

MCQs For Lecturers

To be used in conjunction with Field, A. P., Miles, J., and Field, Z. C. (2012). *Discovering statistics using R: and sex and drugs and rock 'n' roll*. London: Sage. Questions are listed under the chapter they best represent. Correct answers are denoted with a *.

Chapter 1

1. What is a confounding variable?
 - a. A variable that is manipulated by the experimenter.
 - b. A variable that affects the outcome being measured as well as or instead of the independent variable.*
 - c. A variable that has not been measured.
 - d. A variable that is made up only of categories.
2. 'Children can learn a second language faster before the age of 7'. Is this statement:
 - a. A null hypothesis.
 - b. A non-scientific statement.
 - c. A two-tailed hypothesis.
 - d. A one-tailed hypothesis.*
3. If a psychological test is valid, what does this mean?
 - a. The test will give consistent results.
 - b. The test measures what it claims to measure.*
 - c. The test has internal consistency.
 - d. The test measures a psychologically useful variable.
4. If my null hypothesis is 'Dutch people do not differ from English people in height', what is my alternative hypothesis?
 - a. Dutch people are taller than English people.
 - b. English people are taller than Dutch people.
 - c. Dutch people differ in height from English people.
 - d. All of the above are plausible alternative hypotheses.*
5. When questionnaire scores predict, or correspond with, external measures of the same construct that the questionnaire measures it is said to have:
 - a. Ecological validity.
 - b. Factorial validity.
 - c. Content validity.

- d. Criterion validity.*
6. A variable manipulated by a researcher is known as:
- a. A dependent variable.
 - b. A confounding variable.
 - c. A discrete variable.
 - d. An independent variable.*
7. A predictor variable is another name for:
- a. A dependent variable.
 - b. A confounding variable.
 - c. A discrete variable.
 - d. An independent variable.*
8. What kind of variable is IQ, measured by a standard IQ test?
- a. Categorical.
 - b. Discrete.
 - c. Nominal.
 - d. Continuous.*
9. A frequency distribution in which high scores are most frequent (i.e. bars on the graph are highest on the right-hand side) is said to be:
- a. Positively skewed.
 - b. Leptokurtic.
 - c. Platykurtic.
 - d. Negatively skewed.*
10. A frequency distribution in which there are too few scores at the extremes of the distribution is said to be:
- a. Positively skewed.
 - b. Leptokurtic.*
 - c. Platykurtic.
 - d. Negatively skewed.
11. Which of the following is designed to compensate for practice effects?
- a. A repeated measures design.
 - b. Randomization of participants.
 - c. Counterbalancing.*
 - d. A control condition.
12. Variation due to variables that have not been measured is known as:

- a. Unsystematic variance.*
- b. Homogeneous variance.
- c. Systematic variance.
- d. Model variance.

13. If the scores on a test have a mean of 26 and a standard deviation of 4, what is the z-score for a score of 18?

- a. -2^*
- b. 11
- c. 2
- d. -1.41