Social Psychology 3rd edition Heinzen Test Bank

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Social Psychology (3rd)

ISBN 9781071931080 | Chapter 1: An Introduction to Social Psychology

Total Questions: 99

Easy

Multiple Choice (21)

Q1. *[Multiple Choice]*

A false positive is also called a(n) _____.

a) failure to replicate
b) type I error ✓ correct
c) negative finding
d) interaction

Q2. *[Multiple Choice]*

Comparing your own scores on a self–report scale to the scores of others in your class contributes to which of the following?

a) false dichotomy
b) positive psychology
c) false positives
d) self–knowledge ✓ correct

Q3. *[Multiple Choice]*

Kurt Lewin, the "father of social psychology," was known for _____.

a) applying the scientific method to the study of human thought
b) sharing his theories on the influence of childhood experiences on adult personality
c) asking questions about personality
d) listening carefully and honoring the opinions of others ✓ correct

Q4. *[Multiple Choice]*

Making sure that researchers come from different backgrounds is a way to help advance _____ in social psychology.

a) cooperation
b) empathy
c) diversity ✓ correct
d) creativity

Q5. *[Multiple Choice]*

Many topics and concepts become more interesting when you _____.

a) critically analyze the topic or concept
b) apply the topic or concept to yourself ✓ correct
c) try to disprove the topic concept
d) examine the concept using scientific principles

Q6. *[Multiple Choice]*

One of the first steps to determining how each topic applies to your own life is to _____.

a) determine which topics interest you ✓ correct
b) examine which topics are least complex
c) determine which topics are most popular
d) examine the number of existing experiments on the topic

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Q7. *[Multiple Choice]*

Social psychology focuses on three main areas of study that affect our everyday lives. Which of the following is one of these main areas of focus?

a) social norms
b) social deviance
c) social thinking ✓ correct
d) social conflict

Q8. *[Multiple Choice]*

The factor (E) in Lewin's equation represents _____.

a) the environment ✓ correct
b) energy
c) exercise
d) the establishment

Q9. *[Multiple Choice]*

The study of _____ involves researching the complex thinking systems of humans.

a) social cognition ✓ correct
b) social behavior
c) anthropology
d) sociology

Q10. *[Multiple Choice]*

What describes the ability to analyze and explore new ideas in an open–minded way?

a) positive psychology
b) critical thinking ✓ correct
c) falsification
d) interaction

Q11. *[Multiple Choice]*

What of the following refers to the scientific study of human strengths and virtues?

a) positive psychology ✓ correct
b) clinical psychology
c) anthropology
d) sociology

Q12. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which field of scientific study examines how people influence each other?

a) clinical psychology
b) anthropology
c) social psychology ✓ correct
d) sociology

Q13. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which is a component of critical thinking?

a) implementation of self–report scales
b) analyzing ideas in a new way ✓ correct
c) application of concepts to one's life
d) falsification of stated hypotheses

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Q14. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which of the following disciplines seeks to understand discrete groups of people by making detailed observations over time?

a) positive psychology
b) sociology
c) anthropology ✓ correct
d) clinical psychology

Q15. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which of the following is the preferred method of study used in social psychological research?

a) interviews
b) surveys
c) controlled experiments ✓ correct
d) demographic analyses

Q16. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which term best describes the application of scientific principles to social problem–solving?

a) anthropology
b) sociology
c) observational research
d) action research ✓ correct

Q17. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which term best describes the combination of several influences on an outcome?

a) behaviors
b) personalities
c) interactions ✓ correct
d) environments

Q18. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which term refers to biological or physiological influences on our thoughts and behaviors?

a) nurture
b) nature ✓ correct
c) interaction
d) cognition

Q19. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which term refers to life experiences that influence our thoughts and behaviors?

a) nurture ✓ correct
b) nature
c) interaction
d) cognition

Q20. *[Multiple Choice]*

Who envisioned that psychology should be directed toward the application of scientific principles to social problem solving?

a) Kurt Lewin ✓ correct
b) Solomon Asch
c) Sigmund Freud
d) Wilhelm Wundt

Q21. *[Multiple Choice]*

Why might you consider completing the self–report scales while you are studying?

