

Student name: _____

Social psychology is defined as the scientific study of how people

motivate, persuade, and interact with one another.

think about, influence, and relate to one another.

manipulate, use, and betray one another.

conform, help, and form attitudes about one another.

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?

Social behavior is a function of what we believe.

Social behavior is a function of an individual's general attitude in relation to his or her environment.

Social behavior is a function of how a situation is handled.

Social behavior is a function of an objective situation and how it is construed.

Iman 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?

Social beliefs can be self-fulfilling.

Self-efficacy leads one to persist during challenging times.

People attribute negative outcomes to their internal factors.

Illusory optimism increases one's vulnerability.

Which of the following analogies about social psychology is true?

Compared with personality psychology, social psychology focuses more on the differences between individuals.

Compared with sociology, social psychology focuses more on individuals.

Compared with sociology, social psychology performs less experiments.

Compared with personality psychology, social psychology focuses less on how people view and affect one another.

Which of the following topics is NOT an example of what a social psychologist might study?

love

conformity

intelligence

attitudes

According to social psychology, what is objective reality?

the view through the lens of our values and beliefs.

an unchanging set of perceptions.

constant

nonexistent

In the context of social psychology, identify a true statement about intuitions.

Intuitions require one to adopt the approach of conscious reasoning.

Intuitions are also known as conscious information processing.

Intuitions are routinely powerful and sometimes perilous.

Intuitions depend on objective reality rather than subjective reality.

Which of the following is an example of how our attitudes and behavior are shaped by external social forces?

Our personality disposition affects our choices.

Our inherited human nature predisposes us to react in certain ways.

Our political attitudes influence our voting behavior.

Our standards regarding promptness, openness, and clothing vary across different cultures.

Identify a true statement about attitudes and personality.

They influence behavior.

They are the results of an individual's own understanding of the world.

They are primary motivators for action.

They are inherited biologically.

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

shape our actions.

change our attitudes.

account for similarities in our behaviors.

reinforce our attitudes.

Identify a true statement about social psychology.

It answers one's ultimate questions about life.

It helps in the understanding of the purpose of life.

It is about beliefs, attitudes, and relationships.

It helps in understanding an individual's ultimate destiny.

What is the interdisciplinary field that explores the neural bases of social and emotional processes and behaviors, and how those processes and behaviors affect our brain and biology?

social neuroscience

cognitive sociology

neurobehaviorism

meta-sociology

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

regressive bias.

information bias.

omission bias.

hindsight bias.

When Pahlavi is asked who she 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

distinction bias.

automation bias.

optimism bias.

hindsight bias.

Errors in both judging the future's foreseeability and in remembering our past combine to create

information bias.

hindsight bias.

prediction bias.

retrospective bias.

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

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.

Soriya, a researcher, pays more attention to a single piece of information rather than all available data in her research study.

Ashanti decides to join a prestigious college because his friends are doing so.

Elahej, a homemaker, believes that her son will play soccer well because he is also good in studies.

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. Later, Diya boasts to her friends that she knew all along that she would be selected as the team captain. In the context of social psychology, this scenario exemplifies a phenomenon called

confirmation bias.

outcome bias.

hindsight bias.

anchoring bias.

Theories formed from testable predictions are called

assumptions.

hypotheses.

ideologies.

values.

A theory is

an agreed-upon statement.

a summary that explains facts.

untestable.

less than fact.

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

theory

hypothesis

fact

correlation

Identify a true statement about theories.

They are consensus statements about what one observes.

They are ideas that summarize and explain facts.

They are testable propositions that describe relationships that may exist between events.

They are one's personal convictions about what is desirable and how others ought to behave.

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

bias.

correlation.

hypothesis.

Good theories do all of the following EXCEPT

summarize observations.

make assumptions about concepts.

make predictions that generate new research projects.

suggest practical applications.

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

Hypotheses allow us to test a theory by suggesting how we might try to falsify it.

Hypotheses provide explanations for research results.

Hypotheses prove theories.

Hypotheses communicate the results of research studies.

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

debriefing.

confirmation bias.

hindsight bias.

framing.

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

seeding.

framing.

debriefing.

churning.

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

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.

Polina, a researcher, prepares questions for a survey in such a way that they prompt the respondents toward beneficial decisions without restricting their freedom.

