RESEARCH REPORT MASTERY TEST 1

1. A report of an empirical study usually includes an introduction and sections called Method, _____, and Discussion.

   a. Results
   b. Bibliography
   c. Statement of the Problem
   d. Conclusion

2. The abstract of an article should be

   a. a brief, comprehensive summary of the contents of the article.
   b. about 75 to 100 words long.
   c. an evaluation of the research report.
   d. all of the above.

3. The introduction section of a research report should

   a. include a thorough historical review of the literature.
   b. define all of the terms that would be unintelligible to a reader with no previous exposure to the field.
   c. present the importance of the problem to be explored and specific hypotheses and objectives.
   d. be clearly labeled.

4. When animals are the subjects in a study, it is not usually necessary to report

   a. the name and location of the supplier.
   b. genus, species, and strain number.
   c. their age, sex, weight, and physiological condition.
   d. the cost of maintaining them.

5. Results are sometimes difficult to read and understand; therefore, it is useful to

   a. summarize the collected data and the analysis performed on those data relevant to the discourse that is to follow.
   b. introduce the reader to statistical theory before you report the results of even basic statistical analyses.
   c. let the statistics drive the logic of your Results section, not the logic you developed in your introduction (i.e., your hypotheses).
   d. report raw data, descriptive statistics, and the results of inferential analyses.

6. Speculation is permitted in the Discussion section if it is

   a. faithful to the intuition of the authors.
   b. related closely and logically to empirical data or theory.
   c. expressed verbosely and eloquently.
   d. none of the above.

7. In a paper that integrates several experiments, you should

   a. not combine the discussion with the description of results.
   b. have only one Results section for all of the experiments.
   c. make it at least twice as long as a one-experiment study.
   d. include a comprehensive general discussion of all of the work.

8. Choose the correct format for the use of the three levels of headings:

a.

Experiment 2

Method

Participants

b.

METHOD

Procedure

Pretraining Period.

c.

Method

Procedure

Participants.

d.

Method

Procedure

Pretraining Period.

9. Past tense is usually appropriate for describing

   a. previous experiments.
   b. the literature review.
   c. a procedure if the discussion is of past events.
   d. all of the above.

10. Which of the following examples represents correct hyphenation?

    a. *t*-test results
    b. pro-Freudian
    c. 2-, 3-, and 10-min trials
    d. all of the above

11. Edit the following for capitalization:

    On Day 2 of Experiment 3, the students read Chapter 2 of their textbook, which described Eriksonian Life Span Theory and Life History Theory.

    a. leave as is
    b. *Day* and *Experiment* do not need to be capitalized.
    c. *Chapter* does not require capitalization.
    d. *Life Span Theory* and *Life History Theory* should not be capitalized.

12. Capitalize

    a. the word *factor* when it is followed by a number (e.g., Factor 6).
    b. nouns that precede a variable.
    c. names of conditions or groups in an experiment.
    d. all of the above.
    e. none of the above.

13. In general, use abbreviations

    a. if the reader is more familiar with the abbreviation than with the complete word or words being used.
    b. for all units of time.
    c. if considerable space can be saved and repetition avoided.
    d. Answers a and c of the above are correct.
    e. All of the above are correct.

14. Edit the following for the expression of numbers:

    The participants were tested on items from 10 seven-point scales, and results included 2 two-way interactions.

    a. leave as is
    b. The participants were tested on items from ten 7-point scales, and results included two 2-way interactions.
    c. The participants were tested on items from ten seven-point scales, and results included two two-way interactions.
    d. The participants were tested on items from ten 7-point scales, and results included 2 two-way interactions.

15. Edit the following for the expression of numbers:

Procedural errors occurred while 2 rats in the drug condition and 3 rats in the placebo condition were being tested.

a. leave as is
b. Procedural errors occurred while 2.0 rats in the drug condition and 3.0 rats in the placebo condition were being tested.
c. Procedural errors occurred while two rats in the drug condition and three rats in the placebo condition were being tested.
d. Procedural errors occurred while two (2) rats in the drug condition and three (3) rats in the placebo condition were being tested.

