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| TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG | **ĐỀ THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN** |
| **KHOA Khoa học Xã hội & Nhân văn** | Học kỳ: |  | Năm học: | **2021 - 2022** |
| Mã học phần: 213\_7TL0180\_01 | Tên học phần: Phương pháp nghiên cứu Tâm lý học | Tín chỉ:  | Khóa: |
| Mã nhóm lớp HP: | K26DB-TL1 | - Đề thi số:  |  | - Mã đề thi:  | **………** |
| Thời gian làm bài: | 90 phút |
| Hình thức thi: | **Trắc nghiệm kết hợp tự luận** |

**PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM *(6.5 điểm, mỗi câu 0.5 điểm, tổng cộng 13 câu)***

***Đáp án được cung cấp dưới mỗi câu trong phần này***

**Question 1: Which one below is an example of a directional hypothesis?**

**A)** Anxiety symptoms post-treatment will be significantly lower than anxiety symptoms pre-treatment

**B)** Test score of time 1 will differ significantly from test score of time 2

**C)** Net profit of this year and last year will not significantly differ

**D)** All of the above

ANSWER: A

**Question 2: Type II error happens when:**

**A)** we conclude that the mean income of men and women are not significantly different, while in fact men’s income are significantly higher than that of women

**B)** we use the wrong statistical test to test our hypothesis

**C)** COVID-19 test result shows positive, when in fact the patient does not have COVID-19

**D)** None of the above

ANSWER: A

**Question 3: Suppose that students’ test scores are normally distributed, if Mean = 7 and Standard Deviation = 0.5, how many percent of the students have their score from 6 to 7.5?**



**A)** 82%

**B)** 68%

**C)** 96%

**D)** None of the above

ANSWER: A

***Read the information about Prof. Nhi’s study below and answer questions 4 to 6:***

**Prof. Nhi’s wants to investogate the effect of Redbull energy drink on students’s attention ability. She plans to recruit the participants and test them twice (2 test conditions), once when they consumed a can of Redbull energy drink and once when they consumed purified water. When the participants arrive at her lab room, she provides them the drinks and the requires them to do the Stroop test to test for their attention. The range of score is from 1 to 10. The higher the Stroop test score, the better attention the participants have. The testing conditions is counter-balanced, and the interval between the two testings is 2 days apart. Prof. Nhi hypothesizes that the test scores in the two conditions will differ significantly. The raw data is provided below:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Participant**  | **Redbull** | **Water**  |
| 1 | 7 | 4 |
| 2 | 6 | 5 |
| 3 | 5 | 3 |
| 4 | 6 | 6 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 5 |
| 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 8 | 4 | 3 |

**Question 4: Which research method did Prof. Nhi use to investigate the relationship between energy drink and students’ attention?**

**A)** True/lab experiment

**B)** Quasi-experiment

**C)** Naturalistic/field experiment

**D)** Non-experiment

ANSWER: A

**Question 5: Which statistical test should Prof. Nhi use to test her hypothesis?**

A) paired samples *t*-test

B) ANOVA

C) independent samples *t*-test

D) Pearson’s correlation *r*

ANSWER: A

**Question 6: The study of Prof. Nhi might be confounded by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and she has used the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technique to minimize it.**

**A)** Carry-over effects, counter-balancing

**B)** Individual difference, counter-balancing

**C)** Carry-over effects, random allocation

**D)** Individual difference, random allocation

ANSWER:A

***Read the information about Dr. Châu’s study below and answer questions 7 to 9:***

**In another study, Dr. Châu asks male and female participants to answer two questionnaires. The first questionnaire (Attitude Toward Women Scale - AWS) measures the participants’s level of conservatism towards women's roles (for example, women should not work instead of taking care of the family), with a higher score indicates a higher conservative attitude. The second questionnaire (Sexual Virtue Attitudes Scale - SVIRT) measures the extent to which a person believes that women have more sexual virtues than men (for example, women have less sexual desire and activities), with a higher score indicates a stronger attitude. Dr. Chau hypothesizes that those with stronger attitude about women’s sexual virtue will also have more conservative attitudes about women’s gender role.**

**Question 7: Which research method did Dr. Châu use to investigate the relationship between people’s attitude about women’ gender role and their attitude about women’s sexual virtue?**

**A)** Non-experiment

**B)** Quasi-experiment

**C)** Naturalistic/field experiment

**D)** True/lab experiment

ANSWER: A

**Question 8: Dr. Châu has a hypothesis for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between AWS và SVIRT.**

**A)** positive correlation

**B)** negative correlation

**C)** causal relationship

**D)** None of the above

ANSWER: A

**Question 9: Based on the analysis results of the relationship between the participants’ scores of AWS and SVIRT below, what can we conclude about it?**



