

Chapter 01 Test Bank

1. Social psychology is defined as the scientific study of how people:
- A. motivate, persuade, and interact with one another.
 - B. think about, influence, and relate to one another.**
 - C. manipulate, use, and betray one another.
 - D. conform, help, and form attitudes about one another.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Define social psychology and explain what it does.
Page: 2
Topic: Social Psychology

Feedback: What is Social Psychology?

2. The attributions a person makes for his or her spouse's acid remark depends on the happiness of his or her marriage. What concept does this portray?
- A. Social behavior is a function of what we believe.
 - B. Social behavior is a function of an individual's general attitude in relation to his or her environment.
 - C. Social behavior is a function of how a situation is handled.
 - D. Social behavior is a function of an objective situation and how it is construed.**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Define social psychology and explain what it does.
Page: 2
Topic: Social Psychology

Feedback: What is Social Psychology?

3. Emma attributes the hostile behavior of her best friend, David, to the relationship problems he has with his wife. Which of the following statements represents this scenario?
- A. Social beliefs can be self-fulfilling.**
 - B. Self-efficacy leads one to persist during challenging times.
 - C. People attribute negative outcomes to their internal factors.
 - D. Illusory optimism increases one's vulnerability.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Define social psychology and explain what it does.
Page: 2
Topic: Social Psychology

Feedback: What is Social Psychology?

4. Identify a true statement about social psychology.
- A. Compared with personality psychology, social psychology focuses more on the differences between individuals.
 - B. Compared with sociology, social psychology focuses more on individuals.**
 - C. Compared with sociology, social psychology performs less experiments.
 - D. Compared with personality psychology, social psychology focuses less on how people view and affect one another.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Define social psychology and explain what it does.
Page: 2
Topic: Social Psychology

Feedback: What is Social Psychology?

5. Which of the following topics is NOT an example of what a social psychologist might study?
- A. love
 - B. conformity**

- C.** intelligence
- D. attitudes

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Define social psychology and explain what it does.
Page: 3
Topic: Social Psychology

Feedback: What is Social Psychology?

6. According to Social Psychology, a true statement about objective reality is that:
- A. it is constant.
 - B. it does not exist.
 - C. it is an unchanging set of perceptions.
 - D.** it is always viewed through the lens of our values and beliefs.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify and describe the central concepts behind social psychology.
Page: 4
Topic: Central Concepts

Feedback: What Are Social Psychology's Big Ideas?

7. In the context of social psychology, identify a true statement about intuitions.
- A. Intuitions require one to adopt the approach of conscious reasoning.
 - B. Intuitions are also known as conscious information processing.
 - C.** Intuitions are routinely powerful and sometimes perilous.
 - D. Intuitions depend on objective reality rather than subjective reality.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify and describe the central concepts behind social psychology.
Page: 5
Topic: Central Concepts

Feedback: What Are Social Psychology's Big Ideas?

8. Which of the following is an example of how our attitudes and behavior are shaped by external social forces?
- A. Our personality disposition affects our choices.
 - B. Our inherited human nature predisposes us to react in certain ways.
 - C. Our political attitudes influence our voting behavior.
 - D.** Our standards regarding promptness, openness, and clothing vary across different cultures.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify and describe the central concepts behind social psychology.
Page: 5
Topic: Central Concepts

Feedback: What Are Social Psychology's Big Ideas?

9. Identify a true statement about attitudes and personality.
- A.** They influence behavior.
 - B. They are the results of an individual's own understanding of the world.
 - C. They are primary motivators for action.
 - D. They are inherited biologically.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify and describe the central concepts behind social psychology.
Page: 6
Topic: Central Concepts

Feedback: What Are Social Psychology's Big Ideas?

10. When examining topics such as dating rituals and mating behaviors, evolutionary psychologists ask how natural selection might:

- A. shape our actions.
- B. change our attitudes.
- C. account for similarities in our behaviors.
- D. reinforce our attitudes.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Identify and describe the central concepts behind social psychology.
Page: 6
Topic: Central Concepts

Feedback: What Are Social Psychology's Big Ideas?

