reject any ideas that cannot be scientifically tested.
   C) exaggerate their ability to have foreseen the outcome of past events.
   D) assume that correlation proves causation.
   E) overestimate the extent to which others share their opinions.

2. Professor Smith told one class that alcohol consumption has been found to increase sexual desire. He informed another class that alcohol consumption has been found to reduce sexual appetite. The fact that neither class was surprised by the information they received best illustrates the power of
   A) overconfidence.
   B) replication.
   C) the hindsight bias.
   D) the double-blind procedure.
   E) the placebo effect.

3. According to Emily's grandfather, Adolf Hitler's obvious emotional instability made it clear from the beginning days of his international conflicts that Germany would inevitably lose World War II. The grandfather's claim best illustrates
   A) the hindsight bias.
   B) illusory correlation.
   C) overconfidence.
   D) an illusion of control.
   E) random sampling.

4. When we see certain outcomes as obvious based on what has occurred, we may be experiencing
   A) empiricism.
   B) critical thinking.
   C) hindsight bias.
   D) overconfidence.
   E) humility.

5. Which of the following is most likely to inhibit critical thinking?
   A) operational definitions
   B) overconfidence
   C) random assignment
   D) naturalistic observation
   E) the double-blind procedure

6. Sasha believes that she is a very good driver. Her belief leads her to take unnecessary risks, such as driving too fast and cutting in front of other drivers. Sasha's driving appears to be affected by
   A) hindsight bias.
   B) overconfidence.
   C) intuition.
   D) illusory correlations.
   E) empiricism.

7. Which two questions exemplify the scientific attitude?
   A) What do you mean? How do you know?
   B) Who believes you? What are their qualifications?
   C) How common is this answer? How many people agree?
   D) Is this an established truth? How long has it been considered fact?
   E) Which truths does this agree with? Which truths does it contradict?

8. What do scientists call an explanation that organizes observations and predicts future behaviors or events?
   A) hypothesis
   B) theory
   C) critical thinking
   D) operational definition
   E) replication

9. A hypothesis is a(n)
   A) observable relationship between specific independent and dependent variables.
   B) testable prediction that gives direction to research.
   C) set of principles that organizes observations and explains newly discovered facts.
   D) unprovable assumption about the unobservable processes that underlie psychological functioning.
   E) statement of procedures used to define research variables.

10. Replication involves
    A) the selection of random samples.
    B) perceiving order in random events.
    C) repeating an earlier research study.
    D) rejecting ideas that cannot be scientifically tested.
    E) overestimating the extent to which others share our views.

11. Which procedure helps to ensure that the participants in a survey are representative of a larger population?
    A) random assignment
    B) replication
    C) correlation
    D) naturalistic observation
    E) random sampling

12. Correlational research is most useful for purposes of
    A) explanation.
    B) prediction.
    C) control.
    D) replication.
    E) experimentation.

13. A correlation coefficient is a measure of the
    A) difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution.
    B) average squared deviation of scores from a sample mean.
    C) direction and strength of the relationship between two variables.
    D) statistical significance of a difference between two sample means.
    E) frequency of scores at each level of some measure.

14. To graphically represent the correlation between two variables, researchers often construct a
    A) skewed distribution.
    B) scatterplot.
    C) standard deviation.
    D) bar graph.
    E) pie chart.

15. To compare the pace of life in different countries, investigators measured the speed with which postal clerks completed a simple request. This best illustrates the use of a research method known as
    A) the case study.
    B) naturalistic observation.
    C) random assignment.
    D) the double-blind procedure.
    E) the survey.

16. To understand the unusual behavior of an adult client, a clinical psychologist carefully investigates the client's current life situation and his physical, social-cultural, and educational history. Which research method has the psychologist used?
    A) the survey
    B) the case study
    C) experimentation
    D) naturalistic observation
    E) correlation

17. The explanatory power of a scientific theory is most closely linked to its capacity to generate testable
    A) assumptions.
    B) correlations.
    C) predictions.
    D) variables.
    E) hypotheses.

18. An experiment was designed to study the potential impact of alcohol consumption on emotional stability. A specification of the procedures used to measure emotional stability illustrates
    A) the independent variable.
    B) an operational definition.
    C) the double-blind procedure.
    D) random assignment.
    E) the dependent variable.

Unit 2 Review

Answer Key

1. C
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. C
11. E
12. B
13. C
14. B
15. B
16. B
17. C
18. B