

2. GAC030 Psychology III: Research in Psychology Starter Quiz · 课前小测

GAC Psychology

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Your study finds no effect. What should you do?
 - ☐ Adjust the analysis until something appears
 - ☐ Report it — a null result is a valid result
 - ☐ Change the hypothesis to match
 - ☐ Collect more data until it works
2. A word is on the tip of your tongue. Which stage has failed?
 - ☐ Encoding
 - ☐ Storage
 - ☐ Retrieval
 - ☐ All three
3. A student hands in homework and the nagging stops. The behaviour increases. What is this?
 - ☐ Positive reinforcement
 - ☐ Negative reinforcement
 - ☐ Positive punishment
 - ☐ Negative punishment
4. A stranger is short with you and you decide they are rude. What is this?
 - ☐ A situational attribution
 - ☐ A dispositional attribution
 - ☐ Conformity
 - ☐ Obedience
5. You could not control the time of day participants were tested. What should you do?
 - ☐ Leave it out of the report
 - ☐ Name it in the limitations
 - ☐ Discard those participants
 - ☐ Claim it makes no difference
6. More sleep goes with better grades. Which explanations remain possible? Choose all that apply.
 - ☐ Sleep improves grades
 - ☐ A third factor causes both

- ☐ Worry about grades reduces sleep
- ☐ The correlation proves sleep causes grades

Tick every correct option.

7. Memory works like a recording that plays back what was stored.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
8. If praise did not increase the behaviour, it was still a reinforcer because it was pleasant.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
9. The participants in the obedience studies were unusual people.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
10. Why do people overestimate deaths from shark attacks?
 - ☐ Sharks are genuinely common
 - ☐ Examples come to mind easily because they are reported
 - ☐ People cannot do arithmetic
 - ☐ The question is unfair

GAC Psychology

1. **Report it — a null result is a valid result**

The method is marked as heavily as the result, which is why an honest null result scores well.

2. **Retrieval**

It is stored but not accessible, which is why a cue can produce it a moment later.

3. **Negative reinforcement**

Something unpleasant was removed and the behaviour went up: removal plus increase is negative reinforcement.

4. **A dispositional attribution**

You explained it by the person. For your own behaviour you would probably have reached for the situation.

5. **Name it in the limitations**

An unnamed confound is the one an examiner finds. Naming it costs nothing and earns credit.

6. **Sleep improves grades; A third factor causes both; Worry about grades reduces sleep**

Three live explanations, and the correlation alone cannot separate them.

7. **False**

It is reconstructive — each retrieval rebuilds the event and can absorb what you learned since.

8. **False**

A reinforcer is defined by its effect, not by the intention or how pleasant it seems.

9. **False**

They were ordinary, which is the entire point. A reading that makes them unusual misses the result.

10. **Examples come to mind easily because they are reported**

Availability: ease of recall stands in for frequency. Usually a good shortcut; here a predictable bias.