

Chapter 01 - Introducing Social Psychology

**Chapter 01**  
**Introducing Social Psychology**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Which of the following questions is NOT likely to be addressed by social psychologists?
- A. Are our social beliefs self-fulfilling?
  - B. In what ways do other people influence our attitudes and actions?
  - C. What situations trigger people to be helpful or greedy?
  - D.** Is human development a continuous process or does it proceed through a series of stages?

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 What is Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-01 What Is Social Psychology?*

2. Compared with \_\_\_\_\_, social psychology focuses less on differences among individuals, and more on how individuals, in general, view and affect one another.
- A. sociology
  - B. clinical psychology
  - C.** personality psychology
  - D. cultural psychology

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 What is Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-01 What Is Social Psychology?*

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3. Cinderella's Prince had trouble recognizing her in her home as opposed to the ballroom where they met. This observation reflects

- A. the power of the situation.
- B. the importance of cognition.
- C. the power of the person.
- D. common-sense psychology.

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*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 What is Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-01 What Is Social Psychology?*

4. Social psychology is the scientific study of

- A. how people influence one another.
- B. how people change over time.
- C. how people interact with one another.
- D. how people think about, influence, and relate to one another.

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 What is Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-01 What Is Social Psychology?*

5. The first social psychology text was published

- A. in the early 1930s, when researchers examined the effects of deprivation on aggression and altruism.
- B. in World War I, when psychologists conducted studies of social conflict and cooperation.
- C. in World War II, when researchers performed studies of persuasion and soldier morale.
- D. in the early 1900s, shortly after social psychology experiments began to be conducted.

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 What is Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-01 What Is Social Psychology?*

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6. The first social psychology experiments were reported

- A. just two centuries ago.
- B. just over a century ago.**
- C. just 75 years ago.
- D. just after World War I.

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 What is Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-01 What Is Social Psychology?*

7. According to the text, which of the following processes shape(s) human behaviour?

- A. Intuitions only
- B. Personal attitudes and dispositions only
- C. Social influences only
- D. Intuitions, personal attitudes and dispositions, and social influences**

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 What are the Major Themes of Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-02 How Much of Our Social World is Just in Our Heads?*

*Topic: 01-04 Would You Help Others? Or Help Yourself?*

8. Sarah is taking a psychology class and has a particular view about human behaviour. She strongly believes that humans are bio-psycho-social organisms, and that biological processes are the roots of social behaviour. Sarah is most likely to endorse what type of perspective on human behaviour?

- A. Sociological
- B. Social psychology
- C. Social neuroscience**
- D. Biological

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*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 What are the Major Themes of Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-10 Social Behaviour Is Biologically Rooted*

## Chapter 01 - Introducing Social Psychology

9. Which of the following is NOT one of the major themes in social psychology?

- A. Social influences shape our behaviour.
- B. Social intuitions are often incorrect but powerful.**
- C. Social behaviour is biologically rooted.
- D. Relating to others is a basic need.

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 What are the Major Themes of Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-05 What Are the Major Themes of Social Psychology?*

10. Psychological science has revealed that much of our thinking occurs

- A. when we are asleep.
- B. only when we carefully attend to the information.
- C. in collaboration with others.
- D. intuitively.**

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*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 What are the Major Themes of Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-06 We Construct Our Social Reality*

11. Williams and colleagues (2001, 2002) investigated whether relating to others is a basic need. The results of their studies show that

- A. feeling left out increases one's desire to perform better on standardized tests.
- B. feeling left out can have negative effects on how people feel about others.
- C. feeling left out can have negative effects on how people feel about themselves.**
- D. feeling left out creates an urge to enhance social relationships.

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 What are the Major Themes of Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-11 Relating to Others Is a Basic Need*

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12. Based upon the results of their study, Leary and Baumeister (2000) argued that the basis of our self-esteem is the result of

- A. how well we cope with rejection.
- B. how frightening or intimidating we can make others feel.
- C. how competent we are in our job.
- D.** how accepted we feel by others.

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 What are the Major Themes of Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-12 Social Psychology's Principles Are Applicable in Everyday Life*

13. Sociologists study the structure and function of

- A. relationships.
- B. societies.
- C.** groups.
- D. cultures.

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 What is Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-01 What Is Social Psychology?*

14. Which of the following examples is a question that a social psychologist would most likely study?

- A. How have divorce rates changed over time?
- B. What accounts for racial differences in intelligence?
- C.** In deciding how they will vote in an election, are individuals more influenced by one persuasive medium than by another?
- D. In what ways do children learn differently than do adults?

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*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 What is Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-01 What Is Social Psychology?*

15. In studying racial attitudes, a social psychologist would be most interested in understanding

- A.** how individuals develop racial attitudes.
- B. how the attitudes of one class are different from those of another.
- C. the age difference in racial prejudice.
- D. the history of racial prejudice.