a) to find a better way to state the questions in the scale
b) to attempt to disprove the validity of the scale
c) to help you learn and remember the concepts measured by the scale ✓ correct
d) to determine whether other scales might be better to use

True/False (4)

Q22. *[True/False]*

Applying social psychological concepts to your own life may make the field more interesting to you.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q23. *[True/False]*

Determining whether humans are basically good or evil is partly a practical question for social psychologists.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q24. *[True/False]*

The concept of “nature” assumes that experience and environmental factors affect behavior.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q25. *[True/False]*

The content domain of social thinking examines topics such as helping, aggression, and romantic relationships.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Medium

Multiple Choice (25)

Q26. *[Multiple Choice]*

A researcher conducted a study that followed the same procedure from a previously published study in order to see whether similar results would be obtained. Which of the following describes what the researcher is doing?

a) challenging the conclusions drawn from the previously published study
b) attempting to replicate the previously published study ✓ correct
c) applying the findings from the previously published study to new areas
d) carrying out action research

Q27. *[Multiple Choice]*

A researcher conducted a study that was identical to a previously published study but failed to find similar results. This illustrates _____ in social psychology.

a) a false positive
b) the replication crisis ✓ correct
c) an interaction
d) action research

Q28. *[Multiple Choice]*

A researcher who focuses on romantic relationships is studying which aspect of social psychology?

a) social thinking
b) social influence
c) social behavior ✓ correct
d) social cognition

Q29. *[Multiple Choice]*

A social psychologist whose primary area of interest is conformity and prejudice focuses on which aspect of social psychology?

a) social thinking
b) social influence ✓ correct
c) social behavior
d) social cognition

Q30. *[Multiple Choice]*

A study tries to determine whether students rely on evidence or gut instinct when making career decisions. Which important social psychological question is this study exploring?

a) Why do stereotypes and prejudices exist and persist?
b) Is behavior shaped more by biological factors (“nature”) or by environmental factors (“nurture”)?
c) How do humans think? ✓ correct
d) Is science the best way to learn about social behavior?

Q31. *[Multiple Choice]*

According to Lewin's equation, which two factors influence behaviors?

a) potential response and aggressive tendency
b) prejudice and prosocial behavior
c) the individual person and their environment ✓ correct
d) peer influence and risk–taking behaviors

Q32. *[Multiple Choice]*

Considering how you might have responded as a participant in a certain social psychological experiment is an example of _____.

a) applying concepts of social psychology to your own life ✓ correct
b) furthering social psychological thought on a concept
c) understanding the subcomponents of a social psychological concept
d) isolating causal variables of a social psychological concept

Q33. *[Multiple Choice]*

Examining the self–report scales used to study a concept will help you _____.

a) demonstrate how to form an experiment on the concept
b) understand the underlying components of a concept ✓ correct
c) further social psychological thought on the concept
d) determine whether nature or nurture plays a bigger role regarding the concept

Q34. *[Multiple Choice]*

How did the world wars influence social psychology?

a) They created a greater need for laboratory research.
b) They inspired the topics that were chosen for study. ✓ correct
c) They produced better technologies for studying social interactions.
d) They made it more difficult to carry out ethical research.

Q35. *[Multiple Choice]*

Many psychologists note that pitting nature and nurture against one another is an example of a _____.

a) type I error
b) type of action research
c) replication crisis
d) false dichotomy ✓ correct

Q36. *[Multiple Choice]*

One potential way to address the replication crisis is to _____.

a) decrease the number of original studies that are conducted
b) conduct more research that attempts to repeat findings from previous studies ✓ correct
c) expose researchers who falsify results
d) publish results from studies that are original and new

Q37. *[Multiple Choice]*

Social psychologists value diversity because _____.

a) a wider range of perspectives aimed at solving social problems is included ✓ correct
b) multiple applications of basic research findings can be revealed
c) research that is biased toward specific groups is avoided
d) the number of people who pursue careers in social psychology can be increased

Q38. *[Multiple Choice]*

Social psychology is different from clinical psychology because clinical psychology primarily focuses on the _____.

a) influence of groups on the individual
b) unhealthy patterns of abnormal behavior ✓ correct
c) culture of the individual
d) strength and virtues of humans

