**Chapter 01**

**Introducing Social Psychology**

1. Social psychology is defined as the scientific study of how people

A. motivate, persuade, and interact with one another.

**B.** think about, influence, and relate to one another.

C. manipulate, use, and betray one another.

D. conform, help, and form attitudes about one another.

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Define social psychology and explain what it does.

Topic: Social Psychology

Feedback: What is Social Psychology?, 2

2. The attributions a person makes for his or her spouse’s acid remark depends upon the happiness of the marriage. What concept does this portray?

A. Social behavior is a function of what we believe.

B. Social behavior is a function of an individual’s general attitude in relation to the environment.

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

**D.** Social behavior is a function of the objective situation and how it is construed.

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Define social psychology and explain what it does.

Topic: Social Psychology

Feedback: What is Social Psychology?, 2

3. Imagine you are approached by a large dog. You assume the dog is unfriendly and start screaming to chase it away. The dog assumes you want to hurt it, so it defends itself by biting your ankle. This is an example of a

**A.** self-fulfilling belief.

B. self-defacing belief.

C. self-defense belief.

D. self-worth belief.

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APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: Define social psychology and explain what it does.

Topic: Social Psychology

Feedback: What is Social Psychology?, 2

4. Social psychology is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ science and one that only began to emerge as a vibrant field after \_\_\_\_\_.

A. young; the 1960s

**B.** young; World War II

C. old; the 1930s

D. old; the turn of the century

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Define social psychology and explain what it does.

Topic: Social Psychology

Feedback: What is Social Psychology?, 2

5. Which of the following topics is NOT an example of what social psychologists study?

A. love

B. conformity

**C.** intelligence

D. attitudes

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Define social psychology and explain what it does.

Topic: Social Psychology

Feedback: What is Social Psychology?, 3

6. The best statement about objective reality is

A. that it is constant.

B. that it does not exist.

C. that it is an unchanging set of perceptions.

**D.** that it is viewed through our values and beliefs.

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Identify and describe the central concepts behind social psychology.

Topic: Central Concepts

Feedback: What Are Social Psychology’s Big Ideas?, 4

7. Which of the following statements is TRUE of intuitions?

A. Intuitions about one’s own self are usually true.

B. Intuitions are carefully considered beliefs.

**C.** Intuition is both powerful and perilous.

D. Intuition is not important.

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Identify and describe the central concepts behind social psychology.

Topic: Central Concepts

Feedback: What Are Social Psychology’s Big Ideas?, 4

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

A. Our personality disposition affects our choices.

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

C. Our political attitudes influence our voting behavior.

**D.** Our standards regarding promptness, frankness, and clothing vary with our culture.

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Identify and describe the central concepts behind social psychology.

Topic: Central Concepts

Feedback: What Are Social Psychology’s Big Ideas?, 6

9. Identify a true statement about attitudes and personality.

**A.** They influence behavior.

B. They are a result of an individual’s own understanding of the world.

C. They are primary motivators for action.

D. They are inherited biologically.

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Identify and describe the central concepts behind social psychology.

Topic: Central Concepts

Feedback: What Are Social Psychology’s Big Ideas?, 6

10. When explaining topics such as dating and mating, evolutionary psychologists consider how natural selection might

**A.** predispose our actions.

B. change our attitudes.

C. account for similarities in our behaviors.

D. reinforce our attitudes.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Identify and describe the central concepts behind social psychology.

Topic: Central Concepts

Feedback: What Are Social Psychology’s Big Ideas?, 6

11. Those who consider under-the-skin (biological) and between skins (social) influences on topics such as love and hate are likely to be referred as

A. social biologists.

**B.** social neuroscientists.

C. social behaviorists.

D. social anthropologists.

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Identify and describe the central concepts behind social psychology.

Topic: Central Concepts

Feedback: What Are Social Psychology’s Big Ideas?, 7

12. Identify a true statement about social psychology.

A. It answers life’s ultimate questions.

B. It helps in understanding the purpose of life.

**C.** It is all about beliefs, attitudes, and relationships.

D. It helps in understanding an individual’s ultimate destiny.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Identify and describe the central concepts behind social psychology.