11. Identify a true statement about social psychology.

- A. It answers one's ultimate questions about life.
- B. It helps in the understanding of the purpose of life.
- C. It is about beliefs, attitudes, and relationships.
- D. It helps in understanding an individual's ultimate destiny.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify and describe the central concepts behind social psychology.
Page: 7
Topic: Social Psychology

Feedback: What Are Social Psychology's Big Ideas?

12. A social psychologist's personal convictions about what is desirable and how people ought to behave are known as his or her:

- A. intuitions.
- B. hypotheses.
- C. values.
- D. memoirs.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists.
Page: 7
Topic: Human Values

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?

13. Social representations are:

- A. value commitments within a culture.
- B. intuitive ideas that prove to be true
- C. widely held ideas and values, including assumptions and cultural ideologies.
- D. stereotypes that are rooted in racism rather than in objective truth.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Recognize how—and how accurately—we explain others' behavior.
Page: 8
Topic: Culture

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?

14. Values enter social psychology when researchers:

- A. collect data for their studies.
- B. present the results of their experiments.
- C. summarize their studies.

D. choose the topics of their studies.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists.
Page: 7
Topic: Human Values

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?

15. Chloe attributes the irrational behavior of her husband, George, to him having a bad day. Which of the following statements most likely represents this scenario?

- A.** People tend to construct their social reality, regardless of its affects on others.
- B. People refuse to view objective reality through the lens of their beliefs.
- C. One's self-esteem weakens one's narcissistic behavior.
- D. One's behavior is independent of social influences and relevant contexts.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Understand how judgments are influenced by both unconscious and conscious systems.
Page: 3
Topic: Human Values

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?

16. The enduring behaviors, ideas, attitudes, and traditions shared by a large group of people and transmitted from one generation to the next is referred to as:

- A. nationality.
- B. race.
- C. religion.
- D.** culture.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Gain insight into how our expectations of our social worlds matter.
Page: 8
Topic: Culture

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?

17. A society's widely held ideas and values, including assumptions and cultural ideologies, are known as:

- A. national diversities.
- B. racial inclinations.
- C.** social representations.
- D. general moralities.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Gain insight into how our expectations of our social worlds matter.
Page: 8
Topic: Culture

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?

18. Maslow's description of "self-actualized" people was based on a sample he personally selected. Had he selected other people to describe, his resulting description of self-actualization might have been different. This is an example of how _____ can influence our idea of how best to live.

- A. attitudes
- B. lifestyle
- C.** values
- D. people

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Gain insight into how our expectations of our social worlds matter.
Page: 9
Topic: Human Values

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?

19. You ask your academic advisor what to major in because you are finding it difficult to decide. She suggests psychology. Before you decide to follow her suggestion, it is important to remember that this answer likely reflects her:

- A. training.
- B. education.
- C. perceptions.
- D. personal values.**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists.
Page: 9
Topic: Human Values

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?

20. Whether we label a woman as ambitious or aggressive is a reflection of our:

- A. gender.
- B. values.**
- C. intuitions.
- D. age.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists.
Page: 9
Topic: Human Values

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?

21. One's decision to call someone engaged in guerrilla warfare a terrorist rather than a freedom fighter depends on one's view of the cause they're fighting for. In the context of social psychology, this statement indicates that:

- A. scientific ideas should be dismissed because they are mostly subjective.
- B. what social psychologists think is independent of their prior beliefs.
- C. people who have with their needs for survival, safety, belonging, and self-esteem met satisfied, go on to fulfill their human potential.
- D. values can lie hidden within one's cultural definitions of mental health, one's psychological advice for living, one's concepts, and one's psychological labels.**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists.
Page: 10

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?

22. The tendency to exaggerate one's ability to have foresaw how something turned out, only after learning the outcome, is known as:

- A. regressive bias.
- B. information bias.
- C. omission bias.
- D. hindsight bias.**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Explore how social psychology's theories provide new insight into the human condition.
Page: 11
Topic: Hindsight Bias

Feedback: I Knew It All Along: Is Social Psychology Simply Common Sense?

23. When asked who Chloe thinks will win the next presidential election, she replies that she does not know. However, after the election results are declared, she claims that it was obvious all along who the winner of the election will be. In the context of social psychology, this scenario illustrates:

- A. distinction bias.
- B. automation bias.
- C. optimism bias.
- D. hindsight bias.**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: Explore how social psychology's theories provide new insight into the human condition.

