

Study Summary

Research was conducted to study whether Racism and Sexism (both prejudices) and, exploratory, Position on Prostitution, are modulated by variables such as Social Dominance, Critical Thinking Disposition, Gender, and Age. A total of 132 university students participated (86 women, 46 men). The sample was randomly selected from UCM students who agreed to participate during enrollment. The study used a personal information form and five different scales: Personal Info: Age (years), Gender, and Religiosity (scale 1-7): Scales: Racism (20 items), Hostile Sexism (11 items), Benevolent Sexism (11 items), Social Dominance (16 items), and Critical Thinking (11 items). As for Prostitution Policy, the options included: a) Regulate it, b) Abolish it, c) Undecided.

1. In scientific research, which methodology yields the highest internal validity?

- [A] Experimental
- [B] Quasi-experimental
- [C] Non-experimental

2. Which of the following references is correct according to APA guidelines?

- [A] Stasielowicz, L. The Effectiveness of Interventions Addressing Conspiracy Beliefs: A Meta-Analysis. 2025. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 80, 11-27. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejsp.70041>
- [B] Stasielowicz, L. (2025). The Effectiveness of Interventions Addressing Conspiracy Beliefs: A Meta-Analysis. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 80, 11-27. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejsp.70041>
- [C] Stasielowicz, L. (2025). *The Effectiveness of Interventions Addressing Conspiracy Beliefs: A Meta-Analysis*. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 80, 11-27. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejsp.70041>

3. Based on the study summary, what type of research methodology was used?

- [A] Correlational
- [B] Observational
- [C] Experimental

4. In this study, the "Racism" variable is a:

- [A] Dependent variable.
- [B] Independent variable.
- [C] Extraneous variable.

5. The variables "Social Dominance" and "Prostitution Policy" are, respectively:

- [A] Quantitative and Nominal.
- [B] Nominal and Ordinal.

[C] Quantitative and Ordinal.

6. For which variable could we ONLY use the mode as a measure of central tendency?

[A] Social Dominance.

[B] Religiosity

[C] Prostitution Policy.

7. Which statistics are most appropriate for a variable containing many outliers (extreme scores)?

[A] Mean and Standard Deviation.

[B] Median and Standard Deviation.

[C] Median and Interquartile Range.

8. In the Racism variable: Person 1 is at the 60th percentile, Person 2 is at the 3rd quartile, and Person 3 is at the 8th decile. Who has the highest score?

[A] Person 1

[B] Person 2

[C] Person 3

9. (Look at the Statistics table, next page). If we increase every person's Racism (*Racismo*) score by two units, the new mean will be:

[A] Two units higher: 4.1087.

[B] The same: 2.1087.

[C] Double (multiplied by two): 4.2174.

10. (Look at the Statistics table, next page). Considering the descriptive statistics, the most symmetrical variable is: [A] Critical Thinking Disposition (*Disposición pensamiento crítico*). [B] Hostile Sexism (*Sexismo Hostil*). [C] Benevolent Sexism (*Sexismo Benebolente*).

		Statistics				
		Disposición pensamiento crítico	Racismo	Dominancia social	Sexismo Hostil	Sexismo Benebolente
N	Valid	132	132	132	132	132
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		4,0234	2,1087	2,2530	,7335	,9208
Median		4,0000	1,9250	2,1333	,2727	,7273
Mode		4,09	1,90	1,93	,00	1,18
Std. Deviation		,43252	,72650	,77013	1,01513	,74851
Skewness		,014	1,213	,589	1,792	,943
Std. Error of Skewness		,211	,211	,211	,211	,211
Kurtosis		-,359	1,417	-,236	2,902	,473
Std. Error of Kurtosis		,419	,419	,419	,419	,419
Minimum		3,00	1,00	1,00	,00	,00
Maximum		5,00	4,55	4,33	4,91	3,18
Percentiles	25	3,7273	1,6125	1,6000	,0000	,3636
	50	4,0000	1,9250	2,1333	,2727	,7273
	75	4,3636	2,4500	2,8500	,9773	1,3409

11. A Pearson correlation coefficient of -0.90 indicates: [A] A weak, inverse relationship. [B] A strong, inverse relationship. [C] A strong, direct relationship.

