

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

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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.