

Module 1

Student: _____

1. Your textbook uses all of the following as examples of hindsight bias except for
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
2. The tendency to exaggerate one's ability to have foreseen how something turned out after learning an outcome is called:
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
3. People engage in counterfactual thinking if:
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
4. Social psychology is the scientific study of:
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
5. Social psychology is all of the following **EXCEPT**:
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

6. An integrated set of principles that explain and predict observed events is called
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
7. A good theory will make clear predictions that
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
8. A research hypothesis is a(n)
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
9. A researcher predicts that putting people in cold rooms, versus warm rooms, will reduce the likelihood of aggression. This is an example of
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
10. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
11. All of the following are examples of what may be studied in social psychology **EXCEPT**:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

12. Social psychology differs from sociology in that:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
13. Social psychology's theories:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
14. A social psychologist would most likely be interested in all of the following questions **EXCEPT**:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
15. Social psychology is different from personality psychologists because personality psychology:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
16. The hindsight bias and counterfactual thinking are not linked concepts.
- True False
17. One problem with common sense is that we invoke it after we know the facts.
- True False
18. Social psychologists might typically use survey methods to track changes in attitudes toward a minority group over time.
- True False

19. Social psychologists are interested in studying how people think about themselves.
- True False
20. Social psychologists usually study human behaviour through people-watching in parks or malls.
- True False
21. When we discard old theories in favor of new ones it is usually because the older theory has been proven to be false.
- True False
22. When we are paid for something, we tend to enjoy it less.
- True False
23. What is Social Psychology and give an example of a study that might occur in each of the three areas: social thinking, social influence and social relations.
24. How is Social Psychology different from other disciplines?

25. Define theory and hypothesis and give an example of each.

26. Are hindsight bias and counterfactual thinking the same thing? Explain why or why not.

Module 1 Key

1. Your textbook uses all of the following as examples of hindsight bias except for

A.
B.
C.
D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-04 Understand the difference between science and common sense

Myers - Module 01 #1

Section: Science versus Common Sense

2. The tendency to exaggerate one's ability to have foreseen how something turned out after learning an outcome is called:

A.
B.
C.
D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-04 Understand the difference between science and common sense

Myers - Module 01 #2

Section: Science versus Common Sense

3. People engage in counterfactual thinking if:

A.
B.
C.
D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-04 Understand the difference between science and common sense

Myers - Module 01 #3

Section: Hindsight Bias versus Counterfactual Thinking

4. Social psychology is the scientific study of:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe the field of social psychology

Myers - Module 01 #4

Section: Defining the Field of Social Psychology

5. Social psychology is all of the following **EXCEPT**:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe the field of social psychology

Myers - Module 01 #5

Section: Defining the Field of Social Psychology

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand how we form and test theories in social psychology

Myers - Module 01 #6

Section: Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology

7. A good theory will make clear predictions that

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand how we form and test theories in social psychology

Myers - Module 01 #7

Section: Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology

8. A research hypothesis is a(n)

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand how we form and test theories in social psychology

Myers - Module 01 #8

Section: Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology

9. A researcher predicts that putting people in cold rooms, versus warm rooms, will reduce the likelihood of aggression. This is an example of

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand how we form and test theories in social psychology

Myers - Module 01 #9

Section: Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology

10. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand how we form and test theories in social psychology

Myers - Module 01 #10

Section: Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology

11. All of the following are examples of what may be studied in social psychology **EXCEPT**:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe the field of social psychology

Myers - Module 01 #11

Section: Defining the Field of Social Psychology

12. Social psychology differs from sociology in that:

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain how social psychology differs from other disciplines

Myers - Module 01 #12

Section: How is Social Psychology Different from Other Disciplines?

13. Social psychology's theories:

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand how we form and test theories in social psychology

Myers - Module 01 #13

Section: Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology

14. A social psychologist would most likely be interested in all of the following questions **EXCEPT:**

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe the field of social psychology

Myers - Module 01 #14

Section: Defining the Field of Social Psychology

15. Social psychology is different from personality psychologists because personality psychology:

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain how social psychology differs from other disciplines

Myers - Module 01 #15

Section: How is Social Psychology Different from Other Disciplines?

16. The hindsight bias and counterfactual thinking are not linked concepts.
- FALSE**
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 01-04 Understand the difference between science and common sense
Myers - Module 01 #16
Section: Hindsight Bias versus Counterfactual Thinking
17. One problem with common sense is that we invoke it after we know the facts.
- TRUE**
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 01-04 Understand the difference between science and common sense
Myers - Module 01 #17
Section: Science versus Common Sense
18. Social psychologists might typically use survey methods to track changes in attitudes toward a minority group over time.
- FALSE**
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain how social psychology differs from other disciplines
Myers - Module 01 #18
Section: How is Social Psychology Different from Other Disciplines?
19. Social psychologists are interested in studying how people think about themselves.
- TRUE**
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain how social psychology differs from other disciplines
Myers - Module 01 #19
Section: How is Social Psychology Different from Other Disciplines?
20. Social psychologists usually study human behaviour through people-watching in parks or malls.
- FALSE**
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain how social psychology differs from other disciplines
Myers - Module 01 #20
Section: How is Social Psychology Different from Other Disciplines?

21. When we discard old theories in favor of new ones it is usually because the older theory has been proven to be false.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand how we form and test theories in social psychology

Myers - Module 01 #21

Section: Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology

22. When we are paid for something, we tend to enjoy it less.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-04 Understand the difference between science and common sense

Myers - Module 01 #22

Section: Science versus Common Sense

23. What is Social Psychology and give an example of a study that might occur in each of the three areas: social thinking, social influence and social relations.

See Defining the Field of Social Psychology

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe the field of social psychology

Myers - Module 01 #23

Section: Defining the Field of Social Psychology

24. How is Social Psychology different from other disciplines?

See How is Social Psychology Different from Other Disciplines?

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain how social psychology differs from other disciplines

Myers - Module 01 #24

Section: How is Social Psychology Different from Other Disciplines?

25. Define theory and hypothesis and give an example of each.

See Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology

Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand how we form and test theories in social psychology
Myers - Module 01 #25
Section: Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology

26. Are hindsight bias and counterfactual thinking the same thing? Explain why or why not.

See Science versus Common Sense

Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 01-04 Understand the difference between science and common sense
Myers - Module 01 #26
Section: Hindsight Bias versus Counterfactual Thinking

Module 1 Summary