16. Edit the following for the expression of numbers:

The 3-dimensional conceptualization allows for 8 possible dyadic relationships.

a. leave as is
b. The 3-dimensional conceptualization allows for eight possible dyadic relationships.
c. The three-dimensional conceptualization allows for eight possible dyadic relationships.
d. The three-dimensional conceptualization allows for 8 possible dyadic relationships.

17. Edit the following for the expression of numbers:

There were twenty 6-year-olds, eighteen 10-year-olds, and twenty-four 14-year-olds.

a. leave as is
b. There were 20 6-year-olds, 18 10-year-olds, and 24 14-year-olds.
c. There were 20 six-year-olds, 18 ten-year-olds, and 24 fourteen-year-olds.
d. There were twenty six-year-olds, eighteen 10-year-olds, and twenty-four 14-year-olds.

18. Edit the following for the expression of ordinal numbers:

The 6th and 12th graders in each of the treatment conditions returned for a 5th session in which the performance measures were taken.

a. leave as is
b. The sixth and 12th graders in each of the treatment conditions returned for a fifth session in which the performance measures were taken.
c. The sixth and twelfth graders in each of the treatment conditions returned for a fifth session in which the performance measures were taken.
d. The 6th and 12th graders in each of the treatment conditions returned for a fifth session in which the performance measures were taken.

19. When using decimal numbers,

    a. use a zero before the decimal point with numbers that are less than 1 when the statistic can exceed 1 (e.g., 0.23 cm, Cohen's $d = 0.70$, 0.48 s).
    b. never use a zero before the decimal point (.05).
    c. check with the editor of each specific APA journal.
    d. use a zero before a decimal fraction when the statistic cannot be greater than 1.

20. Edit the following for the presentation of numbers:

    In comparison with girls, boys were rated as having higher levels of externalizing symptoms at first grade, $t(1,364) = 2.00$, $p < .01$, $d = 0.11$.

    a. leave as is
    b. In comparison with girls, boys were rated as having higher levels of externalizing symptoms at first grade, $t(1364) = 2.00$, $p < .01$, $d = 0.11$.
    c. In comparison with girls, boys were rated as having higher levels of externalizing symptoms at first grade, $t(1.364K) = 2.00$, $p < .01$, $d = 0.11$.

21. Physical measurements should be expressed in

    a. metric units.
    b. traditional nonmetric units.
    c. units of the original measurement.
    d. physical units.

22. Which of the following is correctly expressed?

    a. 13 cms
    b. 313 cm.
    c. 31 cm
    d. 313 cms.

23. Edit the following for the typing of statistical copy:

    The one-degree-of-freedom contrast of primary interest (the mean difference between Conditions 1 and 2) was also statistically significant at the specified .05 level, $t(177) = 3.51$, $p < .001$, $d = 0.65$, 95% CI (0.35, 0.95).

    a. leave as is
    b. The one-degree-of-freedom contrast of primary interest (the mean difference between Conditions 1 and 2) was also statistically significant at the specified .05 level, $t(177) = 3.51$, $p<.001$, $d=0.65$, 95% CI [0.35, 0.95].
    c. The one-degree-of-freedom contrast of primary interest (the mean difference between Conditions 1 and 2) was also statistically significant at the specified .05 level, $t(177) = 3.51$, $p < .001$, $d = 0.65$, 95% CI [0.35, 0.95].
    d. The one-degree-of-freedom contrast of primary interest (the mean difference between Conditions 1 and 2) was also statistically significant at the specified .05 level, $t(177) = 3.51$, $p < .001$, $d = 0.65$, 95% CI [0.35,0.95].

24. Edit the following for the citation of a statistic in text:

A *t* test for related means was used to compare the number of targets found by birds in the experimental group with the number found by their yoked partners.

a. leave as is
b. A *t* test for related means (Grimm & Yarnold, 2000) was used to compare the number of targets found by birds in the experimental group with the number found by their yoked partners.
c. A *t* test for related means (see any standard statistics reference work) was used to compare the number of targets found by birds in the experimental group with the number found by their yoked partners.