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*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 What is Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-01 What Is Social Psychology?*

16. Of the following studies, which is most likely to be conducted by a social psychologist?

- A.** An experimenter watches to see whether hungry game players use a more aggressive strategy than players who are not hungry.
- B. An interviewer does a case study of a physically disabled veteran.
- C. An archival researcher examines records of divorce rates across cultures.
- D. A test administrator measures the skills of an adolescent whose class performance has been poor.

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*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 What is Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-01 What Is Social Psychology?*

17. Personality psychologists are more interested in \_\_\_\_\_, while social psychologists more likely focus on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. normal personality; disordered or abnormal behaviour
- B.** individual differences; our common humanity
- C. situational influences; internal motivations
- D. cognition; emotion

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 What is Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-01 What Is Social Psychology?*

18. In a study by Mehl and Pennebaker (2003), students wore microcassette recorders and microphones, and were recorded for brief periods of time at regular intervals throughout their days. Their study revealed that

- A. humans are solitary beings and do not engage in communication as much as we think.
- B. individuals spend a great deal of time talking to others, but their conversations were often of little substance or meaning.
- C. communication was unrelated to social needs as people talked to themselves as much as they talked to others.
- D. relationships and communication are an integral part of being human.**

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 What are the Major Themes of Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-08 Social Influences Shape Our Behaviour*

19. Which of the following least demonstrates how the power of the situation can influence behaviour?

- A. A depressed man feels that his wife and family put too much pressure on him.**
- B. Public concerns about mental illness increase, following high profile cases in the news.
- C. Canadians come together to support others after a natural disaster.
- D. The atrocities that were committed during the Holocaust.

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*Blooms: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 What are the Major Themes of Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-01 What Is Social Psychology?*

20. According to the divisions in social psychology and their corresponding themes, social influence is to \_\_\_\_\_, whereas social relation is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. constructing our social reality; relating to others as a basic need
- B. dispositions shaping behaviour; social behaviour being biologically based**
- C. social influences shaping behaviour; social intuitions being powerful
- D. social behaviour being biologically based; relating to others as a basic need

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*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 What are the Major Themes of Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-05 What Are the Major Themes of Social Psychology?*

21. Which of the following is NOT an example of how values play a role in social psychology?

- A. Values influence researchers' choice of topics.
- B. Values affect the types of people attracted to various disciplines.
- C. Values are frequently the object of social psychological analysis.
- D. Values influence the study of individual differences.**

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*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 How do Values Affect Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-14 Obvious Ways in Which Values Enter Social Psychology*

22. Which of the following is NOT an example of how values subtly influence science?

- A. Values guide scientists' assumptions and preconceptions.
- B. Values influence the labels scientists use for their concepts.
- C. Values influence scientists' thoughts about what ought to be.
- D. Values influence the role the IV has on the DV.**

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*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 How do Values Affect Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-15 Not-So-Obvious Ways in Which Values Enter Social Psychology*

23. Rohan is a first-year university student from India who is having some difficulties adjusting to university life. Which of the following is an example of a subtle way that Rohan's values influence his behaviour?

- A. Rohan prefers to eat at a local restaurant that serves Indian cuisine.
- B. Rohan finds his peers very self-absorbed and "out for number one," whereas he was taught to respect others and do what was best for the collective group and not the individual.
- C. Rohan interprets other students failures (e.g., getting poor grades) as a sign that they are not dedicated and are lazy.**
- D. Rohan participates in Canada Day celebrations, but finds that his level of excitement is very different from people who have lived in Canada all their lives.

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*Blooms: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 How do Values Affect Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-15 Not-So-Obvious Ways in Which Values Enter Social Psychology*



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24. Contrary to popular opinion, scientists investigate nature
- A. from a position of pure objectivity, with no personal motives or social agenda.
  - B.** by interpreting it according to their own mental categories.
  - C. for its aesthetic value with little or no regard for the artificial value of objectivity.
  - D. with no preconceptions.

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 How do Values Affect Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-15 Not-So-Obvious Ways in Which Values Enter Social Psychology*

25. Common assumptions often go unchallenged among a group of scholars who share the same
- A. area of interest.
  - B. method of inquiry.
  - C. level of intelligence.
  - D.** culture.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 How do Values Affect Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-15 Not-So-Obvious Ways in Which Values Enter Social Psychology*

26. We tend to take for granted the shared beliefs that European social psychologists call our \_\_\_\_\_, our most important but least debated convictions.
- A.** social representations
  - B. symbolic interactions
  - C. hindsight
  - D. naturalistic truths

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 How do Values Affect Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-15 Not-So-Obvious Ways in Which Values Enter Social Psychology*

27. The critique that social psychology has assumed that people are competitive and individualistic and that conformity is always bad, is likely to come from someone who believes that

- A. social psychology is not a "real science."
- B. social psychology cannot study objective truth.
- C. social psychology is the study of what we know through common sense.
- D.** social psychology has been influenced by Western cultural worldviews.