Topic: Social Psychology

Feedback: What Are Social Psychology’s Big Ideas?, 7

13. What is NOT true about how values affect social psychology?

A. Values influence the topics that are researched.

B. The values that people hold influence those entering the field of study.

**C.** Social psychology research shows which values are right.

D. Social psychologists investigate how values influence actions.

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists.

Topic: Human Values

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?, 8

14. Social representations are

A. value commitments within a culture.

B. intuitive ideas that prove to be true.

**C.** widely held ideas and values, including assumptions and cultural ideologies.

D. stereotypes that are rooted in racism rather than in reality.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists.

Topic: Culture

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?, 9

15. Values enter the work of social psychology when researchers

A. collect data for their studies.

B. present the results of their studies.

C. summarize their studies.

**D.** choose the topics of their studies.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists.

Topic: Human Values

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?, 8

16. After a Princeton-Darthmouth football game that ended in fistfights and injuries on both sides, two psychologists showed game films to students on each campus. The Princeton students identified twice as many Dartmouth violations as Dartmouth students did when each watched the game. This emphasizes

**A.** human tendency to prejudge reality based on expectations.

B. human inability to be objective when watching sports.

C. football players' brutality.

D. that humans are objective when watching sports.

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists.

Topic: Human Values

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?, 9

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

A. nationality.

B. race.

C. religion.

**D.** culture.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists.

Topic: Culture

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?, 9

18. A society’s widely held ideas and values, including our assumptions and cultural ideologies, are known as

A. national diversities.

B. racial inclinations.

**C.** social representations.

D. general moralities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists.

Topic: Culture

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?, 9

19. Maslow’s description of “self-actualized” people was based on a sample he personally selected. Had he selected other people to describe, his ensuing list of self-actualization characterizations may have been different. This is an example of how values can influence

A. data collection.

B. the results of a study.

**C.** our idea of how best to live.

D. the types of people who are attracted to various disciplines.

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists.

Topic: Human Values

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?, 9

20. You ask your academic advisor what to major in because you are finding it difficult to decide. She suggests psychology; however, it is important to remember that this answer likely reflects her

A. training.

B. education.

C. perceptions.

**D.** personal values.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists.

Topic: Human Values

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?, 9

21. Whether we label a woman as "ambitious" or "aggressive" is a reflection of our

A. gender.

**B.** values.

C. intuitions.

D. age.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists.

Topic: Human Values

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?, 10

22. Your decision to call someone a "terrorist" rather than a "freedom fighter" depends on your view of the cause. This is an example of how values can influence not only social psychology, but also

A. internal emotions.

B. possible actions.

C. natural intuitions.

**D.** everyday language.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists.

Feedback: How Do Human Values Influence Social Psychology?, 10

23. Another name for the "I-knew-it-all-along phenomenon" is the

A. retrospective bias.

B. information bias.

C. prediction bias.

**D.** hindsight bias.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Hindsight Bias

Feedback: I Knew It All Along: Is Social Psychology Simply Common Sense?, 12

24. When asked who you think will win the next presidential election, you reply that you do not know. However, after the election results are reported, you claim that it was obvious all along. This is an example of the

A. retrospective bias.

B. information bias.

C. prediction bias.

**D.** hindsight bias.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

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

Topic: Hindsight Bias

Feedback: I Knew It All Along: Is Social Psychology Simply Common Sense?, 12

25. Errors in judging the future’s foreseeability and in remembering our past combine to create

A. information bias.

**B.** hindsight bias.

C. prediction bias.

D. retrospective bias.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Hindsight Bias

Feedback: I Knew It All Along: Is Social Psychology Simply Common Sense?, 12

26. Theories imply testable predictions called

A. assumptions.

**B.** hypotheses.

C. ideologies.

D. values.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Hypotheses

Topic: Theories

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

27. A theory

A. is an agreed-upon statement.

**B.** summarizes and explains facts.

C. cannot be tested.

D. is less than fact.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Theories

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 14

28. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an integrated set of principles that can explain and predict observed events.

