

Student name: _____

TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

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

true

false

Correlational studies allow us to examine cause and effect.

true

false

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Which of the following questions is NOT likely to be addressed by social psychologists?

Are our social beliefs self-fulfilling?

In what ways do other people influence our attitudes and actions?

What situations trigger people to be helpful or greedy?

Is human development a continuous process or does it proceed through a series of stages?

Compared with _____, social psychology focuses less on differences among individuals, and more on how individuals, in general, view and affect one another.

sociology

clinical psychology

personality psychology

cultural psychology

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

the power of the situation.

the importance of cognition.

the power of the person.

common-sense psychology.

Social psychology is the scientific study of

how people influence one another.

how people change over time.

how people interact with one another.

how people think about, influence, and relate to one another.

Which of the following is NOT one of the three areas of research in social psychology?

How people relate to each other

How people think about others

How people influence others

How people develop different personalities

The first social psychology experiments were reported

just two centuries ago.

just over a century ago.

just 75 years ago.

just after World War I.

Which of the following processes shape(s) human behaviour?

Intuitions only

Personal attitudes and dispositions only

Social influences only

Intuitions, personal attitudes and dispositions, and social influences

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?

Sociological

Social psychology

Social neuroscience

Biological

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

Social influences shape our behaviour.

Social intuitions are often incorrect but powerful.

Social behaviour is biologically rooted.

Relating to others is a basic need.

Psychological science has revealed that much of our thinking occurs

when we are asleep.

only when we carefully attend to the information.

in collaboration with others.

intuitively.

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

feeling left out increases one's desire to perform better on standardized tests.

feeling left out can have negative effects on how people feel about others.

feeling left out can have negative effects on how people feel about themselves.

feeling left out creates an urge to enhance social relationships.

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

how well we cope with rejection.

how frightening or intimidating we can make others feel.

how competent we are in our job.

how accepted we feel by others.

Indigenous students who leave their home to go to university often feel ostracized because they have less interest in interacting with their university peers.

they feel that their Indigenous identity is overemphasized.

there are misconceptions about their education being funded which can create a divide between them and their university peers.

they travelled far to go to school.

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

How have divorce rates changed over time?

What accounts for racial differences in intelligence?

In deciding how they will vote in an election, are individuals more influenced by one persuasive medium than by another?

In what ways do children learn differently than do adults?

In studying racial attitudes, a social psychologist would be most interested in understanding how individuals develop racial attitudes.

how the attitudes of one class are different from those of another.

the age difference in racial prejudice.

the history of racial prejudice.

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

An experimenter watches to see whether hungry game players use a more aggressive strategy than players who are not hungry.

An interviewer does a case study of a physically disabled veteran.

An archival researcher examines records of divorce rates across cultures.

A test administrator measures the skills of an adolescent whose class performance has been poor.

Personality psychologists are more interested in _____, while social psychologists more likely focus on _____.

normal personality; disordered or abnormal behaviour

individual differences; our common humanity

situational influences; internal motivations

cognition; emotion

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

humans are solitary beings and do not engage in communication as much as we think.

individuals spend a great deal of time talking to others, but their conversations were often of little substance or meaning.

communication was unrelated to social needs as people talked to themselves as much as they talked to others.

relationships and communication are an integral part of being human.

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

A depressed man feels that his wife and family put too much pressure on him.

Public concerns about mental illness increase, following high profile cases in the news.

Canadians come together to support others after a natural disaster.

The atrocities that were committed during the Holocaust.

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

constructing our social reality; relating to others as a basic need

dispositions shaping behaviour; social behaviour being biologically based

social influences shaping behaviour; social intuitions being powerful

social behaviour being biologically based; relating to others as a basic need

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

Values influence researchers' choice of topics.

Values affect the types of people attracted to various disciplines.

Values are frequently the object of social psychological analysis.

Values influence the study of individual differences.