Q39. *[Multiple Choice]*

The idea that people are perceived and treated by others based on combinations of their ethnicity, religion, gender, and so forth, is a key feature of _____.

a) the nature versus nurture debate
b) action research
c) intersectionality theory ✓ correct
d) stereotype threat

Q40. *[Multiple Choice]*

The replication crisis in social psychology would be partially alleviated if _____.

a) a particular finding was consistently observed by several researchers before being published ✓ correct
b) more researchers from diverse backgrounds were encouraged to publish original research
c) publishers focused primarily on presenting new and interesting research findings
d) researchers posed hypotheses that were easier to test by others

Q41. *[Multiple Choice]*

What aspect of social psychology is primarily interested in how each person defines themself?

a) social thinking ✓ correct
b) social influence
c) social behavior
d) social conformity

Q42. *[Multiple Choice]*

What makes understanding theoretical concepts easier to remember?

a) attempting to prove they are false
b) analyzing them with scientific principles
c) identifying ways in which the concepts may contain bias
d) applying them to your own life ✓ correct

Q43. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which discipline primarily uses detailed observational research methods?

a) sociology
b) social psychology
c) anthropology ✓ correct
d) clinical psychology

Q44. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which example best represents a false positive?

a) reporting results that show only the “good” qualities of human nature
b) reporting results showing that an effect exists when it really doesn’t ✓ correct
c) reporting results that apply to one group of people but not to another
d) reporting results indicating that an effect doesn’t exist when it really doesn’t

Q45. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which of the following is part of the content domain of social influence in social psychology?

a) aggression
b) romantic relationships
c) self–perception
d) persuasion ✓ correct

Q46. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which of the following is part of the content domain of social thinking in social psychology?

a) aggression
b) stereotypes
c) self–perception ✓ correct
d) obedience

Q47. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which of the following is the best example of a topic that would be studied by a sociologist?

a) documenting how tribal rituals have changed within a culture over the past 50 years
b) examining how anxiety is related to parental attachment
c) studying how being “lost in a crowd” causes people to behave aggressively
d) exploring differences in how members of street gangs define deviant behavior ✓ correct

Q48. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which question best explores the influence of nature versus nurture?

a) Are we shaped more by biological factors or by environmental factors? ✓ correct
b) Do people respond to a specific situation in different ways?
c) Are people basically good or basically evil?
d) How do people decide whether to maintain romantic relationships?

Q49. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which research topic is part of the content domain of social behavior in social psychology?

a) aggression ✓ correct
b) stereotypes
c) self–perception
d) obedience

Q50. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which statement about applying social psychological topics to your own life is true?

a) It makes the topics easier to remember. ✓ correct
b) It works for interesting topics but is less effective for topics that are uninteresting.
c) It requires much effort.
d) It can lead to biased ways of thinking about a topic.

True/False (11)

Q51. *[True/False]*

A component of critical thinking includes seeking information that supports your assumptions.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q52. *[True/False]*

Action research is the application of scientific principles to social problem–solving.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q53. *[True/False]*

Creating your own hypothesis on a topic is a way to better understand your own biases.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q54. *[True/False]*

Humans have two types of thinking systems. One way of thinking is quicker and more intuitive, and the other way is slower and more logical.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q55. *[True/False]*

Most early psychologists in the United States studied nonhuman animals because their behaviors were easily observed.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q56. *[True/False]*

People are intensely social animals.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q57. *[True/False]*

Social psychologists and sociologists use the same approaches to study different topics.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q58. *[True/False]*

Social psychology focuses on both positive and negative behaviors.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q59. *[True/False]*

Taking self–report scales that have been used in social psychological experiments will help you better understand the concept being measured.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q60. *[True/False]*

The replication crisis within social psychology refers to instances in which researchers find similar results as those that were found in previously published studies.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q61. *[True/False]*

Wilhelm Wundt is most known for his controversial theories about how hidden thoughts manifest in dreams.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Essay (11)