Page: 11

Topic: Hindsight Bias

Feedback: I Knew It All Along: Is Social Psychology Simply Common Sense?

24. Errors in both judging the future's foreseeability and in remembering our past together to create:

- A. information bias.
- B. hindsight bias.**
- C. prediction bias.
- D. retrospective bias.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Explore how social psychology's theories provide new insight into the human condition.

Page: 11

Topic: Hindsight Bias

Feedback: I Knew It All Along: Is Social Psychology Simply Common Sense?

25. In the context of social psychology, identify an example of hindsight bias.

- A.** Dominic is unsure about his exam results, but later when he learns that he passed the exam he claims to have known all along that he would score well.
- B. Anna, a researcher, pays more attention to a single piece of information rather than all available data in her research study.
- C. Dylan decides to join a prestigious college because his friends are doing so.
- D. Ava, a homemaker, believes that her son will play soccer well because he is also good in studies.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: Explore how social psychology's theories provide new insight into the human condition.

Page: 11

Topic: Hindsight Bias

Feedback: I Knew It All Along: Is Social Psychology Simply Common Sense?

26. Diya and Pierre are the candidates to lead their school's basketball team. Diya knows that Pierre will be selected as the team captain as he is a better player than she is. However, Diya is selected as the team captain because Pierre is unable to turn up on the day of the selection. Later, Diya boasts to her friends that she knew it all along that she will be selected as the team captain. In the context of social psychology, this scenario exemplifies a phenomenon called:

- A. confirmation bias.
- B. outcome bias.
- C. hindsight bias.**
- D. anchoring bias.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: Explore how social psychology's theories provide new insight into the human condition.

Page: 11

Topic: Hindsight Bias

Feedback: I Knew It All Along: Is Social Psychology Simply Common Sense?

27. Theories formed from testable predictions are called:

- A. assumptions.
- B. hypotheses.**

- C. ideologies.
- D. values.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.

Page: 14

Topic: Hypotheses

Topic: Theories

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

28. A theory is:

- A. an agreed-upon statement.
- B.** a summary that explains facts.
- C. untestable.
- D. less than fact.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.

Page: 14

Topic: Theories

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

29. A _____ is an integrated set of principles that can explain and predict observed events.

- A.** theory
- B. hypothesis
- C. fact
- D. correlation

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.

Page: 14

Topic: Theories

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

30. Identify a true statement about theories:

- A. They are consensus statements about what one observes.
- B.** They are ideas that summarize and explain facts.
- C. They are testable propositions that describe relationships that may exist between events.
- D. They are one's personal convictions about what is desirable and how others ought to behave.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.

Page: 14

Topic: Theories

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

31. A testable proposition that describes a relationship that may exist between events is known as a:

- A. statement.
- B. bias.
- C. correlation.
- D.** hypothesis.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.

Page: 14

Topic: Hypotheses

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

32. Good theories do all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. summarize observations.
- B. make assumptions about concepts.**
- C. make predictions that generate new research projects.
- D. suggest practical applications.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 14
Topic: Theories

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

33. Which of the following is one of the purposes of hypotheses?

- A. Hypotheses allow us to test a theory.**
- B. Hypotheses provide explanations for research results.
- C. Hypotheses prove theories.
- D. Hypotheses communicate the results of research studies.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 14
Topic: Hypotheses

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

34. A research program was conducted to understand the effects of two slogans created for a health care program. It was found that the number of people who registered for the program with the slogan "Saves 600 out of 1000 lives" were much higher than the number of people who registered for the program with the slogan "400 out of 1000 people lose their lives." This scenario exemplifies a psychological phenomenon called:

- A. debriefing.
- B. confirmation bias.
- C. hindsight bias.
- D. framing.**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 16
Topic: Hypotheses

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

35. In the context of social psychology, the way a question or an issue is posed is known as:

- A. seeding.
- B. framing.**
- C. debriefing.
- D. churning.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 16
Topic: Hypotheses

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

36. Which of the following scenarios exemplifies the concept of random sampling?

- A. Ren, a researcher, selects participants for a study in such a way that every person in the population being studied gets an equal chance of inclusion.**