Correlations						
		Sexismo Hostil	Sexismo Benevolente	Dominancia Social	Critical Thinking Disposition	Racism
Sexismo Hostil	Pearson Correlation	1	,569**	,440**	-,149	,611**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<,001	<,001	,089	<,001
	N	132	132	132	132	132
Sexismo Benevolente	Pearson Correlation	,569**	1	,255**	-,129	,367**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<,001		,003	,141	<,001
	N	132	132	132	132	132
Dominancia Social	Pearson Correlation	,440**	,255**	1	-,159	,518**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<,001	,003		,069	<,001
	N	132	132	132	132	132
Critical Thinking Disposition	Pearson Correlation	-,149	-,129	-,159	1	-,238**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,089	,141	,069		,006
	N	132	132	132	132	132
Racism	Pearson Correlation	,611**	,367**	,518**	-,238**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<,001	<,001	<,001	,006	
	N	132	132	132	132	132

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

12. (Look at the Correlations table). Which variable is Racism most strongly related to?

[A] Hostile Sexism (*Sexismo Hostil*). [B] Benevolent Sexism (*Sexismo Benevolente*). [C] Critical Thinking Disposition.

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,682 ^a	,465	,452	,53763

a. Predictors: (Constant), Sexismo Hostil, Critical Thinking Disposition, Dominancia Social

13. (Look at the Model Summary table). What percentage of Racism variance is explained by the regression model?

[A] 68.2%

[B] 46.5%

[C] 53.7%

Coefficients ^a					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	2,068	,487		4,247
	Dominancia Social	,277	,068	,294	4,059
	Critical Thinking Disposition	-,206	,110	-,123	1,863
	Sexismo Hostil	,332	,052	,464	6,415

a. Dependent Variable: Racism

14. (Look at the Coefficients table). Which is the LEAST important predictor in the regression model? [A] Hostile Sexism (*Sexismo Hostil*) because its standardized coefficient is far from zero. [B] Critical Thinking, because it has a negative value in its standardized coefficient. [C] Critical Thinking, because it has the lowest absolute standardized coefficient.

15. (Look at the Coefficients table). What Racism score is predicted for a person with Social Dominance (*Dominancia Social*) = 0, Critical Thinking = 0, and Hostile Sexism (*Sexismo Hostil*) = 0?

[A] 2.068

[B] 4.247

[C] It cannot be determined by looking at the output alone.

16. In which case might there be collinearity problems in a regression model? [A] High correlations between predictors and the dependent variable. [B] High correlations between (at least) some of the predictor variables. [C] Very low correlations between the predictor variables.

17. If the probability density function for takeoff wait time of a plane in the runway is $f(x) = 0.5$ between $X = 0$ and 2 , then: [A] The plane will wait in a range of 0-2 minutes with equal probability. [B] The plane will wait 50 seconds on average. [C] Times closer to 2 minutes are more likely.

18. To calculate the probability that a Fisher F-distribution with 8 degrees of freedom is less than 1, we know that: [A] The probability is approximately 0.50 because the distribution is symmetric and centered between -1 and +1. [B] The probability will be very small because the mean of an F-distribution is always equal to its degrees of freedom (8). [C] Information on both the numerator and denominator degrees of freedom is missing, making it impossible to determine the probability (even using JASP or having Tables).

19. What does a Binomial distribution (e.g., number of “heads” when tossing a coin a number of items) tend to look like when there are many trials? [A] a Normal distribution. [B] a Normal distribution, but only if the probability of success is very close to 0.5. [C] a Student's t-distribution with 1 degree of freedom.

20. What are the two parameters that define a Normal distribution? [A] Mean and Variance/Standard Deviation. [B] Mean and Degrees of Freedom. [C] Median and Numerator Degrees of Freedom.