**A.** theory

B. hypothesis

C. fact

D. correlation

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Theories

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 14

29. Identify a true statement about facts and theories.

A. Facts explain theories.

**B.** Theories explain facts.

C. Facts are ideas, whereas theories are explanations.

D. Theories are statements, whereas facts are assumptions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Theories

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 14

30. A testable proposition that describes a relationship which may exist between events is a

A. statement.

B. bias.

C. correlation.

**D.** hypothesis.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Hypotheses

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

31. Good theories do all of the following EXCEPT

A. summarize observations.

**B.** make assumptions about concepts.

C. make predictions that generate new research projects.

D. suggest practical applications.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Theories

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

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

**A.** Hypotheses allow us to test a theory.

B. Hypotheses provide explanations for research results.

C. Hypotheses prove theories.

D. Hypotheses communicate the results of research studies.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Hypotheses

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

33. The analogy used in the text to describe what happens when old theories are discarded employs a discussion of how

A. old cars are kept as antiques.

**B.** old cars are replaced by newer and better models.

C. new cars are often not built as well as older models.

D. new cars are frequently more fuel efficient than older models.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Hypotheses

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

34. Research done in natural, real-life settings outside the laboratory is referred to as

A. correlational research.

B. experimental research.

C. qualitative research.

**D.** field research.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

35. Laboratory research is an example of research in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. correlational context

B. everyday environment

**C.** controlled situation

D. field setting

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

36. Standing in the campus courtyard with a clipboard to record your observations of university students' usage of cellular

phones is an example of what type of research?

A. qualitative research

B. experimental research

C. laboratory research

**D.** field research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

37. The study of naturally occurring relationships among variables is referred to as

**A.** correlational research.

B. experimental research.

C. laboratory research.

D. field research.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

38. A psychology professor wants to determine if there is a relationship between hours spent on studying and grades. Therefore, the professor collects data on the time spent for studying by each student and then compares it with their grades. Which type of research is this?

**A.** correlational research

B. experimental research

C. controlled research

D. hypothetical research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

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

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

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

A. It cannot be used to study everyday situations.

**B.** It provides ambiguous interpretation of cause and effect.

C. It fails to analyze whether two variables are associated.

D. It takes place in a laboratory.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

40. The study by Douglas Carroll and his colleagues (1994) examined the link between socioeconomic status and health using grave markers. Which type of research was this?

**A.** correlational research

B. experimental research

C. controlled research

D. hypothetical research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

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

A. experimental

**B.** correlational

C. laboratory

D. qualitative

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

42. Douglas Carroll and his colleagues (1994) found that the height of graveyard markers in a Glasgow cemetery was positively correlated with

A. gender.

B. race.

C. poverty.

**D.** longevity.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology? , 15–16

43. The postal code areas of Scotland that have the least overcrowding and the least amount of unemployment also have the

**A.** greatest longevity.

B. least longevity.

C. greatest loneliness.

D. least loneliness.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 16

44. Studies have shown that in Britain, occupational status is \_\_\_\_\_ correlated with longevity.

**A.** positively

B. negatively

C. inversely

D. not

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 16

45. A serious shortcoming of a correlational study is that it cannot

A. predict one variable from another.

B. determine when there is a lack of a relationship between two variables.

**C.** identify which variable causes the other variable.

D. show relationships between naturally occurring factors.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 16

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

A. self-esteem causes academic achievement.

B. academic achievement causes self-esteem.

**C.** both self-esteem and academic achievement are likely caused by a third variable.

D. self-esteem is negatively correlated with academic achievement.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 17

47. Correlational research allows us to

A. infer cause and effect.

**B.** make predictions.

C. uncover independent variables.

D. control variables.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 16

48. Time-lagged correlations are an advanced correlational technique that can reveal the \_\_\_\_\_ variables or events, such as achievement and self-esteem.

A. relationship between

B. differences between

**C.** sequence of

D. confounding

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 17

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

A. X causes Y.

B. Y causes X.

C. A third variable causes or influences both X and Y.

**D.** All of these are possible explanations.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 17

50. A great strength of correlational research is the

A. cause-effect sequencing of events.

B. ambiguity of the results.

C. ability to extract the influence of confounded variables.

**D.** fact that it occurs in real-world settings.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 17

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

A. mixed

B. diverse

C. fair

**D.** random

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 18

52. To get information from a survey that you can generalize to the whole country, you will need to get information from at least \_\_\_\_\_ people.