A survey of over 25,000 Canadian university students found that they expected a starting salary of over 50, 000 and fort their salary to increase by 70% in the first 5 years. This is evidence of a rise in

work-life balance

materialism

economic insecurity

social connection

Common assumptions often go unchallenged among a group of scholars who share the same area of interest.

method of inquiry.

level of intelligence.

culture.

We tend to take for granted the shared beliefs that European social psychologists call our _____, our most important but least debated convictions.

social representations

symbolic interactions

hindsight

naturalistic truths

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

social psychology is not a "real science."

social psychology cannot study objective truth.

social psychology is the study of what we know through common sense.

social psychology has been influenced by Western cultural worldviews.

Which of the following is true of hindsight bias?

It only affects people that have minimal knowledge on the topic

It only affects people that are trained professionals

It only affects people that have not been trained to understand what hindsight bias is.

It affects people with minimal knowledge and trained professionals

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

well-adjusted

mentally ill

self-actualized

mature or immature

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

freedom fighter

terrorist

patriot

a doctor.

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

Research trends are usually out of step with the social concerns of their times.

The fact that human thinking always involves interpretation is precisely why we need scientific analysis.

Research into how values form, change, and influence one another helps us identify which of them are right.

The fact that human thinking always involves interpretation is precisely why we need subjective analysis.

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

social representation.

naturalistic fallacy.

correlation-causality bias.

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

the naturalistic fallacy.

the hindsight bias.

illusory correlation.

false consensus effect.

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

hindsight bias.

the "I knew it all along" phenomenon.

illusory correlation.

the naturalistic fallacy.

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

its findings are false.

its findings could be used to manipulate people.

its findings are contradictory.

The quote, "One problem with common sense is that we invoke it after we know the facts," describes

the naturalistic fallacy.

the hindsight bias.

the illusory correlation.

the social representations bias.

The hindsight bias contributes to the idea that psychological experiments lack mundane realism.

social psychology is potentially dangerous.

the results of psychological experiments are mere common sense.

psychological experiments lack experimental realism.

One problem with common sense is that we

invoke it before we know the facts.

invoke it as we know the facts.

invoke it after we know the facts.

invoke it only some of the time.

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.

the fundamental attribution error

the illusory correlation

the naturalistic fallacy

the hindsight bias

The naturalistic fallacy involves " _____ " reasoning, whereas the hindsight bias involves " _____ " reasoning.

common sense; after the fact

what ought to be; I knew it all along

after the fact; I knew it all along

what ought to be; what should have been

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

hindsight bias.

foresight bias.

confirmation bias.

correspondence bias.

Research on the relationship between wealth and happiness has found that

having greater wealth consistently predicts greater happiness.

having greater wealth only predicts greater happiness for people in poor countries.

the relationship between income and happiness is weak.

the relationship between income and happiness is strong, but only amongst the 1%.

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

Being careful in a new relationship because you've been hurt in the past.

Being confident when placing a bet on a sporting event.

Changing your opinions on important issues as you get older.

Reading your horoscope at the end of the day and deciding it was accurate.

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 _____.

the Wolverines; the Eagles' victory was a surprise

the Eagles; the Eagles' victory was a surprise

both teams; they thought the Eagles would win

both teams; they thought the Wolverines would win

The hindsight bias affects the way we view decision makers, making us more likely to see their decisions as surprisingly insightful and correct.

blame them for making obviously bad choices.

forgive them for making understandable mistakes in crises.

admire them for handling well those choices we ourselves cannot make.

The hindsight bias often makes people

underestimate their intellectual powers.

overconfident about the validity of their judgments and predictions.

feel surprised when research confirms common sense.

more likely to excuse others for their bad decisions.

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

social psychology is all just common sense.

individuals engage in the naturalistic fallacy and only see what fits with their ideas.

experiments often generate contradictory results that are difficult to explain.

the hindsight bias is used to make almost any result seem to make sense.

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

a hypothesis.

a proof.

a theory.

What does a good theory NOT do?

Confirm or modify an existing theory.

Generate new exploration.

Suggest practical applications.

Suggest explanations for unobserved facts.

