Appendix A

Common Final Exam Items for PSYC 1301, Objective 1

1. The variable(s) whose values are supposed to be explained by changes in the manipulated variable(s).
    a. Regression
    b. Independent variable
    c. Common variable
    d. Dependent variable

2. The report says John's true IQ score is between 95 and 105. The span from 95-105 is considered the
    a. Confidence interval
    b. Confidence level
    c. Complement
    d. Confidence

3. A measure of linear association between two ordered lists is a
    a. Experiment
    b. Correlation
    c. Association
    d. Uncorrelated

4. Which of the following is NOT a kind of plot that summarizes how data are distributed?
    a. Graph
    b. Pie chart
    c. Experiment
    d. Histogram

5. Which of the following is NOT a measure of central tendency?
    a. Margin
    b. Median
    c. Mode
    d. Mean

Appendix B

Common Final Exam Items for PSYC 1301, Objective 2

1. Which of the following is the correct order for hypothesis testing
   a. State conclusion, state research question, calculate test statistic, compute probability
   b. State research question, compute probability, calculate test statistic, state conclusion
   c. State research question, calculate test statistic, compute probability, state conclusion
   d. State conclusion, compute probability, calculate test statistic, state research question

2. A research hypothesis is usually generated after
   a. A review of the literature
   b. An experiment
   c. A research study
   d. Reading the text

3. Many hypothesis testing methods are based on the
   a. Normal school
   b. Normal average
   c. Normal median
   d. Normal curve

4. The grade distributions of Professor X and Professor Y have been observed over many years. Which of the following would be an alternative hypothesis?
   a. The grade distributions of Professor X and Professor Y do not vary significantly.
   b. The grade distributions of Professor X and Professor Y vary significantly.
   c. Of course, the distributions of Professor X and Professor Y are going to differ.
   d. The distributions of Professor X and Professor Y are exactly the same.

5. The bar graph compares the number of students enrolled in psychology classes. Which class is the least popular?

   a. research
   b. abnormal
   c. statistics
   d. cognition

Number of Students in Psychology Classes

Legend: Number of Students

Categories: Intro, Cognition, Statistics, Research, Abnormal
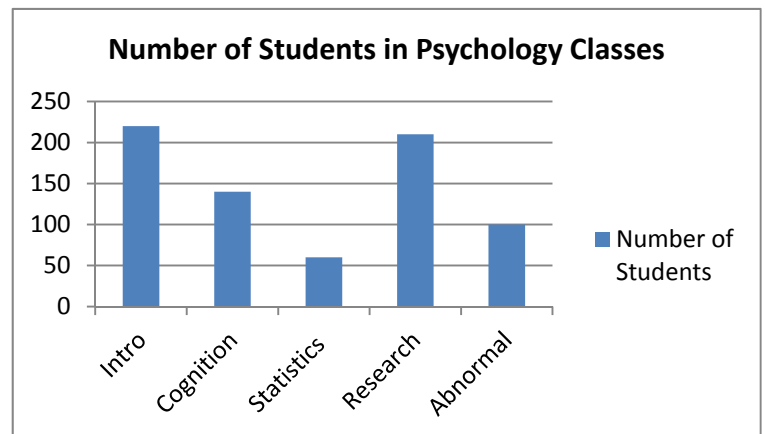
Appendix C

Theoretical/Orientation Case Study Rubric

Specifics Addressed	No Evidence	Inadequate Evidence	Adequate Evidence	Outstanding Evidence
Theoretical/ Orientation Identified	0 Does not identify theorist, name of theory, or any explanation	5 Identifies either the theorist or the name of the theory	8 Identifies the theorist and the name of the theory	10 Identifies the theorist, the name of the theory, and a brief social history of when theory was developed
States tenets of theory/orientation	0 States no tenets	5 Lists some, but not all, the tenets	10 Lists all the major tenets	15 Lists the major tenets and discussed each
Applies case details to tenets of theory/orientation	0 Does not apply any case details to tenets	5 Applies some, but not all, tenets to case study	10 Applies all major tenets to case study	15 Applies each of the major tenets to the case study elements with explanation
Suggested Treatment Using Theory/ Orientation	0 Does not address treatment using theory/ orientation	8 Briefly addresses treatment using theory/orientation	15 Clearly, with some detail, addresses appropriate treatment using theory/orientation	20 Explicit detailed application of appropriate treatment using theory/ orientation
Hypothesizes What Treatment Outcome Will Be	0 Does not provide any hypotheses	5 Provides one hypothesis	8 Provides at least two possible outcomes of treatment with some explanation	10 Provides more than two possible outcomes with explicit explanation
Evaluates the Appropriateness of Using This Theory/ Orientation to the Case Study	0 Does not address appropriateness of theory/ orientation to present case study.	8 Provides very limited detail regarding appropriateness of theory/ orientation to present case study.	15 Provides sufficient detail regarding appropriateness of theory/orientation	20 Provides detail regarding appropriateness of theory/orientation including detail of where theory fits and does not fit
Writing Mechanics	1 Over 10 errors	5 5 – 9 errors	8 1 – 4 errors	10 No errors
			TOTAL SCORE	

Appendix D

Common Final Exam Items for PSYC 1301, Objective 4

1. How does self-efficacy influence our response to life's everyday problems?
    a. it leads to a "can-do" attitude
    b. it contradicts the idea of optimum complexity
    c. it traps people in self-defeating behavior
    d. it sometimes makes simple problems seem complex

2. Myopia is
    a. Eye muscle strain
    b. Pressure in the pupil
    c. Retina degeneration
    d. Difficulty focusing a visual image

3. What sense dominates our ability to taste foods and liquids?
    a. olfactory
    b. gustatory
    c. kinesthetic
    d. occipital