Zahra, a researcher, allows participants to share their feelings with her after conducting experiments.

Liam, a researcher, misinforms the population being studied for a study about the purpose of the study.

The study of observable natural relationships among variables is referred to as

correlational research.

experimental research.

laboratory research.

field research.

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?

correlational research

experimental research

controlled research

hypothetical research

Which of the following is a disadvantage of correlational research?

It cannot be used to study everyday situations.

It cannot explain cause and effect.

It fails to analyze whether two variables are associated.

It takes place in a laboratory.

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?

correlational research

experimental research

controlled research

hypothetical research

The finding that obese women earned lower salaries than nonobese women was most likely the result of which type of research study?

experimental

correlational

laboratory

qualitative

Ammar, a researcher, studies 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?

Ammar is improperly framing the research.

Ammar is improperly manipulating variables.

Ammar conducts experimental research.

Ammar conducts correlational research.

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

lowest average lifespans.

least longevity.

greatest amount of loneliness.

least amount of loneliness.

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

positively

negatively

inversely

not

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

It does not allow researchers to roughly predict the effects of one variable from another.

It involves manipulating various important factors to see their effects on other factors.

It cannot tell researchers whether one variable's effects cause another variable's effects.

It involves examining important variables in controlled laboratory environments, rather than natural settings.

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

self-esteem causes academic achievement.

academic achievement causes self-esteem.

though self-esteem and academic achievement are both positively correlated, the relationship is likely explained by one or more additional variables.

self-esteem is negatively correlated with academic achievement.

Correlational research allows us to

infer cause and effect.

roughly predict one variable from another variable.

uncover independent variables.

control variables.

A time-lagged correlation is an advanced correlational technique that reveals _____ variables or events, such as achievement and self-esteem.

the relationship between

differences between

the sequence of

confounding

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

X causes Y.

Y causes X.

A third variable causes or influences both X and Y.

All of the answers are correct.

The great strength of correlational research is the
cause-effect sequencing of events.

ambiguity of results.

ability to extract the influence of confounded variables.

tendency to occur in real-world settings.

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

mixed

diverse

fair

random

To generalize information from a survey to apply to the whole country, how many people will you need to get information from?

150

1,200

5,000

10,000

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

fairness.

strategy.

size.

representativeness.

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 random sampling.

random assignment.

covert observation.

systematic observation.

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 fair.

sufficient.

representative.

random.

What is meta-analysis?

a study of other studies

extremely detailed analysis

a prediction about the value of ongoing studies

an assessment of a sample size's potential

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

a lack of random assignment.

an unrepresentative sample.

poor wording of questions' variables.

a lack of experimental control.

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.

the framing of statements

the order of statements

limited options

response options

Research on the wording of survey questions suggests that

how the questions are framed can influence how they are answered.

how the questions are framed has very little influence on how they are answered.

wording is an unimportant element of survey research.

framing the questions differently will not influence the survey results.

Research indicates that survey results often depend on the

number of questions asked.

gender of the surveyor.

gender of the respondent.

wording of the questions.

If you wanted more people to donate their organs when they die, you would

put nothing on their drivers' licenses about organ donation.

give a default option of "yes" and a space to check "opt out."

give a default option of "no" and a space to check "donate."

give them a "yes" or "no" choice to check.

The experimental factor that a researcher manipulates in a study is called the _____ variable.

control

independent

dependent

correlational

What type of research involves influencing some factor to see its effect on another?

survey research

correlational research

experimental research

qualitative research

Studies that seek results pointing to cause–effect relationships by manipulating one or more factors while controlling others are known as

correlational research.

experimental research.

laboratory research.

field research.

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?

correlational research

experimental research

controlled research

hypothetical research

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

correlational research.

experimental research.

controlled research.

hypothetical research.

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 is conducting

correlational research.

desk research.

background research.

experimental research.

The major purpose of random assignment in an experiment is to maximize the differences between groups.

minimize the differences between groups.

control the independent variable.

control the dependent variable.

An important factor in survey research is how closely a sample reflects the population under study. This is referred to as sample

fairness.

strategy.

size.

representativeness.