Hypothesis is to theory, as _____ is to _____.

exam; knowledge

car; driver

control; variable

science; research

A research hypothesis is a
theory.
testable prediction.
collection of empirical observations.
technique for analyzing data.

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

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

Hypotheses implied by a theory allow researchers to
learn about the theory.
test the theory.
confirm the theory.
disconfirm the theory.

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

how the variable is tested.
what the hypothesis about crowds is.
how the variable is operationalized.
whether she can infer correlation or causation.

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?

An experiment

A case study

A correlational study

A participant observation

When theories are discarded, it is usually because they
have been falsified.

have been displaced by newer, better theories.

attempted to summarize too large a body of data.

generated too many testable hypotheses.

Research done in natural, real-life settings outside a laboratory is called
case study research.

field research.

correlational research.

experimental research.

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 laboratory experiment.

a field experiment.

a correlational study.

participant observation.

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 correlational study.

an experimental study.

a field experiment.

a self-report study.

A naturally occurring relationship among variables is known as

a correlation.

a coefficient.

an attribution.

a causal link.

Which of the following statements about correlational research is true?

It enables prediction of one variable given knowledge of the other.

It specifies the cause-effect relationship among variables.

It can only be carried out in controlled laboratory settings.

It emphasizes that changing one variable definitely changes another variable.

A researcher finds that higher social status is associated with greater health. What factor(s) does NOT explain this positive correlation?

Having a high social status leads to better health.

Being in good health allows one to achieve higher social status.

Other facts like family background may contribute to a greater likelihood of having good health and high status.

The relationship between good health and social status is accidental.

Which of the following research situations best represent an example of correlational research?

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.

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.

A psychologist collects data on delinquent behaviour and relates it with high self-esteem.

A psychologist collects data on delinquent behaviour and relates it with overachievement.

When correlational research is extended over time this is referred to as

experimental research

field research

long-term correlational research

longitudinal research

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

predict

control for

randomly select

improve

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

a negative correlation.

a positive correlation.

a time-lagged correlation.

no correlation.

In a study of teenagers, Maruyama and colleagues concluded that self-esteem and achievement are positively correlated because

higher self-esteem boosts achievement.

achievement produces higher self-esteem.

both self-esteem and achievement are linked to underlying intelligence and family social status.

both self-esteem and achievement are linked to healthy physical and psychological adjustment.

Cause-effect relationships are studied using

experimental research methods.

correlational research methods.

field research methods.

survey research methods.

The great strength of correlational survey research is that it

brings important factors into the laboratory.

studies factors in real-world settings that cannot be manipulated in the laboratory.

establishes clear cause-effect connections among variables.

maintains high mundane realism and thus increases generalizability.

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

field correlations.

time-lagged correlations.

developmental correlations.

representative correlations.

A great disadvantage of correlational research is that

it does not allow us to examine factors like race and social status.

knowing that two variables change together does not allow us to predict one when we know the other.

it rules out consideration of confounding variables.

it does not specify cause and effect.

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

Hunger makes it difficult for children to concentrate in school.

Improving children's nutrition will improve their achievement in school.

As children's nourishment declines, so too do their grades.

Children with high grades are not under-nourished.

In selecting a random sample from a population, a researcher must
allow chance to determine the size of the sample.

sacrifice control by disregarding information about the population.

make sure every member of the population has an equal chance of being chosen for the sample.

select most sample members from the middle of any ordered listing.

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

random sampling.

stratified sampling.

naturalistic observation.

equal sampling.

To achieve a representative sample of adult Canadians' views on gun registration, which of the following strategies should you pursue?

Survey the attitudes of 1,000 adults in Ontario and 1,000 adults in Alberta.

Survey the attitudes of 1,000 adults in each province and territory.

Place ads in all major newspapers asking Canadians to call and give their views.

Randomly select a large sample of adult Canadians to survey.

Opinion polls and surveys

describe public opinion as of the moment they are taken.

predict respondents' immediate behaviour.

predict respondents' long-range behaviour.

are too biased to be meaningful.

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.

