In contrast to empirical studies or theoretical articles, literature reviews

a. define and clarify a problem.
b. summarize previous investigations.
c. identify relations, contradictions, or inconsistencies in the literature.
d. suggest steps for future research.
e. do all of the above.

Edit the following for typing the title page:

CULTURAL INFLUENCES ON WILLINGNESS TO SEEK TREATMENT FOR SOCIAL ANXIETY IN CHINESE- AND EUROPEAN-HERITAGE STUDENTS

Lorena Hsu and Lynn E. Alden
University of British Columbia

a. leave as is
b.

Cultural Influences on Willingness to Seek Treatment for Social Anxiety in Chinese- and European-Heritage Students

Lorena Hsu and Lynn E. Alden
University of British Columbia

c.

Cultural Influences on Willingness to Seek Treatment for Social Anxiety in Chinese- and European-Heritage Students

Lorena Hsu & Lynn E. Alden
University of British Columbia
Cultural Influences on Willingness to Seek Treatment for Social Anxiety in Chinese- and European-Heritage Students

Lorena Hsu  
University of British Columbia

Lynn E. Alden  
University of British Columbia

Which of the following must identify the specific variables investigated and the relation between them?

a. the first sentence of the introduction section
b. the conclusion of the Discussion section
c. the title of the report
d. the first table that is cited

Convenionality and expediency dictate that the Method section should be written

a. as a unified whole.
b. in subsections.
c. without reference notes.
d. Answers a and c are correct.
e. None of the above is correct.

The Results section should include

a. dates defining the periods of recruitment and follow up and primary sources of the potential subjects.
b. adverse events and/or side effects, if interventions were studied.
c. baseline demographic and/or clinical characteristics of each group.
d. research design.
e. all of the above except d.

In reporting your data

a. do not mention results that run counter to expectation.
b. include all individual scores and raw data.
c. do not discuss implications of the results.
d. do not assume your reader has a professional knowledge of statistical methods.

c. per-cell sample sizes.
d. all of the above.
When describing human participants, you should state
   a. the number of participants who did not complete the experiment.
   b. the total number of participants.
   c. the number of participants assigned to each experimental condition.
   d. all of the above.
   e. b and c of the above.

In reporting tests of significance,
   a. give the exact value of the statistic (F or t value).
   b. state the relevant degrees of freedom.
   c. indicate the probability level.
   d. describe the direction of an effect.
   e. do all of the above.

If your study is simple and your Discussion section is brief and straightforward, you can
   a. discuss the flaws of the study at length.
   b. spend most of your time discussing the next study you plan to do.
   c. combine the Results and Discussion sections.
   d. discuss the negative findings, listing all of the possible causes.
   e. do all of the above.

Edit the following by selecting the correct arrangement of headings:

Experiment 1
  Method
  Stimulus Materials
  Animal sounds.

a. leave as is
b.
Edit the following by selecting the correct arrangement of headings:

Method
Subjects
Procedure
Results
Discussion

a. leave as is
b. Subjects
Procedure
Results
Discussion
c. Subjects
Procedure
Results
Discussion
d. Subjects
Procedure
Results
Discussion

What causes the following segment of a student’s research report to lack smoothness of expression?

According to the research of Savin-Williams (1988), how gay men publicly revealed their sexual orientation is correlated with the stability of their mental health. He finds that well-adjusted gay men reveal early to trusted others.

a. intransitive inferences
b. too much jargon
c. abrupt changes in verb tense
d. misplaced modifiers

APA CODES: 3.02–3.03
answer: b
RR-PRACTICE

APA CODES: 3.05–3.06
answer: c
RR-PRACTICE
Approximations of quantity such as *a major portion of*, colloquial expressions such as *write-up*, or informal verb use such as *it was her feeling that*

a. reduce word precision and clarity.

b. add warmth to dull scientific prose.

c. have a place in serious scientific writing.

d. can be used to enhance communication.

e. are more acceptable in written than in oral communication.

When a verb concerns the action of the author–experimenter, the

a. third person and passive voice should be used.

b. third person and active voice should be used.

c. the first person, active voice should be used.

d. third person should be used in all scientific writing to ensure objectivity.

Edit the following for capitalization:

When the hermit crabs listened to classical music, they were significantly more likely to retreat back into their shells than when they listened to rock-and-roll music. However, there was no music x shell interaction effect.

a. leave as is

b. The interaction term *music x shell* should be *Music x Shell*.

c. Statistical terms such as *significantly* should be capitalized.

d. *Interaction effect* should be *Interaction Effect*.

Names of conditions or groups in an experiment should

a. be capitalized.

b. not be capitalized.

c. not be capitalized unless followed by numerals or letters.

d. be designated by a letter.

Use italics for

a. trigonometric terms.

b. introduction of key terms and labels.

c. Greek letters.

d. all of the above.
According to the APA style rules regarding italics,

a. only Greek letters used as statistical symbols are italicized.  

b. all letters used as statistical symbols except Greek letters should be italicized.  
c. letters used as statistical symbols are never italicized in print.  
d. a and c of the above are correct.  