Q62. *[Essay]*

Compare and contrast the contributions of Wilhelm Wundt and Kurt Lewin to the field of social psychology.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Wilhelm Wundt, who is considered by historians to be the "father of psychology," established the first laboratory to scientifically study human thought and experience in Leipzig, Germany, about 150 years ago. Kurt Lewin, who is considered the "father of social psychology," was the first to develop action research, which uses scientific principles to investigate social problems. Both Wundt and Lewin were pioneers in the use of the scientific method to investigate psychological questions, but they differed regarding their areas of research. They also differed in their approach to teaching and learning. Wundt was primarily interested in investigating basic thought processes pertaining to sensory perception and memory. On the other hand, Lewin was interested in investigating how behavior is a function of the person (P) and the immediate environment (E). Unlike Wundt and other psychologists of the time, Lewin welcomed diverse viewpoints and often became deeply engaged in conversations with students and colleagues to the point that he would easily become distracted by them.*

Q63. *[Essay]*

Compare how the methods of research and focus of social psychology differ from the academic fields of sociology, anthropology, and clinical psychology.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: The field of social psychology uses controlled experiments and observational studies to investigate the behavior of people in individual or group settings. Social psychological research focuses on three content areas: social thinking, social influence, and social behavior. Sociology and anthropology also examine these, but the focus of the study is directed at larger groups of people. Sociologists use surveys and demographic analyses of data to learn about group-level behaviors and social expectations. Anthropologists use detailed observations of people in a given culture that are taken from a discrete group over time. On the other hand, clinical psychology focuses on individuals who have problematic thoughts or behaviors using interviews and psychological tests.*

Q64. *[Essay]*

Describe two things that can be done to address the replication crisis in social psychological research.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: One thing that can be done is to reward and encourage researchers to conduct studies that attempt to replicate the findings from previously published studies. Most studies that are published are not replicated by other researchers and are at risk of presenting false positive results. Another step that can be taken is to make the raw data from original studies available to the public. This can enable other scholars to examine the data for accuracy (i.e., replicate analyses) and evaluate the conclusions that were drawn from the data.*

Q65. *[Essay]*

Explain the main difference between sociology and social psychology.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Sociology studies human society and social behavior at the group level, primarily through the use of surveys and analyses of demographic data. Social psychology is the scientific study of how people influence each other's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Its focus is on everyday people in individual or group settings and is primarily studied using controlled experiments and behavioral observations.*

Q66. *[Essay]*

Explain what is meant by the phrase "we all have two different ways of thinking."

Suggested answer: *Sample response: This phrase means that there are two kinds of social thinking. One way of thinking is faster and more intuitive, such as relying on "gut feelings" when making a decision. The other is slower and more logical, such as carefully evaluating the pros and cons when making a decision.*

Q67. *[Essay]*

Explain why social psychologists are interested in examining topics such as prejudice, aggression, and helping.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Social psychologists are interested in these topics and others like them for two reasons. First, social psychologists are interested in understanding how people influence the thoughts, feelings, and behaviors of others. For example, why do some people respond with aggression when they are provoked? Another reason is to use the tools of science to solve social problems. For example, how can we prevent people from responding with aggression when they are provoked?*

Q68. *[Essay]*

Exploring social psychological concepts is a popular topic in literature and movies. Choose an example of a piece of media (e.g., book, movie, play, television show) that explores one important social psychological question. Explain how your chosen piece of media exemplifies this question.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Responses to this question will vary depending on the example chosen. An example that comes to mind is the movie Trading Places, which explores the question of whether behavior is shaped more by biological factors ("nature") or by environmental factors ("nurture"). In this movie, one of the main characters is a wealthy, white male who works for a commodity exchange company. The other main character is a homeless African American male. During the movie, the wealthy man is made homeless, and the homeless man is made wealthy by a cruel experiment perpetrated by two brothers who oversee the commodity exchange firm. The goal was to see whether making the wealthy man homeless would cause him to engage in criminal behavior, and to see whether making the homeless man wealthy would make him a productive member of the company. As it turned out, when the wealthy man was made homeless, he eventually engaged in criminal behavior. Although the movie is a comedy, it illustrates how environmental factors (e.g., being homeless or living in a mansion) were set against biological factors (e.g., being White, or African American).*