12,000 randomly assigned participants

1,200 randomly selected participants

one-third of the total population

one-twelfth of the total population

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.

200

1,200

15,000

55,000

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

lack of random assignment.

unrepresentative sampling.

confounded variables.

lack of experimental control.

Ann Landers' 1984 survey of women readers' opinions about romantic affection and sex was probably

not valid because it did not include men.

flawed because it was not representative of the population.

worthless because the sample size was too small.

as valid and informative as other, more "scientific" surveys.

Research on the wording of survey questions suggests that

how questions are framed influence how they are answered.

how questions are framed have very little influence on how they are answered.

wording is an unimportant element of survey research.

framing the questions differently will not influence apparent public opinion.

In the study on question wording by Darrin Lehman and his colleagues (1992) at the University of British Columbia, it was found that

question wording affected both more and less knowledgeable students.

question wording didn't affect students who were less knowledgeable.

knowledge of the issue didn't interact with question wording to influence response.

more knowledgeable students were unaffected by the question wording.

When participants were asked questions about their commute on a warm and sunny day, they reported that commute being much more positive than when asked about it on a cold and snowy day. This illustrates the importance of

the timing of questions.

response bias.

random assignment.

how correlation does not equal causation.

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

hindsight bias.

naturalistic fallacy.

unrepresentative sampling.

social desirability.

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

Correlational

Experimental

Survey

Naturalistic observation

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

survey

correlational

experimental

naturalistic

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?

An experiment

A correlational study

A survey

A field study

Sometimes social psychologists create deceptive scenarios for experimental research because subjects may use hindsight bias if the true nature of an experiment is explained beforehand.

manipulating research subjects leads to stronger findings.

simulated situations are easier for researchers to control.

using deceptive scenarios allows researchers to make cause-and-effect conclusions.

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

dependent variable.

control group.

hypothesis.

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

independent variable.

dependent variable.

control variable.

confounding variable.

Snyder and Haugen found that when men were asked to evaluate a woman whom they presumed was obese, they

spoke less warmly and less happily.

spoke with more humour and laughter.

tried to compensate with more intelligent conversation.

showed greater interest in politics and sports.

In an experimental study where the experimenter assigns participants to a condition where they receive positive feedback or a control condition where they receive no feedback, and then examine how this impacts the participants' self-esteem, self-esteem would be the

Control variable

Dependent variable

Experimental variable

Independent variable

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

independent variable.

dependent variable.

control variable.

confounding variable.

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

experimental

independent

control

dependent

A researcher wants to examine the relationship between alcohol and aggression. They assign participants to either consume a small amount of alcohol or no alcohol. The participants that consume no alcohol are in the

experimental condition.

correlational condition.

dependent condition.

control condition.

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

independent variable.

dependent variable.

control variable.

confounding variable.

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.

dependent

correlational

independent

experimental

The two essential ingredients of a social psychological experiment are

random assignment and correlation.

control and random sampling.

control and random assignment.

random sampling and random assignment.

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

random sampling.

random assignment.

conditional selection.

selective designation.

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?

random sampling

random assignment

replication

correlational measurement

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

only smokers with lung cancer to participate in the study.

the researchers to find the relationship between smoking and math ability.

only the smartest participants to apply for the study.

the researchers to generalize the results to the population.

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

independent variables.

dependent variables.

experimental control.

random sampling.

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

random sampling.

sampling bias.

random assignment.

representative sampling.

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?

It ensures that each student has an equal chance of being in either condition.

It does not ensure that a random sample of participants will be selected.

It helps to rule out initial group differences as a potential cause of the experimental effects.

It ensures that a stratified sample is selected.

Random assignment is to _____ as random sampling is to _____.

correlation; causation

causation; control

cause and effect; generalizing to the population

generalizing to the population; cause and effect

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

the order in which questions are asked
the wording of the questions themselves
the response options
the length of the questions

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

mundane realism.

experimental realism.

quality control.

situational validity.

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

experimental realism.

situational validity.

mundane realism.

