

Lab section: _____

Your initials: _____

Psy 10, Quiz 1

1. Researchers report that the lesion of hippocampus led to a significant drop in rat's performance, with $p = 0.04$. This means that if another group of researchers have attempted to replicate this experiment, they would have a 96% chance of obtaining similar results.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. You read in a scientific article that high school students who had breakfast score significantly higher on a memory test than students who have not had breakfast. This means that the difference obtained by scientists is unlikely to have occurred by chance.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. When researchers report that the difference between two means is significant with probability value of 0.03, this means that there is 97% chance that their alternative hypothesis is true.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. You read in a scientific article that people who live on a beach have lower scores on the Perceived Stress Scale than people who live in a city, with a probability value of 0.01. This means that this study has 1% chance of Type I error.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. When researchers report that one therapy produces significantly better outcomes than another, with a probability value of 0.005, this means that there is 0.5% chance of the null hypothesis being true.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. When researchers reject the null hypothesis, this means that the alternative hypothesis is true.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Lab section: _____

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Psy 10, Quiz 2

1. You read in a scientific article that people who drink 1-2 cups of coffee a day are significantly less likely to have Alzheimer's disease later in life. This means that the difference in probability of having Alzheimer's disease is unlikely to have been obtained due to random error.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. Next day, you read another article that states that people who drink more than 4 cups of coffee a day are more likely to suffer from a heart attack, with a $p=0.01$. This means that if another group of researchers have attempted to replicate this experiment, they would have a 99% chance of obtaining similar results.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. When researchers report that one drug is more effective than another for treating depression, with a probability value of $p = 0.01$, this means that there is 1% chance that there is no difference between the two drugs.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. You read that people who wake up early have significantly lower scores on Generalized Anxiety Scale than people who wake up late, with a $p = 0.04$. This means that this study has a 96% chance of committing Type II error.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. When researchers accept the null hypothesis, this means that the null hypothesis is true.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. Researchers report that people who read 3 or more books a month have significantly higher scores on GRE Verbal test than people reading fewer than 3 books a month, with a $p = 0.02$. This means that there is 2% chance of incorrectly concluding that these two groups of people are in fact different.
 - a. True
 - b. False