Q69. *[Essay]*

Provide three examples of how you can apply social psychology concepts to your own life and experiences. Explain how these examples will help you as you study social psychology.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Research has demonstrated that information is more likely to be remembered if it is processed deeply in a meaningful way than when it is processed in a shallow and superficial way. Applying social psychology concepts to one's own life experiences enables the learner to engage the material more deeply than simply reading or rehearsing it. Three ways to do this include identifying topics that are personally interesting, using self-report scales to learn about oneself and to use critical thinking to evaluate information. Identifying topics that are personally interesting helps the learner relate the material to one's personal experiences. People can use their imagination to think about how they would behave in various social situations, or how they would respond if they were a research participant. Completing self-report scales helps the learner better understand the subcomponents that make up a social psychological concept. It also enables the student to compare their scores with those of others. Critical thinking enables the learner to analyze, apply, and explore topics in new and open-minded ways. One way to do this is to examine how one's ideas and beliefs relate to the topics and research findings that are presented.*

Q70. *[Essay]*

What are interactions in the field of social psychology? How do they relate to Lewin's equation?

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Interactions in social psychology reflect the combination of several influences on an outcome, such as how one's behavior is affected by both nature and nurture. Lewin's equation assumes that behavior (B) is a function of two factors: those related to the person (P), such as personality, and the immediate environment (E).*

Q71. *[Essay]*

What are the two benefits of using self–report scales when studying new concepts in social psychology?

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Two benefits to using self-report scales when studying new concepts is that it enables the student to clarify the concepts that the self-report scale is designed to measure, which also increases one's ability to learn and remember the concept being studied. It also enables the student to learn about themselves by comparing their score to the scores of others.*

Q72. *[Essay]*

What is action research?

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Action research was first developed by Kurt Lewin, who envisioned that psychology should apply scientific principles to engage in social problem solving. For example, understanding how social situations may influence people to behave in ways that are contrary to their deeply held beliefs.*

Hard

Multiple Choice (23)

Q73. *[Multiple Choice]*

A researcher is conducting a study on factors that may persuade individuals to support feminism. Which important question of social psychology does this study best address?

a) How can we explain why good people do bad things—and vice versa?
b) Why do humans live in groups?
c) Is behavior shaped more by biological factors (“nature”) or by environmental factors (“nurture”)?
d) Why do stereotypes and prejudices exist and persist? ✓ correct

Q74. *[Multiple Choice]*

A researcher is conducting a study on the effects of a subculture's prejudice on individual member's behaviors. This researcher is most likely a(n) _____.

a) anthropologist
b) sociologist
c) social psychologist ✓ correct
d) clinical psychologist

Q75. *[Multiple Choice]*

A researcher is studying the best treatment methods to help patients who have troubling thoughts and behaviors. With which discipline is the researcher most likely associated?

a) sociology
b) social psychology
c) anthropology
d) clinical psychology ✓ correct

Q76. *[Multiple Choice]*

A researcher is using observational methods to understand how a particular culture's views of appropriate grieving behaviors have changed during the last 30 years. With which discipline is the researcher likely associated?

a) sociology
b) social psychology
c) anthropology ✓ correct
d) clinical psychology

Q77. *[Multiple Choice]*

A social psychologist is conducting a study to see whether parenting style is related to juvenile aggression. Which important social psychology question does this study seek to explore?

a) Why do stereotypes and prejudices exist and persist?
b) Is behavior shaped more by biological factors (“nature”) or by environmental factors (“nurture”)? ✓ correct
c) Why do humans live in groups?
d) How can we explain why good people do bad things—and vice versa?

Q78. *[Multiple Choice]*

A study examines behavior among individuals who live in communal settings. Which important question of social psychology is this study exploring?

a) Why do stereotypes and prejudices exist and persist?
b) Is behavior shaped more by biological factors (“nature”) or by environmental factors (“nurture”)?
c) Why do humans live in groups? ✓ correct
d) How can we explain why good people do bad things—and vice versa?