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*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 How do Values Affect Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-15 Not-So-Obvious Ways in Which Values Enter Social Psychology*

28. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Science is purely objective.
- B. Different levels of explanation compete to provide a real understanding of human nature.
- C. Scientific labels are value-free.
- D.** Humans tend to prejudge reality based on expectations.

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*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 How do Values Affect Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-15 Not-So-Obvious Ways in Which Values Enter Social Psychology*

29. Which of the following psychological terms reflects a disguised value judgment?

- A. well-adjusted only
- B. mentally ill only
- C. self-actualized only
- D.** mature or immature

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 How do Values Affect Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-15 Not-So-Obvious Ways in Which Values Enter Social Psychology*

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30. Which of the following labels does NOT imply a judgment based on subjective values?

- A. freedom fighter
- B. terrorist
- C. patriot
- D.** a doctor.

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 How do Values Affect Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-15 Not-So-Obvious Ways in Which Values Enter Social Psychology*

31. Which of the following statements is true about values and social psychology?

- A. Research trends are usually out of step with the social concerns of their times.
- B.** The fact that human thinking always involves interpretation is precisely why we need scientific analysis.
- C. Research into how values form, change, and influence one another helps us identify which of them are right.
- D. The fact that human thinking always involves interpretation is precisely why we need subjective analysis.

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*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 How do Values Affect Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-15 Not-So-Obvious Ways in Which Values Enter Social Psychology*

32. The statement, "The way things are, is the way they ought to be," reflects the

- A. hindsight bias.
- B. social representation.
- C.** naturalistic fallacy.
- D. correlation-causality bias.

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 How do Values Affect Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-15 Not-So-Obvious Ways in Which Values Enter Social Psychology*

33. A cross-cultural researcher finds that across the world most legislators are male. He concludes that the political office in his own country should be closed to women. The researcher is most clearly guilty of

- A. the naturalistic fallacy.
- B. the hindsight bias.
- C. illusory correlation.
- D. false consensus effect.

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*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 How do Values Affect Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-15 Not-So-Obvious Ways in Which Values Enter Social Psychology*

34. A researcher finds that university students wash their hands on an average of three times a day. She concludes that an educational program is necessary to encourage frequent hand washing by those who wash their hands less than once a day. The researcher is probably guilty of

- A. hindsight bias.
- B. the "I knew it all along" phenomenon.
- C. illusory correlation.
- D. the naturalistic fallacy.

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*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 How do Values Affect Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-15 Not-So-Obvious Ways in Which Values Enter Social Psychology*

35. Two contradictory criticisms faced by social psychology are that its findings are obvious and that

- A. its findings are complicated.
- B. its findings are false.
- C. its findings could be used to manipulate people.
- D. its findings are contradictory.

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

*Topic: 01-16 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

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36. The quote, "One problem with common sense is that we invoke it after we know the facts," from your textbook describes

- A. the naturalistic fallacy.
- B. the hindsight bias.**
- C. the illusory correlation.
- D. the social representations bias.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

*Topic: 01-16 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

37. The hindsight bias contributes to the idea that

- A. psychological experiments lack mundane realism.
- B. social psychology is potentially dangerous.
- C. the results of psychological experiments are mere common sense.**
- D. psychological experiments lack experimental realism.

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

*Topic: 01-16 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

38. One problem with common sense is that we invoke it \_\_\_\_\_ we know the facts.

- A. before
- B. as
- C. after**
- D. only some of the times as

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

*Topic: 01-16 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

39. According to the text, \_\_\_\_\_ tends to make people overconfident about their ability to predict something that, at the time it was unfolding, they had no idea how it will all turn out.

- A. the fundamental attribution error
- B. the illusory correlation
- C. the naturalistic fallacy
- D.** the hindsight bias

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

*Topic: 01-16 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

40. The naturalistic fallacy involves " \_\_\_\_\_ " reasoning, whereas the hindsight bias involves " \_\_\_\_\_ " reasoning.

