Nachmiass RMSS 8e Chapter 9

1. Suppose one were to observe the facial expressions of members of a jury when the defendant is brought into the courtroom. This behavior would fall into the category of \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.

 A) linguistic

 B) extralinguistic

\* C) nonverbal

 D) spatial

2. Suppose one were to observe the formal aspects of speech such as the rate, pitch, and tendency to interrupt. This behavior would fall into the category of \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.

 A) linguistic

 \*B) extralinguistic

 C) nonverbal

 D) spatial

3. As a method of data collection, direct observation is more useful than verbal reports in all of the following EXCEPT studying:

 A) behavior as it occurs in natural settings.

 B) behavior as it actually occur.s

\* C) persons who are able and willing to articulate themselves meaningfully and clearly.

 D) the contextual background of behavior.

4. The time-sampling schedule is used:

 A) to determine the context of observation.

 B) to judge the accuracy of inferences drawn from observations.

 \*C) to ensure that observations are representative of a defined population of ongoing occurrences.

 D) especially when the researcher's purpose is to observe behavior that occurs infrequently.

5. Bales's system called Interaction Process Analysis:

 A) studies spatial behavior.

 \*B) assumes a representative sample of behavior.

 C) avoids the artificiality of interviewer and respondent roles.

 D) assumes a good study design.

6. The MOST controlled method of observation is:

\* A) the laboratory experiment.

 B) the field experiment.

 C) spatial observation.

 D) the case study.

7. A major advantage of laboratory experiments is that they:

 A) examine behavior in a natural setting.

 \*B) provide stronger evidence of causality.

 C) allow observations to be influenced by extrinsic factors.

 D) avoid the artificiality of interviewer and respondent roles.

8. If a person volunteers for an experiment entitled "Cooperation and Competition," and then tries to be extremely cooperative because she expects the hypothesis will confirm that females are more cooperative than males, this would produce biased results because of:

 A) experimenter bias.

 \*B) demand characteristics.

 C) participant bias.

 D) measurement artifacts.

9. If participants in a laboratory experiment are aware that their behavior is being recorded by camera, there could be a problem of:

 A) demand characteristics.

 B) experimenter bias.

 \*C) measurement artifacts.

 D) analytic induction.

10. The main difference between laboratory experiments and field experiments has to do with the:

 \*A) setting.

 B) time frame of observation.

 C) accuracy of inferences drawn from observation.

 D) kinds of behavior observed.

11. An important advantage of the use of triangulation in social research is that it:

 A) gives researchers a means of applying methods of internal validation.

 B) helps distinguish between experimental realism and mundane realism.

 C) explicitly defines the units of observations.

 \*D) reduces biases that stem from single methodologies.

12. An observational study finds that boys interact with others at greater distances than girls do. This study is most likely to be examining \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.

 \*A) spatial

 B) extralinguistic

 C) nonverbal

 D) linguistic

13. A researcher unknowingly influences subjects' responses by nodding at "good" responses and frowning at "bad" responses. The researcher's behavior is an example of:

 A) a measurement artifact.

 B) mundane realism.

 C) a demand characteristic.

 \*D) experimenter bias.

14. Piliavin et al.'s study of altruistic behavior among New York City subway riders is an example of a:

 \*A) field experiment.

 B) triangulated study.

 C) case study.

 D) laboratory experiment.

15. The primary weakness of field experiments is that:

 A) systematic variations cannot be introduced into existing conditions.

 B) experimental situations are difficult to construct within the framework of the experiment.

 \*C) intrinsic and extrinsic sources of validity are difficult to control for.

 D) independent variables cannot be manipulated directly.

**Note:** Correct options are marked with “\*”.