- B. Polina, a researcher, prepares questions for a survey in such a way that they prompt the respondents toward beneficial decisions without restricting their freedom.
- C. Zahra, a researcher, allows participants to share their feelings with her after conducting experiments.
- D. Liam, a researcher, misinforms the population being studied for a study about the purpose of the study.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 15
Topic: Hypotheses

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

37. Research done in natural, real-life settings outside the laboratory is referred to as:
- A. correlational research.
- B. experimental research.
- C. qualitative research.
- D. field research.**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 17
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

38. Laboratory research is an example of research in a:
- A. correlational context.
- B. common environment.
- C. controlled situation.**
- D. field setting.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 17
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

39. Standing in a campus courtyard with a clipboard to record your observations of students' usage of their cell phones is an example of what type of research?
- A. qualitative research
- B. experimental research
- C. laboratory research
- D. field research**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 17
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

40. The study of observable relationships among variables is referred to as:
- A. correlational research.**
- B. experimental research.
- C. laboratory research.
- D. field research.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 17
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

41. A psychology professor conducts a research study to determine if there is a relationship between the time spent on studying and the grades achieved by college students. Which type of research is this?

- A.** correlational research
- B. experimental research
- C. controlled research
- D. hypothetical research

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 17
Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

42. Which of the following is a disadvantage of correlational research?

- A. It cannot be used to study everyday situations.
- B.** It cannot explain cause and effect.
- C. It fails to analyze whether two variables are associated.
- D. It takes place in a laboratory.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 17
Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

43. A study conducted by Douglas Carroll and his colleagues (1994) examined the relationship between socioeconomic status and health using grave markers. Which type of research was this?

- A.** correlational research
- B. experimental research
- C. controlled research
- D. hypothetical research

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 17
Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

44. The finding that obese women earned lower salaries than women in a nonobese comparison group was most likely the result of which type of research study?

- A. experimental
- B.** correlational
- C. laboratory
- D. qualitative

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 17
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

45. Ammar, a researcher, studies about the possible links between wealth and popularity. He finds that popularity increases with wealth. Which of the following statements is most likely true about this scenario?

- A. Ammar adopts the method of stratified sampling.
- B. Ammar adopts the method of random sampling.
- C. Ammar conducts experimental research.
- D. Ammar conducts correlational research.**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.

Page: 17

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

46. One may infer that the postal-code regions of Scotland with the least overcrowding and unemployment also have the:

- A. longest average lifespans.**
- B. least longevity.
- C. greatest loneliness.
- D. least loneliness.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.

Page: 17

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

47. Studies have shown that a person's occupational status is _____ correlated with his or her longevity in Britain.

- A. positively**
- B. negatively
- C. inversely
- D. not

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.

Page: 17

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

48. In the context of social psychology, identify a true statement about correlational research:

- A. It does not allow researchers to roughly predict the effects of one variable from another.
- B. It involves manipulating various important factors to see their effects on other factors.
- C. It cannot tell researchers whether one variable's effects cause another variable's effects.**
- D. It involves examining important variables in controlled laboratory environments, rather than natural settings.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.

Page: 18

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

49. In the context of correlation and causation, the relationship between self-esteem and academic achievement concludes that:

- A. self-esteem causes academic achievement.
- B. academic achievement causes self-esteem.
- C. though self-esteem and academic achievement are both positively correlated, the relationship is likely explained by one or more additional variables.**
- D. self-esteem is negatively correlated with academic achievement.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 19
Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

50. Correlational research allows us to:
- A. infer cause and effect.
 - B.** roughly predict one variable's effects on another variable.
 - C. uncover independent variables.
 - D. control variables.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 17
Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

51. A time-lagged correlation is an advanced correlational technique that reveals _____ variables or events, such as achievement and self-esteem.
- A. the relationship between
 - B. differences between
 - C.** the sequence of
 - D. confounding

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 19
Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

52. Variable X is correlated with variable Y. Which of the following could potentially explain this correlation?
- A. X causes Y.
 - B. Y causes X.
 - C. A third variable causes or influences both X and Y.
 - D.** All of the answers are correct.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 18
Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

53. The great strength of correlational research is the:
- A. cause-effect sequencing of events.
 - B. ambiguity of results.
 - C. ability to extract the influence of confounded variables.
 - D.** tendency to occur in real-world settings.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 19
Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

54. A sample in which every person in the population being studied has an equal chance of inclusion is called a _____ sample.