- A. common sense; after the fact
- B.** what ought to be; I knew it all along
- C. after the fact; I knew it all along
- D. what ought to be; what should have been

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

*Topic: 01-15 Not-So-Obvious Ways in Which Values Enter Social Psychology*

*Topic: 01-16 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

41. Amy reads a research article and feels like it didn't tell her anything she didn't already know. However, when asked to guess the results of another experiment before reading it, she failed. Amy's experience illustrates the

- A.** hindsight bias.
- B. foresight bias.
- C. confirmation bias.
- D. correspondence bias.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

*Topic: 01-16 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

## Chapter 01 - Introducing Social Psychology

42. The "I-knew-it-all-along" phenomenon is another name for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. self-serving bias
- B. social bias
- C. hindsight bias**
- D. influential bias

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

*Topic: 01-16 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

43. Which of the following is the best example of hindsight bias?

- A. Being careful in a new relationship because you've been hurt in the past.
- B. Being confident when placing a bet on a sporting event.
- C. Changing your opinions on important issues as you get older.
- D. Reading your horoscope at the end of the day and deciding it was accurate.**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

*Topic: 01-16 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

44. A closely watched game between the Wolverines and the Eagles goes into overtime, and ultimately the Eagles win by just one point. According to research on the hindsight bias, fans of \_\_\_\_\_ will probably say \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the Wolverines; the Eagles' victory was a surprise
- B. the Eagles; the Eagles' victory was a surprise
- C. both teams; they thought the Eagles would win**
- D. both teams; they thought the Wolverines would win

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

*Topic: 01-16 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

45. Hindsight bias can explain why

- A. you really passed an exam when you thought had failed it.
- B. you knew the course material as the exam was being taken up in class.**
- C. you remembered the course material better after you had written the exam.
- D. you only remembered the course material until you wrote the exam, then promptly forgot most of it.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

*Topic: 01-16 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

46. The hindsight bias affects the way we view decision makers, making us more likely to

- A. see their decisions as surprisingly insightful and correct.
- B. blame them for making obviously bad choices.**
- C. forgive them for making understandable mistakes in crises.
- D. admire them for handling well those choices we ourselves cannot make.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

*Topic: 01-16 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

47. The hindsight bias often makes people

- A. underestimate their intellectual powers.
- B. overconfident about the validity of their judgments and predictions.**
- C. feel surprised when research confirms common sense.
- D. more likely to excuse others for their bad decisions.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

*Topic: 01-16 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*



48. Proverbs such as "absence makes the heart grow fonder" or "out of sight, out of mind" best illustrate that

- A. social psychology is all just common sense.
- B. individuals engage in the naturalistic fallacy and only see what fits with their ideas.
- C. experiments often generate contradictory results that are difficult to explain.
- D.** the hindsight bias is used to make almost any result seem to make sense.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

*Topic: 01-16 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

49. An integrated set of principles that explain and predict observed events is called

- A. a test.
- B. a hypothesis.
- C. a proof.
- D.** a theory.

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-18 Forming and Testing Hypotheses*

50. What does a good theory NOT do?

- A. Confirm or modify an existing theory.
- B. Generate new exploration.
- C. Suggest practical applications.
- D.** Suggest explanations for unobserved facts.

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*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-18 Forming and Testing Hypotheses*

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51. Hypothesis is to theory, as \_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** exam; knowledge
- B. car; driver
- C. control; variable
- D. science; research

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*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-18 Forming and Testing Hypotheses*

52. A research hypothesis is a

- A. theory.
- B.** testable prediction.
- C. collection of empirical observations.
- D. technique for analyzing data.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-18 Forming and Testing Hypotheses*

53. Why do biologists refer to the "theory" of evolution instead of the "fact" of evolution?

- A. Because evolution is not universally believed.
- B. Because it is impossible to scientifically test evolutionary principles.
- C.** Because the theory of evolution summarizes a whole set of scientific facts.
- D. Because only theories that have been proven true may be referred to as "facts."

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-18 Forming and Testing Hypotheses*

54. Hypotheses implied by a theory allow researchers to
- A. learn about the theory.
  - B. test the theory.**
  - C. confirm the theory.
  - D. disconfirm the theory.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-18 Forming and Testing Hypotheses*

55. Juanita is a social psychologist who is interested in studying aggressive behaviours in crowd settings. She observed this crowd behaviour when two people got stabbed in the aftermath of a playoff victory celebration for Edmonton Oilers fans that turned into a riot in 2006. She designs an experiment where she has defined her "crowd" as 30 people in a small classroom who are watching a hockey game. The way in which her experimental variable relates to the theoretical concept of "crowd" pertains to
- A. how the variable is tested.
  - B. what the hypothesis about crowds is.
  - C. how the variable is operationalized.**
  - D. whether she can infer correlation or causation.