Q79. *[Multiple Choice]*

A study examines whether being anonymous is related to the severity of punishment one delivers. What important social psychology question does this study seek to explore?

a) Why do stereotypes and prejudices exist and persist?
b) Is behavior shaped more by biological factors (“nature”) or by environmental factors (“nurture”)?
c) How do humans think?
d) How can we explain why good people do bad things—and vice versa? ✓ correct

Q80. *[Multiple Choice]*

A study shows a group of students a series of images that contain either positive or negative portrayals of Korean immigrants in U.S. society. Afterward, the students are given surveys that gauge their beliefs on the attributes of Korean American immigrants. Which important social psychological question does this study explore?

a) Why do stereotypes and prejudices exist and persist? ✓ correct
b) Is behavior shaped more by biological factors (“nature”) or by environmental factors (“nurture”)?
c) How do humans think?
d) How can we explain why good people do bad things—and vice versa?

Q81. *[Multiple Choice]*

After learning about a new social psychology concept, Lorraina takes a moment to analyze and apply the concept to a different situation. She tries to keep an open mind and apply the concept using the scientific method. How is Lorraina attempting to apply social psychology to her own life and experiences?

a) by using self–report scales
b) by employing falsification
c) by using critical thinking ✓ correct
d) by eliminating her own bias

Q82. *[Multiple Choice]*

After reading about false dichotomies, you examine your own analysis of a social psychological experiment to ensure you have not applied a false dichotomy in your own work. This will likely help you _____.

a) remember the concept ✓ correct
b) eliminate researcher bias
c) evaluate claims made by experts
d) isolate causal variables

Q83. *[Multiple Choice]*

After reading about social thinking, you attempt to apply it to how you interpret other people’s behavior. This is an example of _____.

a) positive psychology
b) a false dichotomy
c) critical thinking ✓ correct
d) an interaction

Q84. *[Multiple Choice]*

As a part of your research, you would like to determine whether a particular finding that was previously reported in a scientific journal would occur in your study. This approach best illustrates _____.

a) action research
b) a study that is derived from intersectionality theory
c) archival research
d) a replication study ✓ correct

Q85. *[Multiple Choice]*

Dr. Hernandez is replicating an experiment to see whether people conform in situations like those described by Dr. Brown in a previously published study. This is an example that seeks to explore which important social psychological question?

a) Is science the best way to learn about social behavior? ✓ correct
b) Is behavior shaped more by biological factors (“nature”) or by environmental factors (“nurture”)?
c) How do humans think?
d) How can we explain why good people do bad things—and vice versa?

Q86. *[Multiple Choice]*

In a social psychological study, a group of students are left in a classroom during an exam and observed to determine whether they will choose to cheat. Which important social psychology question is this study exploring?

a) Is science the best way to learn about social behavior?
b) Is behavior shaped more by biological factors (“nature”) or by environmental factors (“nurture”)?
c) How do humans think?
d) How can we explain why good people do bad things—and vice versa? ✓ correct

Q87. *[Multiple Choice]*

One way to reduce or eliminate the number of false positives that may exist in the scientific literature is to _____.

a) conduct more qualitative studies
b) make sure that all research findings are carefully reviewed before being published
c) publish studies that report findings that are new and original
d) increase the number of studies aiming to replicate findings from previous studies ✓ correct

Q88. *[Multiple Choice]*

Research examining the effects of abusive parenting on children’s behavior is an example of a study that seeks to explore which important social psychological question?

a) Is science the best way to learn about social behavior?
b) Is behavior shaped more by biological factors (“nature”) or by environmental factors (“nurture”)? ✓ correct
c) Why do humans live in groups?
d) How can we explain why good people do bad things—and vice versa?

Q89. *[Multiple Choice]*

Researchers are examining how a culture establishes rules of acceptable and unacceptable behavior. With which discipline are the researchers likely associated?

a) sociology ✓ correct
b) social psychology
c) anthropology
d) clinical psychology

Q90. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which action best exemplifies how you might critically analyze your own opinions after each section of the text?

a) asking yourself how you would test your own hypothesis
b) exploring ideas in new and open–minded ways ✓ correct
c) determining how your scores on a self–report scale are different from others in your class
d) answering survey questions that experiment participants answered

Q91. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which of the following best exemplifies how you might apply social psychology to your own life?