- A. mixed
- B. diverse
- C. fair
- D. random**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 15
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

55. To generalize information from a survey to apply to the whole country, you will need to get information from at least _____ people.
- A. 150
 - B. 1,200**
 - C. 5,000
 - D. 10,000

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 15
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

56. You ask all those students who fail a class if they believe the course is difficult, and you find that they think it is. Although you have conducted a basic survey, the results of it are limited because of your sample's:
- A. fairness.
 - B. strategy.
 - C. size.
 - D. representativeness.**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 15
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

57. Banele, a researcher, conducts a laboratory experiment. He places the participants to the conditions of the experiment in such a way that all persons have the same chance of being in each condition. In the context of social psychology, this scenario exemplifies the concept of:
- A. random sampling.
 - B. random assignment.**
 - C. covert observation.
 - D. systematic observation.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 19
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

58. If you ask conservative, liberal, independent, and Green Party voters their opinions of political candidates, rather than just conservative voters, you are attempting to ensure that your sample is:
- A. fair.
 - B. sufficient.
 - C. representative.**

D. random.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 15
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

59. Ann Landers's survey of the opinion of women readers about affection and sex was probably:
- A. not valid because it did not include men.
 - B. flawed because it was not representative of all American women.**
 - C. worthless because the sample size was too small.
 - D. as valid and informative as other more scientific surveys.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 15
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

60. In 1936, the newsmagazine *Literary Digest* obtained the opinions of over two million Americans regarding the presidential candidates prior to the election. Among the more than 2 million returns, Alf Landon won by an overwhelming majority over Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- A few weeks later, Roosevelt won the real election by a landslide. The results of the survey were not valid due to:
- B. an unrepresentative sample.**
 - C. poor wording of questions' variables.
 - D. a lack of experimental control.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 15
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

61. Among the four potentially biasing influences on surveys, the meat lobby rejecting a new U.S. food labeling law that requires declaring ground beef as "30% fat" rather than "70% lean, 30% fat" is an example of how _____ may influence human decisions and expressed opinions.
- A. the framing of questions**
 - B. the order of questions
 - C. limited options
 - D. response options

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 16
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

62. Research on the wording of survey questions suggests that:
- A. how the questions are framed can influence how they are answered.**
 - B. how the questions are framed has very little influence on how they are answered.
 - C. wording is an unimportant element of survey research.
 - D. framing the questions differently will not influence the survey results.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 16
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

63. Research indicates that survey results often depend on the:
- A. number of questions asked.
 - B. gender of the surveyor.
 - C. gender of the respondent.
 - D. wording of the questions.**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 16
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

64. If you wanted more people to donate their organs when they die, you would:
- A. put nothing on their drivers' licenses about organ donation.
 - B. give a default option of 'yes' and a space to check "opt out."**
 - C. give a default option of 'no' and a space to check donate.
 - D. give them a 'yes' or 'no' choice to check.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 16
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

65. The experimental factor that a researcher manipulates in a study is called the _____ variable.
- A. control
 - B. independent**
 - C. dependent
 - D. correlational

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 20
Topic: Variables

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

66. Identify the kind of research that involves manipulating some factor to see its effect on another.
- A. survey research
 - B. correlational research
 - C. experimental research**
 - D. qualitative research

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 17
Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

67. Studies that seek results pointing to cause–effect relationships by manipulating one or more factors while controlling others are known as:
- A. correlational research.
 - B. experimental research.**

- C. laboratory research.
- D. field research.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 17
Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

68. A psychiatrist is interested in determining if conditions of individuals who are clinically depressed improve with either 20 or 40 milligrams of Prozac. She administers 20 milligrams to a random half of her clients and 40 milligrams to the other half. After six months, she finds that the clients who took 40 milligrams of Prozac are significantly less depressed than those clients who took 20 milligrams of Prozac. Which type of study did the psychiatrist conduct?