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*Blooms: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-18 Forming and Testing Hypotheses*

56. Which of the following techniques would be the most effective way of investigating the relationship between the social status and the level of education of Canadian citizens?
- A. an experiment
  - B. a case study
  - C. a correlational study**
  - D. a participant observation

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

57. When theories are discarded, it is usually because they
- A. have been falsified.
  - B. have been displaced by newer, better theories.**
  - C. attempted to summarize too large a body of data.
  - D. generated too many testable hypotheses.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-18 Forming and Testing Hypotheses*

58. Research done in natural, real-life settings outside a laboratory is called
- A. case study research.
  - B. field research.**
  - C. correlational research.
  - D. experimental research.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

59. You would like to know the relationship between the number of psychology courses people take and their interpersonal sensitivity. You survey college students to determine how much psychology they have taken and then have them complete a test of social sensitivity. Finally, you plot the relationship. This is an example of
- A. a laboratory experiment.
  - B. a field experiment.
  - C. a correlational study.**
  - D. participant observation.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

60. A researcher is interested in learning whether young people whose fathers are absent from home are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviour. She compares the arrest rates of boys whose fathers are absent with those of boys whose fathers are present at home. This is an example of

- A. a correlational study.
- B. an experimental study.
- C. a field experiment.
- D. a self-report study.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

61. A naturally occurring relationship among variables is known as

- A. a correlation.
- B. a coefficient.
- C. an attribution.
- D. a causal link.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

62. Which of the following statements about correlational research is true?

- A. It enables prediction of one variable given knowledge of the other.
- B. It specifies the cause-effect relationship among variables.
- C. It can only be carried out in controlled laboratory settings.
- D. It emphasizes that changing one variable definitely changes another variable.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

63. A researcher finds that higher social status is associated with greater health. What factor(s) does NOT explain this positive correlation?
- A. Having a high social status leads to better health.
  - B. Being in good health allows one to achieve higher social status.
  - C. Other facts like family background may contribute to a greater likelihood of having good health and high status.
  - D.** The relationship between good health and social status is accidental.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

64. Which of the following research situations best represent an example of correlational research?
- A.** A psychologist administers to his participants a mood questionnaire and collects their demographics data and then looks at the relationship between the variables he considered.
  - B. A psychologist administers to her participants either 3 mg of sugar or 8 mg of sugar and then asks them to complete a mood questionnaire. She will subsequently examine if sugar had an effect on participant's mood.
  - C. A psychologist collects data on delinquent behavior and relates it with high self-esteem.
  - D. A psychologist collects data on delinquent behavior and relates it with overachievement.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

65. Martin Seligman's (1994) research \_\_\_\_\_ that self-esteem is really "the armor that protects kids" from underachievement.
- A. confirms
  - B.** doubts
  - C. assures
  - D. claims

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

66. Variable X is correlated with Variable Y. Which of the following could explain this correlation?

- A. X does not cause Y.
- B. Y does not cause X.
- C. A third variable causes or influences both X and Y.
- D.** correct causes Y, and vice versa.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

67. In correlational research, knowing a person's high school grades may help you to \_\_\_\_\_ that person's likelihood of succeeding in university.

- A.** predict
- B. control for
- C. randomly select
- D. improve

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

68. Tara has noticed that when she feels better about herself (i.e., higher self-esteem), her friends and guys she is interested in dating tell her that she looks more attractive. According to this example, self-esteem and perceived attractiveness show

- A. a negative correlation.
- B.** a positive correlation.
- C. a time-lagged correlation.
- D. no correlation.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

69. In a study of teenagers, Maruyama and colleagues concluded that self-esteem and achievement are positively correlated because
- A. higher self-esteem boosts achievement.
  - B. achievement produces higher self-esteem.
  - C.** both self-esteem and achievement are linked to underlying intelligence and family social status.
  - D. both self-esteem and achievement are linked to healthy physical and psychological adjustment.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

70. Cause-effect relationships are studied using
- A.** experimental research methods.
  - B. correlational research methods.
  - C. field research methods.
  - D. survey research methods.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

71. The great strength of correlational survey research is that it
- A. brings important factors into the laboratory.
  - B.** studies factors in real-world settings that cannot be manipulated in the laboratory.
  - C. establishes clear cause-effect connections among variables.
  - D. maintains high mundane realism and thus increases generalizability.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*



72. Advanced correlational techniques that reveal the sequence of events and suggest cause-effect relations are called

- A. field correlations.
- B. time-lagged correlations.**
- C. developmental correlations.
- D. representative correlations.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

73. A great disadvantage of correlational research is that

- A. it does not allow us to examine factors like race and social status.
- B. knowing that two variables change together does not allow us to predict one when we know the other.
- C. it rules out consideration of confounding variables.
- D. it does not specify cause and effect.**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

74. What can you conclude from knowing that a correlation exists between poor nutrition and lower grades in school children?