a) creating and testing a hypothesis about a topic that interests you ✓ correct
b) answering survey questions that experiment participants answered
c) determining how your scores on a self–report scale are different from others in your class
d) analyzing your opinions with healthy skepticism

Q92. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which of the following important social psychology questions would be of interest to a positive psychologist?

a) Is science the best way to learn about social behavior?
b) Is behavior shaped more by biological factors (“nature”) or by environmental factors (“nurture”)?
c) How do humans think?
d) How can we explain why good people do bad things––and vice versa? ✓ correct

Q93. *[Multiple Choice]*

While reading about stereotypes, you take a moment to consider ways you may have stereotyped someone. This is an example of how you might _____.

a) use self–report scales to compare yourself to others
b) further social psychological thought on a particular topic
c) apply social psychological topics to your own life ✓ correct
d) eliminate the use of stereotypes

Q94. *[Multiple Choice]*

You form an opinion on why people choose to maintain romantic relationships after reading a researcher's analysis of the topic following an experiment. Then, you take a moment to analyze the validity of your own opinion and explore other reasons why people maintain romantic relationships. This exercise will help you _____.

a) learn about how other people might interpret the researcher's experiment
b) develop skepticism about experiments on why people maintain romantic relationships
c) critically think about why people maintain romantic relationships ✓ correct
d) learn the subcomponents of why people maintain romantic relationships with others

Q95. *[Multiple Choice]*

You form an opinion on why prejudice and stereotypes exist and persist over time after reading a chapter from your textbook. Then, you take a moment to analyze the validity of your own opinion and explore other reasons why prejudice and stereotypes exist and persist. What does this exemplify?

a) an interaction with your own opinion
b) social influence on your opinion
c) falsification of your opinion
d) a critical analysis of your own opinion ✓ correct

Essay (4)

Q96. *[Essay]*

Define and provide an example of a false dichotomy.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: A false dichotomy is a situation presented as two opposing and mutually exclusive options when there may really be additional options or a compromise. An example of this is the nature or nurture dichotomy. One might assume that a behavior (such as aggression) is due to biology and genetics (nature) or to the environment and experience (nurture), but not both. Most scholars believe that these two forces are not mutually exclusive but rather interact in almost every aspect of human behavior. That is, a genetic predisposition to respond aggressively is made worse when placed in an environment that rewards aggressive behavior.*

Q97. *[Essay]*

Define critical thinking and describe how it can help you learn and remember social psychological concepts.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Critical thinking refers to the ability to analyze, apply, and explore ideas in new and open-minded ways. Learning and retention of social psychological concepts depend on how deeply the information is processed and how engaged one is with the material. One way to accomplish this is to critically analyze one's opinions after reading about a topic rather than simply accepting what one reads.*

Q98. *[Essay]*

Explain how being in groups can both help and hinder individuals.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Being in groups can both help and hinder individuals in the following ways. Humans are social creatures. Being in groups fosters prosocial behaviors, helps people find mates, and protects the individual from potential threats that can come from outside the group, such as those from rival group members. Groups also provide rewards and punishments. Engaging in behavior that is beneficial to the group is often rewarded, such as receiving praise for helping fellow group members. However, violating a group norm often leads to punishment, such as being shunned for hoarding resources that are shared by the group. In contrast, being in groups can produce problematic behavior. For example, when people feel anonymous in a crowd, they might engage in behaviors such as rioting and looting because they do not feel that they are individually accountable for their actions. In addition, groups often make risky decisions, particularly if there is strong group pressure to conform to group norms. For example, people may be reluctant to share dissenting views if such views deviate from perceived peer pressure, leading to a poor group decision.*

Q99. *[Essay]*

List and explain two ways diversity can be incorporated into social psychology research.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Diversity can be incorporated into social psychology research by including more scholars and research participants that come from diverse backgrounds. Scholars and participants from diverse backgrounds can provide further insight into research topics and research findings that might otherwise be missed in more homogeneous contexts. Diversity can also be fostered by investigating research questions that are directly linked to diverse groups (e.g., stereotypes, prejudice, discrimination, identity) and by research that examines how people from diverse backgrounds perceive themselves and how they are perceived by others (e.g., how social perceptions are affected by the intersection of race, gender, religious affiliation, age).*