- A. correlational research
- B. experimental research**
- C. controlled research
- D. hypothetical research

APA Learning Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 19
Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

69. You have noticed that as the temperature drops outside, more students wear sweaters and heavy coats. Your observation is most similar to:

- A. correlational research.**
- B. experimental research.
- C. controlled research.
- D. hypothetical research.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 17
Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

70. Kayla, a researcher, conducts a study in a research laboratory to find out the effect of crowded space on people's state of mind. She categorizes the participants into two groups. She asks the first group to be seated in a small room and the second group to be seated in a large room for an hour. In this scenario, Kayla conducts a(n):

- A. correlational research.
- B. desk research.
- C. field research.
- D. experimental research.**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 19
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

71. The major purpose of random assignment in an experiment is to:

- A. maximize the differences between groups.
- B. minimize the differences between groups.**
- C. control the independent variable.

D. control the dependent variable.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 20
Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

72. An important factor in survey research is how closely a sample reflects the population under study. This is referred to as sample:
A. fairness.
B. strategy.
C. size.
D. representativeness.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 15
Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

73. As a result of random assignment, people in both groups in an experiment:
A. differ in important ways.
B. do not know which group they are in.
C. are less likely to be alike.
D. average in intelligence about the same.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 20
Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

74. Random assignment helps researchers _____.
A. collect large amounts of data
B. generalize to a population
C. infer cause and effect
D. develop correlations

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 19
Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

75. _____ helps researchers generalize to a population.
A. Random sampling
B. Random assignment
C. Random surveying
D. Informed consent

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 19
Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

76. You conduct a study on a group of individuals to examine the role of exercise in alleviating depression. You assign the first 50 people who are motivated to sign up to the experimental group, and the second group of 50 people, who sign up much later, to the control group. After one month, you find that the people in the experimental group (who exercised three times a week on average) are significantly less depressed than the people in the control group (who exercised once a week on average). Although you may be tempted to conclude that exercise helps stave off depression, you cannot because of the lack of _____ in your study.

- A. random sampling
- B. random assignment**
- C. random surveying
- D. random control

APA Learning Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 19
Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

77. Chris Boyatzis and colleagues (1995) showed some elementary schoolchildren, but not others, an episode of the most popular—and violent—children's television program of the 1990s, *Power Rangers*. Identify an immediate outcome of the study.

- A. The children who watched the episode remained unaffected by the program.
- B. The children who watched the episode committed more aggressive acts than those who did not.**
- C. The children who watched the episode were scared and refused to interact with other children.
- D. The children who watched the episode expressed their disinterest in the program.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 20
Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

78. The results of Boyatzis's (1995) research indicated that _____ can be one cause of children's aggressive behavior.

- A. sugar consumption
- B. poor impulse control
- C. the lack of parental guidance
- D. viewing violence on television**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 21
Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

79. Chris Boyatzis and colleagues (1995) showed some elementary schoolchildren, but not others, an episode of the most popular—and violent—children's television program of the 1990s, *Power Rangers*. Identify the dependent variable in this research.

- A. the content and duration of the television program
- B. the observed aggressive acts by the children who watched the program**
- C. the peer pressure experienced by the children
- D. the behavior of the children who did not watch the program

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 20–21
Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

80. Which of the following was the independent variable in Boyatzis's (1995) research study on the effects of television viewing on children's aggressive behavior?

- A. aggressive behavior
- B. poor academic performance
- C. television viewing**
- D. an early sexual promiscuity

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 20
Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

81. In an experiment, the outcome being measured is called the _____ variable.
- A. experimental
 - B. control
 - C. independent
 - D. dependent**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 21
Topic: Variables

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

82. An experimenter exposes a participant to different room temperatures to determine its effects on the participant's aggressive behavior. In this experiment, the aggressive behavior is the:
- A. independent variable.
 - B. dependent variable.**
 - C. control variable.
 - D. confounding variable.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 21
Topic: Variables

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

83. Kiara, a researcher, conducts an experiment in a research laboratory to find out the effects of room temperature on a participant's state of mind. For this purpose, she exposes the participant to different room temperatures. Identify the independent variable in this experiment.
- A. the room temperature**
 - B. the participant's state of mind and emotions
 - C. the results of the study
 - D. the participant's sensitivity to varying temperatures

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 20
Topic: Variables

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

84. Nathan, a researcher, conducts a study to find out the effects of sugar consumption on the activity level of toddlers. He categorizes the participants into two groups with equal number of participants. In a day, the members of the first group consume 50 grams of sugar, whereas the members of the second group consume 40 grams of sugar. After a week, Nathan notices that the members of the first group display more restlessness than the members of the second group do. Which of the following is the independent variable in this study?
- A. the members of the first group
 - B. sugar consumption by the participants**