- A. Hunger makes it difficult for children to concentrate in school.
- B. Improving children's nutrition will improve their achievement in school.
- C. As children's nourishment declines, so too do their grades.**
- D. Children with high grades are not under-nourished.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

75. In selecting a random sample from a population, a researcher must
- A. allow chance to determine the size of the sample.
  - B. sacrifice control by disregarding information about the population.
  - C. make sure every member of the population has an equal chance of being chosen for the sample.**
  - D. select most sample members from the middle of any ordered listing.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

76. In conducting your research, you make sure that every person in the population has an equal chance of participating in your survey. This procedure is known as
- A. random sampling.**
  - B. stratified sampling.
  - C. naturalistic observation.
  - D. equal sampling.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

77. To achieve a representative sample of adult Canadians' views on gun registration, which of the following strategies should you pursue?
- A. Survey the attitudes of 1,000 adults in Ontario and 1,000 adults in Alberta.
  - B. Survey the attitudes of 1,000 adults in each province and territory.
  - C. Place ads in all major newspapers asking Canadians to call and give their views.
  - D. Randomly select a large sample of adult Canadians to survey.**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

78. Opinion polls and surveys

- A.** describe public opinion as of the moment they are taken.
- B. predict respondents' immediate behaviour.
- C. predict respondents' long-range behaviour.
- D. are too biased to be meaningful.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

79. Surveying about \_\_\_\_\_ will enable a survey researcher to be 95 percent confident of describing the entire population, with only a 3 percent margin of error.

- A. 12,000 randomly assigned participants
- B.** 1,200 randomly selected participants
- C. one-third of the total population
- D. one-twelfth of the total population

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

80. A news reporter wants to survey voters about their candidate preferences in an upcoming national election. In order to be 95 percent confident of her results, and have only a 3 percent margin of error, she should make sure the sample has at least \_\_\_\_\_ individuals.

- A. 200
- B.** 1,200
- C. 15,000
- D. 55,000

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

81. Imagine that a major television network got the opinions of over 1 million people regarding our next election. The results suggest that Candidate A would win in a landslide over Candidate B. Weeks later, we find that candidate B won in a landslide. Given the results of the election, we are justified to say that the television network's survey was plagued by
- A. lack of random assignment.
  - B. unrepresentative sampling.**
  - C. confounded variables.
  - D. lack of experimental control.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

82. Ann Landers' 1984 survey of women readers' opinions about romantic affection and sex was probably
- A. not valid because it did not include men.
  - B. flawed because it was not representative of the population.**
  - C. worthless because the sample size was too small.
  - D. as valid and informative as other, more "scientific" surveys.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

83. Research on the wording of survey questions suggests that
- A. how questions are framed influence how they are answered.**
  - B. how questions are framed have 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 apparent public opinion.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

84. In the study on question wording by Darrin Lehman and his colleagues (1992) at the University of British Columbia, it was found that
- A. question wording affected both more and less knowledgeable students.
  - B. question wording didn't affect students who were less knowledgeable.
  - C. knowledge of the issue didn't interact with question wording to influence response.
  - D.** more knowledgeable students were unaffected by the question wording.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

85. Evidence shows that question wording affects
- A.** less knowledgeable persons.
  - B. more knowledgeable persons.
  - C. neither more nor less knowledgeable persons.
  - D. both more and less knowledgeable.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

86. Jason had signed up for a social psychology study where he was completing a survey about prejudice and racism. Even though he holds a belief that some minority groups are lazy and feels negatively towards them, he completed the survey according to what he thought the researchers would want to hear. He also made himself appear in a positive light. The tendency for people to do this is called
- A. hindsight bias.
  - B. naturalistic fallacy.
  - C. unrepresentative sampling.
  - D.** social desirability.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

87. Which of the following research methods have social psychologists used in about three-fourths of their studies?

- A. correlational
- B. experimental**
- C. survey
- D. naturalistic observation

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

88. To determine whether changing one variable (like education) results in changes in another (like income), we need to conduct \_\_\_\_\_ research.

- A. survey
- B. correlational
- C. experimental**
- D. naturalistic

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

89. If a researcher intends to demonstrate that the presence of others results in decreased performance on a spatial task, which of the following research method will be the most effective in demonstrating it?

- A. an experiment**
- B. a correlational study
- C. a survey
- D. a field study

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

90. Sometimes social psychologists create deceptive scenarios for experimental research because

- A. subjects may use hindsight bias if the true nature of an experiment is explained beforehand.
- B. manipulating research subjects leads to stronger findings.
- C. simulated situations are easier for researchers to control.
- D. using deceptive scenarios allows researchers to make cause-and-effect conclusions.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

91. The experimental factor that a researcher manipulates in an experiment is the

- A. independent variable.
- B. dependent variable.
- C. control group.
- D. hypothesis.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

92. An experimenter exposes participants to different temperature levels to determine its effect on aggression. Temperature is the

- A. independent variable.
- B. dependent variable.
- C. control variable.
- D. confounding variable.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

93. Snyder and Haugen found that when men were asked to evaluate a woman whom they presumed was obese, she
- A. spoke less warmly and less happily.
  - B. spoke with more humour and laughter.
  - C. tried to compensate with more intelligent conversation.
  - D. showed greater interest in politics and sports.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