A. 150

**B.** 1,200

C. 5,000

D. 10,000

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 18

53. Suppose you ask all the students who are failing a class if they believe the course is too difficult, and you find that they indeed think it is. Although you have conducted a basic survey, the results of it are limited because of your sample

A. fairness.

B. strategy.

C. size.

**D.** representativeness.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 19

54. If you ask conservative, liberal, independent, and green party voters their opinions of political candidates, rather than just conservative voters, you are attempting to ensure that your sample is

A. fair.

B. sufficient.

**C.** representative.

D. random.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 19

55. 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

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 19

56. In 1936, the news magazine Literary Digest obtained the opinions of over two million Americans regarding the presidential election. The results suggested that Landon would win in a landslide over Franklin D. Roosevelt. A few weeks later, FDR won in a landslide. The results of the survey were not valid, and this was due to

A. a lack of random assignment.

**B.** an unrepresentative sample.

C. poor wording of questions' variables.

D. a lack of experimental control.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 19

57. In the context of four potentially biasing influences on surveys, the meat lobby rejecting a new U.S. food labeling law that requires declaring meat as “30 percent fat” rather than “70 percent lean, 30 percent fat” is an example of how \_\_\_\_\_ may influence human decisions and expressed opinions.

**A.** framing of questions

B. order of questions

C. limited options

D. response options

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 20

58. Research on the wording of survey questions suggests that

**A.** how questions are framed can influence how they are answered.

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

C. wording is an unimportant element of survey research.

D. framing the questions differently will not influence the results.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 19-20

59. Research indicates that survey results often depend on the

A. number of questions asked.

B. gender of the surveyor.

C. gender of the respondent.

**D.** wording of the questions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 20

60. If you wanted more people to donate organs upon their death, you would

A. put nothing on their drivers' license about organ donation.

**B.** give a default option of ‘yes' and a space to check to "opt out."

C. give a default option of ‘no' and a space to check to donate.

D. give them a ‘yes' or ‘no' choice to check.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 20

61. The experimental factor that a researcher manipulates in a study is called the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

A. control

**B.** independent

C. dependent

D. correlational

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Variables

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 21

62. A study of \_\_\_\_\_ women, by Gortmaker and colleagues (1993), found that these women were less likely to be married and less likely to earn high salaries than women in a comparison group.

A. aggressive

B. illiterate

**C.** obese

D. disabled

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 22

63. Which of the following researches involves manipulating some factor to see its effect on another?

A. survey research

B. correlational research

**C.** experimental research

D. qualitative research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

64. Studies that seek clues to cause-effect relationships by manipulating one or more factors while controlling others describes

what type of research?

A. correlational research

**B.** experimental research

C. laboratory research

D. field research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

65. A psychiatrist is interested in determining if the condition of individuals who are clinically depressed improves 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. She finds that, after six months, the clients who took 40 milligrams of Prozac are significantly less depressed than those clients who took 20 milligrams of Prozac. Which type of study did the psychiatrist conduct?

A. correlational research

**B.** experimental research

C. controlled research

D. hypothetical research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Learning Outcome: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

66. You’ve noticed that as the temperature drops outside, more students wear sweaters and heavy coats. Your observation is most similar to a(n)

**A.** correlational research.

B. experimental research.

C. controlled research.

D. hypothetical research.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Learning Outcome: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

67. You are interested in finding out the effect that crowding has on people’s moods. You conduct a study in a psychology research lab using two types of participants – participants who have to wait in a crowded waiting room before completing a measure of their mood, and participants who wait in an empty room before completing the same measure. Which type of research did you conduct?

A. correlational research

B. experimental research

C. laboratory research

**D.** both experimental and laboratory research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Learning Outcome: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15

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

A. maximize the differences between groups.

**B.** minimize the differences between groups.

C. control the independent variable.

D. control the dependent variable.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 21

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

A. fairness.

B. strategy.

C. size.

**D.** representativeness.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 19

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

A. differ in important ways.

B. do not know which group they are in.

C. are less likely to be alike.

**D.** are more likely to be about the same in every way.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 21

71. Random assignment helps researchers \_\_\_\_\_.

A. collect large amounts of data

B. generalize to a population

**C.** infer cause and effect

D. develop correlations

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 21

72. \_\_\_\_\_ helps researchers generalize to a population.