For a social psychological experiment to be useful and conclusive, it must have

experimental realism.

demand characteristics.

low generalizability.

low control.

A group of researchers decide to conduct a study of persuasion and they decide to video-tape 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

hindsight bias.

mundane realism.

naturalistic fallacy.

demand characteristics.

Deception of participants is employed when necessary to maintain

experimenter authority.

situational validity.

experimental realism.

demand characteristics.

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

hidden values.

demand characteristics.

naturalistic fallacies.

coefficients.

Demand characteristics may result in research subjects who are likely to

respond to the experimenter's instructions honestly.

flirt with an attractive researcher.

give responses that they feel are desirable.

ignore the experimenter's tone of voice and gestures.

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

make inaccurate guesses about its true purpose.

accurately perceive demand characteristics.

be able to give their informed consent.

detect the researcher's hidden values.

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

use of deception that is acceptable in research even when other alternatives exist as long as participants are fully debriefed afterwards.

treat information about the individual participants confidentially.

give participants enough information to enable their informed consent.

debrief participants and fully explain the experiment afterwards.

Which of the following is NOT an advantage of experimental methods?

They often use real-world settings

They can explore cause and effect

They use random assignment

They are performed in controlled settings

It's recommended to exercise caution when generalizing from laboratory to life because the population we study and the population at large are two separate things.

laboratory testing is a simplified, controlled reality.

laboratory testing always shows effects that are greater than those found in the population.

we need to perform two studies before we generalize any findings to the population.

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

availability of data from one's experiment only in universities

providing secretive reports of the methods used in experiments

carefully describing the statistical tests used to test hypotheses

using only known people as subjects in research

Compared with _____, social psychology focuses more on individuals with methods that more often use experimentation.

personality psychology

cognitive psychology

clinical psychology

sociology

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

Attitudes

Pressures to conform

Biology

Perception of self and others

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

The laboratory setting is manipulated.

The laboratory setting is a controlled reality.

The laboratory setting does not always use a random sample.

Experiments in the laboratory setting are always timed.

Bo is conducting a research study on how facing discrimination in childhood affects a person's personality. They studied various research articles on this topic and developed a testable prediction of the result from the study. This means that Bo has

developed a hypothesis.

operationalized the variables in their study.

summarized a theory.

differentiated between an operational variable and a theoretical variable.

Which of the following is most accurate about correlational studies in social psychology?

They are likely to have been conducted in a laboratory.

The results of these studies are likely to be ambiguous.

They are not likely to measure the effects of factors such as race and gender.

The results are likely to show the cause-effect relationship between variables.

Sora is conducting a survey to understand people's attitudes toward the refugees arriving in the country. As this is a topic where respondents can give socially desirable answers to her questions, she should use _____ to deal with the issue.

longitudinal research

implicit measures

time-lagged correlations

correlation coefficients

Ingo is conducting a study on the effects of naps on preschool children's learning in class. To study this, he is watching recordings of children's behaviour in a classroom. Ingo is using the _____ research method for his study.

Longitudinal

Survey

Experimental

Observational

Yekaterina is studying various research studies conducted in the past 10 years on the role of gender in attitudes toward immigrants. She is going to summarize the results found in various studies and find out the average trend. It is likely that she is using the _____ method for her research.

survey

observation

meta-analysis

replication

Which of the following statements is most accurate about First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Peoples of Canada?

Research involving Indigenous peoples has been primarily carried out by non-Indigenous researchers.

They are likely to have similar histories, cultures, and traditions.

Research conducted on these communities is likely to have benefited them.

They have an individualistic culture that benefits most academic research.

Dr. Allanis finds a study on the impact of sleep on emotional regulation in a journal and wants to know if she will get the same results if she conducts it herself. She studies the research thoroughly and performs her experiments on a similar sample population using the same procedure as in the study. Her study

is most likely a replication study.

is unlikely to have experimental realism.

would not be considered a valid research study.

would be considered a meta-analysis.

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 how researchers try to get around such demand characteristics.

Answer Key

Test name: Ch1_Social Psychology_9ce

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Short Answer

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