94. In an experimental study on the effects of alcohol consumption on aggression, aggression would be the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- A. controlled
  - B. dependent
  - C. experimental
  - D. independent

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

95. Boyatzis and his colleagues (1995) showed elementary school children an episode of a violent children's television program. The viewing of this material resulted in an increase in the children's aggressive behaviour. The aggressive behaviour represents the
- A. independent variable.
  - B. dependent variable.
  - C. control variable.
  - D. confounding variable.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*



96. In an experimental study of the effects of fear on the desire to affiliate, fear would be the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

- A. experimental
- B. independent**
- C. control
- D. dependent

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

97. In a psychological experiment, the factor being measured is called the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

- A. independent
- B. experimental
- C. dependent**
- D. controlled

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

98. An experimenter exposes participants to different temperature levels to determine its effect on aggression. Aggression is the

- A. independent variable.
- B. dependent variable.**
- C. control variable.
- D. confounding variable.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

99. A research psychologist manipulates the caffeine intake (2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg) in human participants in the laboratory and then examines the effect of the different levels of caffeine on the participants' mood. In this study, the mood scores are the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

- A. dependent
- B. correlational
- C. independent
- D. experimental

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

100. The two essential ingredients of a social psychological experiment are

- A. random assignment and correlation.
- B. control and random sampling.
- C. control and random assignment.
- D. random sampling and random assignment.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

101. An experimenter studying competition wants to compare the behaviour of students performing a difficult task with that of students doing an easy task. She designates participants for each task, making sure that each student has an equal chance of being in either the hard or the easy condition. This procedure is known as

- A. random sampling.
- B. random assignment.
- C. conditional selection.
- D. selective designation.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

102. Researchers are investigating the effects of music on compliance, wherein 50 percent of the participants listen to happy music and 50 percent listen to sad music. What technique should the investigators use to ensure that any post-test differences in the group's compliance will result from the differences in music listening?

- A. random sampling
- B. random assignment**
- C. replication
- D. correlational measurement

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

103. Researchers wish to conduct an experiment investigating the effects of smoking on math performance. They place an ad in the national paper and invite smokers of all ages to participate. Such a process allows

- A. only smokers with lung cancer to participate in the study.
- B. the researchers to find the relationship between smoking and math ability.
- C. only the smartest participants to apply for the study.
- D. the researchers to generalize the results to the population.**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

104. Manipulating one or two factors while holding others constant is the essence of

- A. independent variables.
- B. dependent variables.
- C. experimental control.**
- D. random sampling.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

105. Putting participants in one of two conditions by flipping a coin illustrates

- A. random sampling.
- B. sampling bias.
- C. random assignment.
- D. representative sampling.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

106. An experimenter studying the over justification effect wants to compare the behaviour of students who are rewarded for doing an enjoyable task with that of students who are not rewarded. For each student, he decides which condition they will be in by flipping a coin. What does this selection procedure not do?

- A. It ensures that each student has an equal chance of being in either condition.
- B. It does not ensure that a random sample of participants will be selected.
- C. It helps to rule out initial group differences as a potential cause of the experimental effects.
- D. It ensures that a stratified sample is selected.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

107. Random assignment is to \_\_\_\_\_ as random sampling is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. correlation; causation
- B. causation; control
- C. cause and effect; generalizing to the population
- D. generalizing to the population; cause and effect

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

108. The answers respondents give to surveys may NOT be influenced by biases from which of the following sources?

- A. the order in which questions are asked
- B. the wording of the questions themselves
- C. the response options
- D.** the length of the questions

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

109. When a laboratory experiment is superficially similar to everyday situations, the experiment is said to be high in

- A.** mundane realism.
- B. experimental realism.
- C. quality control.
- D. situational validity.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

110. When a laboratory experiment deeply absorbs and involves participants, the experiment has

- A. field quality.
- B.** experimental realism.
- C. situational validity.
- D. mundane realism.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

111. For a social psychological experiment to be useful and conclusive, it must have
- A. experimental realism.
  - B. demand characteristics.
  - C. low generalizability.
  - D. low control.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

112. A group of researchers decide to conduct a study of persuasion and they decide to videotape the instructions that would instruct the participants what they are required to do. Their decision is most likely an attempt to minimize the effect of
- A. hindsight bias.
  - B. mundane realism.
  - C. naturalistic fallacy.
  - D. demand characteristics.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

113. Deception of participants is employed when necessary to maintain
- A. experimenter authority.
  - B. situational validity.
  - C. experimental realism.
  - D. demand characteristics.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

114. Cues in an experiment that tells participants what behaviour is expected of them are called

- A. hidden values.
- B. demand characteristics.**
- C. naturalistic fallacies.
- D. coefficients.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