**A)** There is a significant positive correlation between AWS and SVIRT

**B)** There is a significant negative correlation between AWS and SVIRT

**C)** There is no significant correlation between AWS and SVIRT

**D)** There is a significant causal relationship between AWS and SVIRT

ANSWER: A

***Read the information about Dr. An’s study below and answer questions 10 to 11:***

**Dr. An wants to investigate whether her advertisement has a significant effect on the purchasing intention of shoppers. She let one group of people watch the advert while another group of people did not. Dr. An then measures the audience’s willingness to spend money on the advertised product on a scale of 1 to 5 as illustrated below. She hypothesizes that the group that watched her advert will have more willingness to buy the product compared to the group that did not watch it.**

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**Question 10: In Dr. An’s study, the group who watched the advert is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the group who did not watch the advert is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

**A)** Experimental group, control group

**B)** Independent group, dependent group

**C)** Control group, experimental group

**D)** Dependent group, independent group

ANSWER: A

**Question 11: Which type of scale did Dr. An use to measure the participants’ purchasing intention?**

**A)** Likert

**B)** Visual analogue

**C)** Multiple choice

**D)** Binary

ANSWER: A

***Read the information about Prof. Tu’s study below and answer questions 12 to 13:***

**Adolescents and young adults are more likely to engage in risky sexual activities (such as polygamy, not using birth control, and early-age sex) and encounter consequences such as unwanted pregnancies, abortions, sexually transmitted diseases, psychological disturbances, and poor academic performance. Therefore, Prof. Tu wants to delve deeper into the factors that drive risky sexual behavior among university students.**

**Question 12: Because this is a sensitive research topic,** **which qualitative research method below is most appropriate for the participants to freely talk about their sexual thoughts and behaviour?**

**A)** In-depth interviewing, on phone

**B)** In-depth interviewing, face to face

**C)** Focus group

**D)** Participating observation

ANSWER: A

**Question 13: To ensure that the participants will feel comfortable, can freely add more or talk less about a topic depending on their wish, but still give answers to all questions without avoidance, which interviewing structure should Prof. Tu use?**

**A)** Semi-structured interviewing

**B)** Structured interviewing

**C)** Unstructured interviewing

**D)** There is no way interviewing is appropriate

ANSWER: A

**PHẦN TỰ LUẬN *(3.5 điểm, tổng cộng 2 câu)***

***Read the research situation below and answer questions 14 to 15:***

**Current research suggests that there is a positive relationship between pet ownership and health, meaning that owning some pet, such as a dog or a cat, can promote good health for the owners (Well, 2009). Your task is to design a study to test this phenomenon. Select a research method and design that you think is appropriate to examine the link between dog ownership and the owner’s mental well-being.**

Source: Wells, D. L. (2009). The effects of animals on human health and well‐being. *Journal of social issues*, *65*(3), 523-543. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-4560.2009.01612.x>

**Question 14 *(3 points):* Write a detailed description of the research method and design that you will use to examine the research question above.**

***Requirements:***

**1)** For the research method (1.5 points):

1. Specify which type of method you use (e.g. lab/field/quasi-experimental or non-experimental) and identify the independent variable (IV), dependent variable(s), confounding variable(s) and control variable(s) where relevant *(0.5 point).*
2. Describe how you will measure the DVs *(0.5 point).*
3. Describe your sampling technique, the inclusion and exclusion criteria to select your sample *(0.5 point).*

**2)** For the research design (1.5 points):

1. If you manipulate the IV, specify whether you will use a between or within-subject design and explain why based on an analysis of each design’s pros and cons *(1 point).*
2. If you manipulate the IV, describe how different levels of the IV differ (e.g. what the participants in each condition are asked to do) and how you will eliminate the confounding variables *(0.5 point).* OR:
3. If you don’t manipulate the IV, state what type of scales you will use to design the questionnaire of your survey, then develop at least 4 questions to measure pet ownership (2 questions) and mental well-being *(0.5 point).*

**Đáp án Câu 14: SV đạt điểm khi cho biết đủ ý trong phần Requirements.**

**Question 15 *(0.5 point):* Assuming that statistical analysis shows a positive result, meaning that your hypothesis is supported, what would you conclude about your research?**

***Hint: Your conclusion for the relationship between pet ownership and owner’s mental well-being should be dependent on your research method and design.***

**Đáp án Câu 15: Tùy thuộc vào phương pháp và thiết kế, kết luận có thể mang tính tương quan hoặc nhân-quả. SV đạt điểm khi trả lời đúng tính chất của mối quan hệ các biến số trong nghiên cứu.**

*Ngày biên soạn: 13/7/2022*

**Giảng viên biên soạn đề thi: ThS. Vũ Bích Phượng**

*Ngày kiểm duyệt: 14/7/2022*

**Trưởng (Phó) Khoa/Bộ môn kiểm duyệt đề thi: PGS.TS Lê Thị Minh Hà**