As a result of random assignment, people in both groups in an experiment

differ in important ways.

do not know which group they are in.

are less likely to be alike.

average in intelligence about the same.

How does random assignment help researchers?

inferring cause and effect

collecting large amounts of data

developing correlations

generalizing a population

_____ helps researchers generalize to a population.

Random sampling

Random assignment

Random surveying

Informed consent

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.

random sampling

random assignment

random surveying

random control

In an experiment, the outcome being measured is called the _____ variable.

experimental

control

independent

dependent

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

independent variable.

dependent variable.

control variable.

confounding variable.

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.

the room temperature

the participant's state of mind and emotions

the results of the study

the participant's sensitivity to varying temperatures

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 an 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?

the members of the first group

sugar consumption by the participants

restlessness of the participants

the members of the second group

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

the second group.

the first group.

the intake of caffeine.

the observed sleeplessness.

A psychological experiment is conducted in a laboratory to determine if meditation can cure insomnia in middle-aged 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

framing.

replication.

deception.

debriefing.

What are two major advantages that experimental studies have over correlational studies?

random sampling and field research

the use of surveys and the use of deception

framing and biases

control and random assignment

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

random sampling.

random assignment.

random surveying.

random control.

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

It helps generalize to a population.

It reduces the validity of research studies or programs.

It creates equivalent groups.

It gives importance to extraneous factors related to research.

The degree to which an experiment is superficially similar to everyday situations is referred to as realistic experimentation.

televised reality.

mundane realism.

experimental realism.

The degree to which an experiment absorbs and involves its participants is known as realistic experimentation.

televised reality.

mundane realism.

experimental realism.

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

replication.

randomization.

debriefing.

framing.

In the context of the ethics of experimentation, when conducting research studies, social psychologists should make sure that

participants consciously behave as if acting out a play.

laboratory behavior mimics everyday behavior.

their experiments have mundane realism.

their experiments have experimental realism.

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

debriefing.

informed consent.

deception.

providing cues.

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

dependent variable.

experimental outcome.

demand characteristics.

framing effect.

In research, a strategy by which participants are misinformed or misled about the study's methods and purposes is known as

counterbalancing.

operant conditioning.

deception.

replication.

What are the suggestions in an experiment that tell the participants what behavior is expected called?

subliminal messages

demand characteristics

deception tactics

confounding variables

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

your true attitudes.

your repressed attitudes.

the demand characteristics of the experiment.

the sampling method of the experiment.

In the context of social psychology, which of the following statements illustrates deception?

James misinforms the participants about his research study's purpose and method.

Amina provides clues to the participants of her experiment to tell what behavior is expected of them.

Hannah asks questions to the participants of her experiment about their understanding.

Feng repeats his research study with different participants to get an accurate result.

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 consent.

debriefing.

deception.

framing.

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

counterbalancing.

replication.

debriefing.

deindividuation.

_____ is an ethical principle requiring that research participants be told enough to enable them to choose whether they wish to participate.

Random assignment

Experimental realism

Mundane realism

Informed consent

Ethical principles developed by the American Psychological Association (2017), the Canadian Psychological Association (2017), and the British Psychological Society (2018) mandate investigators to

use deception for aspects that would affect participants' willingness to participate.

protect research participants from harm and significant discomfort.

refrain from using deception under all circumstances.

fully explain their experiments afterward only when the feedback is distressing.

According to the American Psychological Association, deception in an experiment is unethical.

is always required.

should be used only if it is essential and justified.

should be used along with random assignment.

In the context of the ethics of experimentation and social psychological research, what must researchers be wary of?

the use of random assignment

inferring cause and effect from experiments

the types of subjects used

generalizing from laboratory to life

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 debriefing.

sampling.

manipulation.

replication.

Experimental laboratory research findings in social psychology

can easily be generalized to everyday life occurrences.

are specific to the research only.

cannot ever be generalized to everyday life.

should cautiously be generalized to everyday life.

The number of _____ in a study is called the sample size.

independent variables

participants

questions

dependent variables

Explain how values can affect the study of social psychology.

Describe the goal of meta-analysis. When might it be useful?

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

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

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.

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

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

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

Explain the ethical requirements of social psychological research.

Answer Key

Test name: CH1 Exploring Social Psychology E14

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Short Answer

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