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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 lần:  | **2** | - Mã đề thi:  | **………** |
| Thời gian làm bài: | 120 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)** Sleep-deprived people will have poorer memory capacity than those who get enough sleep.

**B)** The sales for vegetables is equivalent (no difference) to the sales for meat and fish products.

**C)** There is a gender difference in the income between men and women.

**D)** All of the above

ANSWER: A

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

**A)** concluding that our treatment for depression is effective when in fact it is not.

**B)** using independent samples *t*-test to analyse repeated, within-subject data.

**C)** a blood test shows that a person is negative with HIV/AIDS, when in fact he/she is positive.

**D)** None of the above

ANSWER: A

**Question 3: Suppose that students’ test scores are normally distributed, if Mean = 10 and Standard Deviation = 1.5, how many percent of the students have their scores from 7 to 13?**



**A)** 96%

**B)** 68%

**C)** 82%

**D)** None of the above

ANSWER: A

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

**Prof. Long is interested to see whether drug “A” is effective in reducing short-term anxiety levels of college students. He randomly assigned participants into two groups: taking drug “A” or not taking it. All of the participants do not have psychological disorders or are being treated with anxiety disorder, they major in social sciences and are final year students. After taking (or not taking) the drug, all participants are required to give a five-minute public presentation (as a way to stimulate anxiety). At the end of the presentation, they rate their own anxiety level on a scale from 1 (not anxious at all) to 5 (very anxious) as shown below. Prof. Long hypothesizes is that the anxiety level of the group who took the drug before the presentation would be significantly lower than the group who did not take the drug.**

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**Question 4: Which research method did Prof. Long use to investigate the relationship between the effect of drug “A” and participants’ anxiety levels?**

**A)** True/lab experiment

**B)** Quasi-experiment

**C)** Naturalistic/field experiment

**D)** Non-experiment

ANSWER: A

**Question 5: Which statistical test should Prof. Long use to test his hypothesis?**

A) independent samples *t*-test

B) ANOVA

C) paired samples *t*-test

D) Pearson’s correlation *r*

ANSWER: A

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

**A)** Individual difference, random allocation

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

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

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

ANSWER:A

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

**In another study, Dr. Ha asks a sample of student participants to complete a questionnaire measuring their satisfaction with their courses (indicating learning satisfaction). A higher rating score means a higher level of satisfaction. Thereafter, Dr. Ha goes to their teachers to collect the participants’ exam scores, with higher exam scores indicating better learning results of the participants. They participants did not know about their exam score before rating their satisfaction with their courses to avoid bias. Dr. Ha hypothesizes that those who are more satisfied with their course will also do better in their exam.**

**Question 7: Which research method did Dr. Ha use in this study?**

**A)** Non-experiment

**B)** Quasi-experiment

**C)** Naturalistic/field experiment

**D)** True/lab experiment

ANSWER: A

**Question 8: Dr. Ha has a hypothesis for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between course satisfaction and final exam score.**

**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 course satisfaction and final exam score below, what can Dr. Ha conclude?**



**A)** There is a significant positive correlation between course satisfaction and exam score

**B)** There is a significant negative correlation between course satisfaction and exam score

**C)** There is no correlation between course satisfaction and exam score

**D)** There is a significant causal relationship between course satisfaction and exam score

ANSWER: A

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

**Dr. Binh wants to investigate whether people with higher openness personality trait (measuring with the Big-5 Personality scale) will be more creative than those with lower openness trait. He sends the Big-5 Personality scale and a self-report scale of creativity via email to his participants.**

**Question 10: Which type of measurement does Dr. Binh use for his study?**

**A)** Subjective measurement of personality traits and creativity

**B)** Objective measurement of personality traits and creativity

**C)** Subjective measurement of personality traits, objective measurement of creativity

**D)** Objective measurement of personality traits, subjective measurement of creativity

ANSWER: A

**Question 11: Which statistical test should Dr. Binh use to examine the relationship between openness trait and creativity?**

**A)** Pearson’s correlation *r*

**B)** paired samples *t*-test

**C)** independent samples *t*-test

**D)** ANOVA

ANSWER: A

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

**The COVID-19 pandemic has had a huge impact on people's health and work, especially for the middle-aged adults as they tend to have more pre-existing diseases and lower computer skills than young adults. Therefore, Prof. Minh wants to learn more about what coping strategies middle-aged adults use to deal with the effects of COVID-19. She recruits a group of eight males and females aged 40-50 years and invited them to her research lab. Here, she moderates the discussion among the participants, asking questions for them to share with each other about how they have coped with COVID-19. All participants give their consent and allow Prof. Minh to record their discussion for data analysis.**

**Question 12: Which qualitative research method does Prof. Minh use in this study?**

**A)** Focus group

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

**C)** Thematic analysis

**D)** Participating observation

ANSWER: A

**Question 13: Prof. Minh has a list of key questions that she must ask the participants, although she also allows them to freely discuss a bit more about other things that come to their minds. Which type of interviewing does Prof. Minh here?**

**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 1 câu)***

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

**Some students have told you that, compared to face-to-face class, online learning is very boring, less interactive and less effective. However, you have only heard from some students and you are unsure whether this applies to many other students. As a researcher, design an experiment to answer the following research question: “*Is there any difference in terms of learning motivation and learning outcomes of the students who study online versus face-to-face class?”***

**Question 14 *(3.5 points):* Write a detailed description of your experiment.**

***Requirements:***

1. Describe your sampling technique, the inclusion and exclusion criteria to select your sample *(0.5 point).*
2. Specify which type of experiment you will use (e.g. true/lab experiment, field experiment, or quasi-experiment) and identify your variables: independent variable (IV), dependent variable(s), confounding variable(s) and control variable(s) where relevant. *(0.5 point).*
3. Describe how you will measure the dependent variable(s) *(0.5 point).*
4. Specify whether you will use a between-subject or within-subject design. Your choice should be based on an analysis of each design’s pros and cons *(1 point).*
5. 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 *(1 point).*

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

*Ngày biên soạn: 27/8/2022*

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

*Ngày kiểm duyệt: 27/8/2022*

**Trưởng (Phó) Khoa/Bộ môn kiểm duyệt đề thi: ThS. Trần Thư Hà**