25. Edit the following for the presentation of a formula:

We used a *t* test to compare the frequencies of heterosexual intercourse per month by heterosexual and bisexual men.

a. leave as is
b. We used a *t* test (*t* = difference between means/standard error of difference between means) to compare the frequencies of heterosexual intercourse per month by heterosexual and bisexual men.
c. We used a t test [$t = (M_H - M_B)$/standard error of difference between means] to compare the frequencies of heterosexual intercourse per month by heterosexual and bisexual men.
d. We used a *t* test [$(M_H - M_B)/(SE_{M_H - M_B})$] to compare the frequencies of heterosexual intercourse per month by heterosexual and bisexual men.

26. When presenting an inferential statistic in text, give

a. sample sizes.
b. cell means.
c. standard deviations.
d. all of the above.
e. none of the above.

27. Edit the following for the use of statistical symbols:

We first conducted a pilot study to determine the % of participants who could complete the task with different time limits.

a. leave as is
b. We first conducted a pilot study to determine the percentage of participants who could complete the task with different time limits.
c. We first conducted a pilot study to determine the % age of participants who could complete the task with different time limits.
d. We first conducted a pilot study to determine the percentage (%) of participants who could complete the task with different time limits.

28. Which of the following should be used to designate the number of members in a part of a total sample?

a. N
b. *n*
c. n
d. *N*

29. Choose the correct format for presenting a confidence interval:

a. $M = 30.5$ cm, 99% CI [18.0, 43.0] cm
b. $M = 30.5$ cm, 99% CI (18.0, 43.0)
c. $M = 30.5$ cm, 99% CI (18.0, 43.0) cm
d. $M = 30.5$ cm, 99% CI [18.0, 43.0]

30. Edit the table below for tabular presentation:

Table 6
Mean Imagined Scores of Students Reporting an Out-of-Body Experience

Condition	Imaginal scores
Visual	7.1
Auditory	4.0

a. Means should be carried out to two decimal places.
b. No standard deviations are given.
c. Results consisting of only two means should be presented in the text, not in a table.
d. b and c

31. Tables should be

a. integral to the text but understandable ion isolation.
b. placed on a separate page after the reference list or placed in the text after their first mention.
c. referred to in text by their numbers.
d. all of the above.

32. Every table should have a title that is

a. brief.
b. clear.
c. explanatory.
d. all of the above.

33. Which of the following abbreviations need not be explained in table headings or table notes?

    a. abbreviations of technical terms
    b. standard abbreviations for nontechnical terms
    c. group names
    d. none of the above

34. A specific note to a table

    a. refers to a particular column or individual entry.
    b. is indicated by a superscript uppercase letter.
    c. is placed within the body of the table.
    d. does none of the above.

35. When checking whether data are effectively presented in your table, what question should you *not* ask yourself?

    a. Should this table be vertically displayed?
    b. Is the table necessary?
    c. Does every column have a heading?
    d. Are confidence intervals reported for all major point estimates?
    e. all of the above

36. What factors weigh against using a figure?

    a. It duplicates elements of the paper.
    b. It complements text and reduces lengthy discussions.
    c. It cannot be produced in a way that captures essential information features without visually distracting detail.
    d. Answers a and c are correct.
    e. Answers a and b are correct.

37. What kind of figure generally displays nonquantitative information such as the flow of subjects through a process?

    a. photograph
    b. chart
    c. map
    d. drawing
    e. graph

38. Select the figure note that does not explain its figure effectively:

a. *Figure 1*. Videocamera effects.
b. *Figure 4*. Varimax rotation of factors.
c. *Figure 2*. Outpatient and inpatient contrasts.
d. all of the above.

39. Which of the following is essential in presenting electrophysiological, radiological, and other genetic data?

a. clear and complete labeling
b. limiting the number of different shadings
c. type style
d. all of the above

40. Which part of a research report should not always begin on a new page?

a. abstract
b. References
c. Method
d. a and b

41. The professional title page includes the title,

a. author byline and abstract.
b. author byline, institutional affiliation, running head, and page number 1.
c. author byline, institutional affiliation, running head, the page number 1, and author note.
d. author byline, institutional affiliation, and abstract.

42. Choose the correct statement about the placing of a table in a manuscript:

a. Place the table on the page before it is mentioned in the text.
b. Place the table on the back of the page that first refers to it.
c. Place all of the tables on the same page.
d. Place each table on a separate page after the reference list or embed it in the text after the first mention.