4. Dopamine is an important transmitter that
    a. Causes depression when too abundant
    b. Produces psychosis in large amounts
    c. Is involved in sensory control
    d. Is commonly used in pesticides

5. According to Festinger's cognitive dissonance theory, people seek to avoid
    a. excessive stimulation
    b. contradictions between behaviors and beliefs
    c. rebellious or negative reactions
    d. music which is not harmonious

Appendix E

Common Final Exam Items for PSYC 1301, Objective 5

1. According to Piagetian theory, formal operations will develop at
    a. age 6 years
    b. Age 11 years and beyond
    c. Ages 7-9 years
    d. Age 18 years

2. When we make the "fundamental attribution error," we blame somebody's misfortunes on
    a. Historical factors
    b. Evil
    c. Their personal qualities
    d. Ourselves

3. Why are mnemonic devices effective?
    a. to remember material, you must first pay attention to it
    b. memory depends on the strength of the memory trace and how often it is rehearsed
    c. memory depends on retrieval strategies
    d. they all use imagery

4. The dominant theory which explains "bystander apathy" blames it on
    a. alienation in modern life
    b. modern city life
    c. less feeling of responsibility when there are many witnesses
    d. hostility toward strangers

5. What is a difference between intellectual processes of young versus older people, according to researchers?
    a. Older people do better in the afternoon
    b. Young people are more likely to admit they are "morning people"
    c. Older people have better "crystalized intelligence.
    d. Young people have better vocabulary

Appendix F

Communication – Critical Thinking – Social Responsibility Presentation Rubric

Presentation **Organization** **(Displays Devotion to Diversity, Connects Psychology to Social Responsibility, Suggestions for Regional, National, and Global Involvement)**	15 Ineffective at purpose of presentation	30 Presents facts regarding social issue without inspiring audience to action	40 Inspires audience to view themselves as involved in the social issue as human to human. Audience able to brainstorm ways to address the social issue. Relates social issue (or involvement) to psychological principles	50 Inspires audience to take up cause as a fellow human being concerned with the social issue and the humans related to issue. Views themselves as a citizen with responsibility for others in Texas, the United States, and the World.)
Supporting Material **(Explanations, Examples, Illustrations, Statistics)**	0 Supporting materials are not presented	15 Some attempt to extend the presentation with statistics but few to no examples	30 Adequate addition of explanations and examples	40 Thorough use of examples, explanations, statistics to captivate the audience
Three Solutions **(Shares Three Solutions to Social Problem, Ranks them for Possible Success)**	0 Does not present three solutions	30 Presents three solutions but with little critical thought to the useful plans	40 Presents three solutions in detail with chances for success (ranked ordered)	50 Presents three solutions with detailed info regarding advantages, disadvantages, and requirements for success
Delivery **(Posture, Gesture, Eye Contact, Vocal Expressiveness)**	1 Read entire presentation, difficult to hear, little to no eye-contact	5 Referred frequently to notes, limited eye-contact, almost had to strain to hear	10 Referred occasionally to notes but obviously knew material, good eye-contact, easily heard	15 Spoke without reference to notes - talked to audience, easily heard, good eye-contact, audience

				responding
Aware of Audience Response	0 Oblivious	5 Shows some concern regarding whether audience is even listening	10 Shows ongoing awareness of audience reception	15 Adjusts presentation in response to audience reception, involves audience
Language (Effectiveness in Reaching Audience)	0 Not apparent	5 Limited	10 Appropriate/ Adequate	15 Outstanding – audience obviously attentive
Handout/Slide **Information**	0 No visual segment	30 Inadequate – too sparse or too brief, relevance hard to follow	40 Adequate – brief, relevant	50 Outstanding – brief, relevant, stimulating to audience
Print Quality **Print Size, Readability, Crispness**	0 Very poor	5 Poor size font – hard to read	10 Adequate font, font size, crispness	15 Outstanding use of font, font size, and crispness to make readability optimal
Clip Art	0 Not apparent	10 Clip art but not well related	15 Appropriately related	20 Captivating in helping audience relate to subject
Use of Space	0 Far too much blank space	5 Too much blank space/too crowded	10 Appropriate use of space	15 Outstanding use of space
Mechanics (Spelling, Grammar, Punctuation)	0 More than 10 mistakes	5 6-10 mistakes	10 5 or fewer mistakes	15 No mistakes

Total Possible Points = 300

$\geq$ 270 = Exceptional   > 179 < 210 = Disappointing

> 239 < 270 = Respectable   < 180 = Unacceptable

> 209 < 240 = Decent

Appendix G

Skill Objective – Empirical and Quantitative Skills – QUIZ

Sara runs the indoor track at the HKC Monday through Friday. She wanted to know how many people ran each day. She began to count and write down the total number of people running each day while she was there. She kept data for four weeks.

Mondays = 8, 10, 14, 7
Tuesdays = 13, 10, 6, 11
Wednesdays = 5, 9, 4, 7
Thursdays = 10, 15, 15, 6
Fridays = 3, 7, 10, 4
Organize the data to answer the questions below?

1. What is the overall mean?   _____

2. What is the overall median?   _____

3. What is the overall mode?   _____

Questions 4-8. What is the mean for each day?
Monday _____   Tuesday _____   Wednesday _____   Thursday
_____   Friday _____

9. What is the overall range of the entire data set? _____

Arrange the data in a graphic display using a histogram. (scored by rubric – 24 possible points)

From your histogram, answer the following questions?
   10. Which day is most popular for runners in the HKC? _____

   11. Which day is least popular for runners in the HKC? _____

TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS = 11
5 – barely adequate
6 – adequate
7-8 – good job
9-11 – excellent