- C. restlessness of the participants
- D. the members of the second group

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 20
Topic: Variables

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

85. Trinity and her colleagues conduct an experiment on two groups of people to establish a relationship between caffeine intake and sleep. The participants in the first group consume five cups of coffee per day for a month, whereas the participants in the second group limit their coffee intake to two cups per day for a month. After a month, the participants in the first group report increased sleeplessness. In the context of social psychology, the dependent variable in this experiment is:

- A. the second group.
- B. the first group.
- C. the intake of caffeine.
- D. the observed sleeplessness.**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 21
Topic: Variables

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

86. A psychological experiment is conducted in a laboratory to determine if meditation can cure insomnia in middleaged participants. The same experiment is conducted to find the effect of meditation on insomnia with teenage participants in natural settings. The researchers sought to find whether the observed results in the laboratory would be the same as those found in natural settings. This scenario illustrates:

- A. framing.
- B. replication.**
- C. deception.
- D. debriefing.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 21
Topic: Variables

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

87. Two major advantages that experiments have over correlational studies are:

- A. random sampling and field research.
- B. the use of surveys and the use of deception.
- C. framing and biases.
- D. control and random assignment.**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 19
Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

88. The process of assigning participants to the conditions of an experiment such that all persons have the same chance of being in a given condition is referred to as:

- A. random sampling.
- B. random assignment.**
- C. random surveying.

D. random control.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.

Page: 19

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

89. In the context of psychological research, identify a true statement about random assignment.

A. It helps generalize to a population.

B. It reduces the validity of research studies or programs.

C. It creates equivalent groups.

D. It gives importance to extraneous factors related to research.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.

Page: 19

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

90. The degree to which an experiment is superficially similar to everyday situations is referred to as:

A. realistic experimentation.

B. televised reality.

C. mundane realism.

D. experimental realism.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.

Page: 21

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

91. The degree to which an experiment absorbs and involves its participants is known as:

A. realistic experimentation.

B. televised reality.

C. mundane realism.

D. experimental realism.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.

Page: 21

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

92. Repeating a research study, often with different participants in different settings, to determine whether a finding could be reproduced is known as:

A. replication.

B. randomization.

C. debriefing.

D. framing.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.

Page: 21

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

93. In the context of the ethics of experimentation, when conducting research studies, social psychologists should make sure that:
- A. participants consciously behave as if acting out a play.
 - B. laboratory behavior mimics everyday behavior.
 - C. their experiments have mundane realism.
 - D.** their experiments have experimental realism.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 21
Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

94. Valeria, a social psychologist, plans to conduct an experiment to establish a link between drug abuse and longevity. Before beginning the experiment, she shares the basic details of the experiment with the participants. She does so to let the participants decide if they wish to participate. In this scenario, Valeria follows the ethical principle of:
- A. debriefing.
 - B.** informed consent.
 - C. deception.
 - D. providing cues.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 22
Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

95. You are participating in a social psychological research experiment and the researcher reads the instructions to you and the other participants so that all of you hear the same instructions. By standardizing the instructions, the researcher is attempting to control the:
- A. dependent variable.
 - B. experimental outcome.
 - C.** demand characteristics.
 - D. framing effect.

APA Learning Outcome: 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 22
Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

96. In research, a strategy by which participants are misinformed or misled about the study's methods and purposes is known as:
- A. counterbalancing.
 - B. operant conditioning.
 - C.** deception.
 - D. replication.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 21
Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

97. Cues in an experiment that tell the participants what behavior is expected are called:
- A. subliminal messages.
 - B.** demand characteristics.

- C. deception tactics.
- D. confounding variables.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 22
Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

98. When participating in a psychology research experiment, you are told that the purpose of the study is to find out if tall people are more prejudiced than short people. Because you want to behave accordingly, you agree with the questions on the survey of prejudice more than you would otherwise. Your behavior in this study is most likely the result of:
- A. your true attitudes.
 - B. your repressed attitudes.
 - C. the demand characteristics of the experiment.**
 - D. the sampling method of the experiment.