Numerals should be used at all times for

a. numbers in the abstract of a paper or in a graphical display within a paper.  
b. ratios, arithmetical manipulations, and series of four or more numbers.  
c. fractional or decimal quantities, scores and points on a scale, and units of measurement of time.  
d. all of the above.

Edit the following for the expression of numbers:

It would be wrong to estimate absentees for the week by taking the number of absentees on Monday and multiplying by 5.

a. leave as is  
b. It would be wrong to estimate absentees for the week by taking the number of absentees on Monday and multiplying by five.  
c. It would be wrong to estimate absentees for the week by taking the number of absentees on Monday and multiplying by five (5).

Edit the following for the expression of numbers:

The authors identified 7 different groups of personality theories.

a. leave as is  
b. The authors identified seven different groups of personality theories.  
c. The authors identified seven (7) different groups of personality theories.

Edit the following for the expression of numbers:

Large financial responsibility was defined as responsibility for an annual budget in excess of five million dollars.

a. leave as is  
b. Large financial responsibility was defined as responsibility for an annual budget in excess of $5 \times 10^6$.  
c. Large financial responsibility was defined as responsibility for an annual budget in excess of $5,000,000$.  
d. Large financial responsibility was defined as responsibility for an annual budget in excess of $5$ million.
Edit the following for the expression of ordinal numbers:

The students were all in their second year of graduate school.

a. leave as is
b. The students were all in their second (2nd) year of graduate school.
c. The students were all in their 2nd year of graduate school.

When using numbers less than one,

a. a zero is always used before the decimal point (0.05).
b. a zero is never used before the decimal point (.05).
c. the author should check with the editor of each specific journal, as this is a highly controversial topic.
d. a zero is used before the decimal point (0.05) except when the number cannot be greater than 1 (e.g., correlations, proportions, and levels of statistical significance; \( r(24) = -.43, p = .028 \)).

Edit the following for the expression of numbers:

Days I and IV were baseline days, and Days II and III were treatment days.

a. leave as is
b. Days One and Four were baseline days, and Days Two and Three were treatment days.
c. Days 1 and 4 were baseline days, and Days 2 and 3 were treatment days.
d. Days I and Four were baseline days, and Days II and III were treatment days.

Which example is the correct way to use commas and spacing when presenting statistics in text?

a. \( F(24, 1000) \)
b. \( F(24, 1,000) \)
c. \( F(24, 1000) \)
d. \( F(24\ 1,000) \)

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

A 4 \( \times \) 3 analysis of variance (Woodworth, 2005) was conducted on the preference scores.

a. leave as is
b. A 4 \( \times \) 3 analysis of variance (see any standard statistics text) was conducted on the preference scores.
c. A 4 \( \times \) 3 analysis of variance was conducted on the preference scores.
Edit the following for the presentation of formulas:

The relation between premarital sexual experience and incidence of divorce was evaluated using a chi-square test ($\chi^2 = \Sigma(\text{Observed} - \text{Expected})/\text{Expected}$).

a. leave as is
b. The relationship between premarital sexual experience and incidence of divorce was evaluated using a chi-square test (see Appendix A for formula).
c. The relationship between premarital sexual experience and incidence of divorce was evaluated using a chi-square test.

When presenting statistical information in the text, to clarify the nature of effects (i.e., mean differences and the direction of mean differences),

a. give only the inferential statistics.
b. always give descriptive and inferential statistics.
c. give inferential and descriptive statistics only when presenting correlational data.
d. give inferential statistics for experiments with more than one independent variable and descriptive statistics for correlational research.

When reporting confidence intervals,

a. use the format 95% CI [LL, UL], where LL is the lower limit of the confidence interval and UL is the upper limit.
b. always report the level of confidence.
c. do not repeat 95% CI when a sequence of confidence intervals are repeated in a series if the level remains unchanged and the meaning is clear.
d. all of the above.

Use numerals to express

a. any number that begins a sentence.
b. common fractions.
c. numbers that immediately precede a unit of measurement.
d. none of the above.

Edit the following for the expression of numbers:

Respondents in each of the age groups were asked to describe what they had eaten for dinner two and four weeks previously.

a. leave as is
b. Respondents in each of the age groups were asked to describe what they had eaten for dinner 2 and 4 weeks previously.
c. Respondents in each of the age groups were asked to describe what they had eaten for dinner two (2) and four (4) weeks previously.
Edit the following for the expression of numbers:

Eighty nurses volunteered to keep a daily record of their stress levels.

a. leave as is
b. 80 nurses volunteered to keep a daily record of their stress levels.

Words should be used to express numbers

a. whenever numbers are greater than 20 but less than 200.
b. from zero to nine, not representing a precise measurement.
c. always, except when cardinal numbers have satisfied the requirements of ratio measurement and are grouped for comparison with themselves.
d. as seldom as possible.

Edit the following for the expression of ordinal numbers:

The critical stimuli were placed in the second and 10th positions in each block of trials.

a. leave as is
b. The critical stimuli were placed in the 2nd and 10th positions in each block of trials.
c. The critical stimuli were placed in the second and tenth positions in each block of trials.