**A.** Random sampling

B. Random assignment

C. Random surveying

D. Informed consent

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 21

73. You conduct a study on a group of individuals to examine the role of exercise on depression alleviation. 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 experimental group (who exercised three times a week on average) is significantly less depressed than the control group (who exercised one time a week on average). Although you may be tempted to conclude that exercise helps stave off depression, you cannot because of a lack of \_\_\_\_\_ in your study.

A. random sampling

**B.** random assignment

C. random surveying

D. random control

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Learning Outcome: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 21

74. In Snyder and Haugen’s research on obesity and social status (1994, 1995), male students were shown a picture of a normal or obese female student before having a phone conversation with the female student. In this study, the independent variable was the

**A.** normal or overweight woman's picture.

B. social skills of the woman being interviewed.

C. conversation topic chosen by the students.

D. status of the male student.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Learning Outcome: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 22

75. In Snyder and Haugen’s research on obesity and social status (1994, 1995), male students were shown a picture of a normal or obese female student before having a phone conversation with the female student. In this study, the dependent variable was the

**A.** phone conversation.

B. status of the male student.

C. man's response to the picture.

D. woman's weight status.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Learning Outcome: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 22

76. In Boyatzis’ (1995) study of the influence television has on aggressive behavior in children, the results indicated that the viewers of Power Rangers committed \_\_\_\_\_ aggressive acts per two-minute interval compared to those children who did not watch this program.

A. slightly less

**B.** significantly more

C. about the same number of

D. significantly less

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Learning Outcome: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 22

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

A. sugar consumption

B. poor impulse control

C. lack of parental guidance

**D.** television viewing

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 22

78. Which of the following was the dependent variable in Boyatzis' (1995) research study on the effects of television viewing on children?

A. lying to parents

**B.** aggressive behavior

C. poor academic performance

D. early sexual promiscuity

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 22

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

A. aggressive behavior

B. poor academic performance

**C.** television viewing

D. early sexual promiscuity

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 22

80. In an experiment, the variable being measured is called the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

A. experimental

B. control

C. independent

**D.** dependent

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Variables

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 22

81. An experimenter exposes participants to different room temperatures to determine their effects on aggression. In this experiment, aggression is the

A. independent variable.

**B.** dependent variable.

C. control variable.

D. confounding variable.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

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

Topic: Variables

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 22

82. An experimenter exposes participants to different room temperatures to determine their effects on aggression. In this experiment, the room temperature is the

**A.** independent variable.

B. dependent variable.

C. control variable.

D. confounding variable.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

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

Topic: Variables

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 22

83. Two major advantages that experiments have over correlational studies are

A. random sampling and field research.

B. the use of surveys and the use of deception.

C. framing and biases.

**D.** control and random assignment.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 21

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

A. random sampling.

**B.** random assignment.

C. random surveying.

D. random control.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 21

85. Putting participants in one of two conditions of an experiment by using random assignment

A. helps generalize research findings.

B. reduces the validity of the study.

**C.** creates two equivalent groups.

D. results in two different groups.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 21

86. The degree to which an experiment is superficially similar to everyday situations refers to

A. realistic experimentation.

B. televised reality.

**C.** mundane realism.

D. experimental realism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 23

87. The degree to which an experiment absorbs and involves its participants refers to

A. realistic experimentation.

B. televised reality.

C. mundane realism.

**D.** experimental realism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 23

88. \_\_\_\_\_ realism is not as important in social psychological research as \_\_\_\_\_ realism is.

**A.** Mundane; experimental

B. Social; psychological

C. Experimental; mundane

D. Psychological; social

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 23

89. The use of deception in social-psychological research occurs when the researchers require \_\_\_\_\_ in their study.

A. realistic experimentation

B. televised reality

C. mundane realism

**D.** experimental realism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 23-24

90. You are participating in a social-psychological research experiment, and the researcher reads the instructions to you and the other participants so that each of you hears exactly the same instructions. By standardizing the instructions, the researcher is attempting to control the

A. dependent variable.

B. experimental outcome.

**C.** demand characteristics.

D. framing effect.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

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

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 24

91. \_\_\_\_\_ occur(s) in research when participants are misinformed or misled about the method and purposes of the study.