APA Learning Outcome: 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 22
Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

99. In the context of social psychology, which of the following statements illustrates deception?
- A. James misinforms the participants about his research study's purpose and method.**
 - B. Amina provides clues to the participants of her experiment to tell what behavior is expected of them.
 - C. Hannah asks questions to the participants of her experiment about their understanding.
 - D. Feng repeats his research study with different participants to get an accurate result.

APA Learning Outcome: 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 21
Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

100. You are participating in a social psychology research experiment and the researcher invites you to return after the experiment to learn more and to discuss your feelings about it. This is called:
- A. consent.
 - B. debriefing.**
 - C. deception.
 - D. framing.

APA Learning Outcome: 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 22
Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

101. Tobias, who conducts a psychological research experiment, explains the details of the experiment to the participants after the experiment is completed. He also encourages the participants to express their opinions and share their feelings about the experiment with him. This scenario exemplifies the concept of:
- A. counterbalancing.
 - B. replication.
 - C. debriefing.**
 - D. deindividuation.

APA Learning Outcome: 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
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Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

102. _____ is an ethical principle requiring that research participants be told enough to enable them to choose whether they wish to participate.
- A. Random assignment
 - B. Experimental realism
 - C. Mundane realism
 - D. Informed consent**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
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Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

103. Ethical principles developed by the American Psychological Association (2017), the Canadian Psychological Association (2017), and the British Psychological Society (2010) mandate investigators to:
- A. use deception for aspects that would affect participants' willingness to participate.
 - B. protect research participants from harm and significant discomfort.**
 - C. refrain from using deception under all circumstances.
 - D. fully explain their experiments afterward when the feedback is distressing.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 22
Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

104. According to the American Psychological Association, deception in an experiment:
- A. is unethical.
 - B. is always required.
 - C. should be used only if it is essential and justified.**
 - D. should be used along with random assignment.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 22
Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

105. In the context of the ethics of experimentation and social psychological research, we must be cautious about:
- A. the use of random assignment.
 - B. inferring cause and effect from experiments.
 - C. the types of subjects used.
 - D. generalizing from laboratory to life.**

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
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Topic: Ethics

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106. Prince participates in an experiment that requires him to choose a shirt from the shirts kept in the laboratory. After the experiment, Alma, the researcher, explains that the purpose of the study is to identify the correlation between age, gender, and one's attitude toward clothing. In this scenario, Alma disclosing the true purpose of the study to Prince exemplifies the concept of:
- A. debriefing.
 - B. sampling.
 - C. manipulation.
 - D. replication.

APA Learning Outcome: 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 22
Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

107. Experimental laboratory research findings in social psychology:
- A. can easily be generalized to everyday life occurrences.
 - B. are specific to the research only.
 - C. cannot ever be generalized to everyday life.
 - D. should cautiously be generalized to everyday life.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 23
Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?

108. Explain how values can affect the study of social psychology.

Answers will vary.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists.
Page: 7-9
Topic: Human Values

109. Describe how behavior in a classroom is influenced by our social culture.

Answers will vary.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.3: Engage in innovative and integrative thinking and problem solving
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Identify and describe the central concepts behind social psychology.
Page: 20
Topic: Culture

110. Describe hindsight bias, and explain how it could influence how much the typical student prepares for a social psychology exam.

Answers will vary.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Explore how social psychology's theories provide new insight into the human condition.
Page: 11-12
Topic: Hindsight Bias

111. Discuss evidence related to the role of self-esteem in academic achievement.

Answers will vary.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 18
Topic: Correlation

112. Review the research conducted on the factors that may alter the results one acquires from survey research. Include issues related to samples, wording of questions, response options, and order of questions.

Answers will vary.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 15–17
Topic: Research Methods

113. Compare and contrast correlational research and experimental research. Be sure to address the strengths and weaknesses of each research type.

Answers will vary.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 17–22
Topic: Research Methods

114. Provide an example of an experimental research study on studying and grades. Be sure to indicate what the independent and dependent variables are.

Answers will vary.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 20–21
Topic: Experimental Research

115. Distinguish between random sampling and random assignment. Provide an example of each.

Answers will vary.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 15; 19
Topic: Research Methods

116. Provide an example of a demand characteristic that could unintentionally alter the results of an experimental research study.

Answers will vary.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.
Page: 22
Topic: Ethics

117. Explain the ethical requirements of social psychological research.

Answers will vary.

APA Learning Outcome: 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science.

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Topic: Ethics

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