Edit the following for the expression of decimal fractions:

The containers were made of transparent plastic and weighed .6 kg.

a. leave as is
b. The containers were made of transparent plastic and weighed 0.6 kg.
c. The containers were made of transparent plastic and weighed $6 \times 10^{-1}$ kg.
d. The containers were made of transparent plastic and weighed $60 \times 10^{-2}$ kg.

Edit the following for the expression of numbers:

When the payoff for finding an effective treatment is so high, it is important to minimize Type 2 errors.

a. leave as is
b. When the payoff for finding an effective treatment is so high, it is important to minimize Type II errors.
c. When the payoff for finding an effective treatment is so high, it is important to minimize Type Two errors.
Use commas between groups of three digits in figures of 1,000 or more except when expressing

a. page numbers.
b. serial numbers.
c. degrees of freedom.
d. all of the above.

Which statement applies to the use of metric measurement in the following sentence?

Conductance and inductance were measured in Siemens (S) and henrys (H), respectively.

a. correct as is
b. The measurements do not conform to the International System of Units.
c. Measurements should not be expressed in metric units in social or behavioral science journals.
d. Inductance should be measured in newtons per meter, not in henrys.

Edit the following for the expression of formulas:

the participants were told their mean reaction times (\( M = \frac{\text{total reaction time}}{\text{number of trials}} \)) after each block of trials.

a. leave as is
b. the participants were told their mean reaction times (\( m = \frac{\text{RT}}{n \text{ trials}} \)) after each block of trials.
c. the participants were told their mean reaction times \( [M = (RT_1 + RT_2 + RT_3 \ldots + RT_n) n] \) after each block of trials.
d. the participants were told their mean reaction times after each block of trials.

Which of the following is the correct way to present a statistic in text?

a. \( F = 2.62(22), p < .01 \)
b. \( t(22) = 2.62, p < .01 \)
c. \( t = 2.62(22), p < .01 \)
d. none of the above
Edit Table 17 for errors in tabular presentation and notes to a table:

```markdown
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical activity</th>
<th>Mood before</th>
<th>Mood after</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-aerobic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird watching</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowling</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golfing a</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerobic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycling</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dancing b</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill climbing</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowing</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skiing/skating</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

*Note. Mood was rated on a 10-point scale.*

a. The mean values are rounded off too much.
b. There is not enough spacing between columns.
c. The footnotes are in the wrong sequence.
d. Roman numerals should be used to number a table.
e. There are no errors in Table 17.

Of the following possible titles for Table 17 (see table above), which would not be clear and explanatory?

a. *Mood and Exercise*
b. *Mean Changes in Mood of Subjects Prior to and Following a Variety of Non-aerobic and Aerobic Physical Activities*
c. *A Comparison of Physical Activities*
d. All of the above titles are poorly written.

Identify a column spanner in Table 17 (see table above):

a. Bird watching
b. Cycling
c. Mood
d. Aerobic
In Table 17 (see table above), identify a column heading:

a. Non aerobic
b. Skiing/skating

Before constructing a table, you should consider that

a. different indices should be segregated into different parts or lines of tables.
b. tables with surplus elements are less effective than lean tables.
c. data from a $2 \times 2$ design should be put in a table rather than in the text.
d. adding space between columns or rows can make a table easier to read.
e. all of the above except c.

When more than one level of significance is reported in a table,

a. each level is represented by a single asterisk.
b. assign the same number of asterisks from table to table within your paper.
c. report the exact probabilities to two to three decimal places.
d. b and c.

er. all of the above except c.

From the following examples, select the correct way to refer to a figure in text;

a. see the figure above
b. see the figure on page 14
c. see Figure 2
d. see Figure 2 above on page 14

Tables, including titles and headings, should be

a. triple-spaced.
b. double-spaced.
c. single-spaced.
d. b or c.

Figures can be used to

a. illustrate complex theoretical formulations.
b. show sampling and flow of subjects through a randomized clinical trial or other experiment.
c. illustrate empirical results from a complex multivariate model.
d. all of the above.
When presenting electrophysiological or event-related brain potential data, it is essential to include

a. clear labeling.
b. direction of negativity.
c. scale of the response.
d. all of the above.

APA CODES: 5.20–5.28
answer: d
RR-PRACTICE

Where should figures be placed in a submitted manuscript?

a. at the end
b. at the beginning
c. in an appropriate place in text
d. None of the above is correct.

APA CODE: 8.03
answer: a
RR-PRACTICE

A running head to be used in a research report should be typed

a. centered at the bottom of the title page in all uppercase letters.
b. flush left at the top of the title page.
c. centered at the bottom of the title page in uppercase and lowercase letters.
d. flush right at the bottom of the title page.

APA CODE: 8.03
answer: b
RR-PRACTICE

The abstract should

a. appear on the same page above the title and introduction.
b. be single-spaced and set with larger margins.
c. begin on page 2.
d. be no longer than 3% of the text.