115. Demand characteristics may result in research subjects who do NOT

- A. closely obey a researcher in a white lab coat.
- B. flirt with an attractive researcher.
- C. try to be helpful by guessing at the correct responses to a researcher's questions.
- D. Ignore the experimenter's tone of voice, and gestures.**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

116. The ethical principles developed by major psychological organizations dictate that potential research participants should be told enough about the experiment to

- A. make inaccurate guesses about its true purpose.
- B. accurately perceive demand characteristics.
- C. be able to give their informed consent.**
- D. detect the researcher's hidden values.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

117. According to the ethical principles developed by Canada's Tri-Council, investigators conducting research are urged to do all of the following except:

- A. use of deception that is acceptable in research even when other alternatives exist as long as participants are fully debriefed afterwards.
- B. treat information about the individual participants confidentially.
- C. give participants enough information to enable their informed consent.
- D. debrief participants and fully explain the experiment afterwards.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

118. Social psychology experiments

- A. allow the results to be generalized to everyday life.
- B. lead to conclusions about the effects of a dependent variable.
- C. always reflect everyday reality.
- D. confirm hunches gained from everyday experience.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-21 Generalizing from Laboratory to Life*

119. The text suggests that we need to exert caution when generalizing from laboratory to life because

- A. the population we study and the population at large are two separate things.
- B. laboratory testing is a simplified, controlled reality.
- C. laboratory testing always shows effects that are greater than those found in the population.
- D. we need to perform two studies before we generalize any findings to the population.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-21 Generalizing from Laboratory to Life*



120. Which of the following practices are being used to try to detect and eliminate fraud in research?

- A. availability of data from one's experiment only in universities
- B. providing secretive reports of the methods used in experiments
- C. carefully describing the statistical tests used to test hypotheses**
- D. using only known people as subjects in research

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-21 Generalizing from Laboratory to Life*

121. Compared with \_\_\_\_\_, social psychology focuses more on individuals with methods that more often use experimentation

- A. personality psychology
- B. cognitive psychology
- C. clinical psychology
- D. sociology**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 What is Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-01 What Is Social Psychology?*

122. When examining the effects of social influence, what factor(s) would researchers NOT look at?

- A. attitudes
- B. pressures to conform
- C. biology**
- D. perception of self and others

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 What are the Major Themes of Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-09 Personal Attitudes and Dispositions Also Shape Behaviour*

123. Why do researchers need to be cautious when generalizing findings from the laboratory to real life?

- A. the laboratory setting is manipulated
- B.** the laboratory setting is a controlled reality
- C. the laboratory setting does not always use a random sample
- D. experiments in the laboratory setting are always timed

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-21 Generalizing from Laboratory to Life*

### **True / False Questions**

124. Social psychologists study attitudes and beliefs, conformity and independence, love and hate.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 What is Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-01 What Is Social Psychology?*

125. To understand social behaviour, researchers must consider biological and social influences.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 What are the Major Themes of Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-10 Social Behaviour Is Biologically Rooted*

## Chapter 01 - Introducing Social Psychology

126. The hindsight bias is also known as the "I-knew-it-all-along phenomenon."

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

*Topic: 01-16 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

127. In social psychology research, correlational experiments can prove cause and effect.

**FALSE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

128. In experimental research, the dependent variable is the variable that the researcher manipulates.

**FALSE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

129. Canada's Tri-Council does NOT require researchers to obtain informed consent from their participants.

**FALSE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-21 Generalizing from Laboratory to Life*

## Chapter 01 - Introducing Social Psychology

130. Choice of research topic is a subtle way in which values enter social psychology.

**FALSE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 How do Values Affect Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-17 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

### Short Answer Questions

131. Identify the seven major themes in social psychology and briefly describe each.

Answers will vary

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Analyze*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 What are the Major Themes of Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-05 What Are the Major Themes of Social Psychology?*

132. Describe the naturalistic fallacy and how the personal values of social psychologists may influence their work.

Answers will vary

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 How do Values Affect Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-15 Not-So-Obvious Ways in Which Values Enter Social Psychology*

## Chapter 01 - Introducing Social Psychology

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

Answers will vary

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Analyze*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

*Topic: 01-16 Is Social Psychology Merely Common Sense?*

134. Define informed consent and review its importance from an ethical point of view.

Answers will vary

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Evaluate*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-21 Generalizing from Laboratory to Life*

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

Answers will vary

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Evaluate*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-19 Correlational Research: Detecting Natural Associations*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

Chapter 01 - Introducing Social Psychology

136. 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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Analyze*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*

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

Answers will vary

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Evaluate*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-18 Forming and Testing Hypotheses*

138. Provide an example of a demand characteristic that could unintentionally alter the results of an experimental research study. Explain how researchers try to get around such demand characteristics.

Answers will vary

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-05 Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?*

*Topic: 01-20 Experimental Research: Searching for Cause and Effect*