A. Realism

B. Control

**C.** Deception

D. Replication

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 24

92. The cues in an experiment that tell the participants what behavior is expected are called

A. subliminal messages.

**B.** demand characteristics.

C. deception tactics.

D. confounding variables.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 24

93. 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 questions on a survey of prejudice more so than you would otherwise. Your behavior in this study is most likely a result of

A. your true attitudes.

B. your repressed attitudes.

**C.** the demand characteristics of the experiment.

D. the sampling method of the experiment.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

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

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 24

94. You are participating in a psychology research experiment and the researcher invites you to return after the experiment to learn more about it and to explore your feelings about it. This is called

A. consent.

**B.** debriefing.

C. deception.

D. framing.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

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

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 24

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

A. Random assignment

B. Experimental realism

C. Mundane realism

**D.** Informed consent

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

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

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 24

96. A major requirement of the ethical principles of social-psychological research is that the researcher

A. use random sampling and assignment.

**B.** protect participants from harm and significant discomfort.

C. refrain from using any deception in the research design.

D. ensure that all participants know what is expected of them.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 24

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

A. is unethical.

B. is always required.

**C.** should be used only if it is essential and justified.

D. should be used along with random assignment.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 24

98. In the context of ethics of experimentation and social-psychological research, we must be cautious about

A. the use of random assignment.

B. inferring cause and effect from experiments.

C. the types of subjects used.

**D.** generalizing from the laboratory to life.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 25

99. You have just participated in a research study that required you to choose which picture you preferred among several pairs. At the end of the study, the researcher explained that she was trying to identify correlations between age, gender, and racial groups when making preferences. The researcher's disclosing of the true purpose of the study is part of the \_\_\_\_ process.

**A.** debriefing

B. deceptive

C. assignment

D. correlation

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

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

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 24

100. Experimental laboratory research findings in social psychology

A. can easily be generalized as everyday life occurrences.

B. are specific to the research only.

C. can't ever be generalized to everyday life.

**D.** should cautiously be generalized to everyday life.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 25

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

Answers will vary.

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists.

Topic: Human Values

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 8

102. Describe how behavior in this class is influenced by our social culture.

Answers will vary.

APA Learning Outcome: 2.3 Engage in innovative and integrative thinking and problem solving

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: Identify and describe the central concepts behind social psychology.

Topic: Culture

Feedback: What Are Social Psychology’s Big Ideas?, 5

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

Answers will vary.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

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

Topic: Hindsight Bias

Feedback: I Know It All Along: Is Social Psychology Simply Common Sense?, 12

104. Discuss the evidence regarding the role of self-esteem in academic achievement.

Answers will vary.

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Correlation

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 16-17

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

Answers will vary.

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 18-19

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

Answers will vary.

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 15-21

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

Answers will vary.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

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

Topic: Experimental Research

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 21

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

Answers will vary.

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Research Methods

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 21

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

Answers will vary.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 24

110. Explain the ethical requirements of social-psychological researchers.

Answers will vary.

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

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Topic: Ethics

Feedback: Research Methods: How Do We Do Social Psychology?, 23-24

Category # of Questions

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation 100

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology 28

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains 57

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology 12

APA Learning Outcome: 2.3 Engage in innovative and integrative thinking and problem solving 1

APA Learning Outcome: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research 7

APA Learning Outcome: 3.1 Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice 5

Bloom's Level: Apply 19

Bloom's Level: Remember 43

Bloom's Level: Understand 48

Difficulty: High 19

Difficulty: Low 43

Difficulty: Medium 48

Learning Objective: Define social psychology and explain what it does. 5

Learning Objective: Examine the methods that make social psychology a science. 82

Learning Objective: Explore how social psychology's theories provide new insight into the human condition. 4

Learning Objective: Identify and describe the central concepts behind social psychology. 8

Learning Objective: Identify the ways that values penetrate the work of social psychologists. 11

Topic: Central Concepts 6

Topic: Correlation 14

Topic: Culture 4

Topic: Ethics 17

Topic: Experimental Research 18

Topic: Hindsight Bias 4

Topic: Human Values 7

Topic: Hypotheses 4

Topic: Research Methods 21

Topic: Social Psychology 6

Topic: Theories 5

Topic: Variables 4