# *Psychology of Prejudice and Discrimination 4th edition Kite Test Bank*

SKU: 9780367408176-TEST-BANK

# Chapter 1: Multiple Choice

1. The "Jena 6" case, described in your text, illustrates

   Answer a

   a. race-based inequities in the criminal justice system.
   b. how classism results in inequities for the poor.
   c. how both White people and Black people can work together to address racism.
   d. that voter ID laws can disenfranchise minority voters.

2. Which of the following is true about racial disparities in the criminal justice system?

   Answer b

   a. Black men and Black women are arrested for drug violations at about the same rate.
   b. Both Black and Hispanic drivers who are stopped by police are more likely to be searched than are White drivers.
   c. Few race-based inequities were identified in New York City's Stop and Frisk program.
   d. Police officers who wear body cameras are less likely to fatally shoot a suspect than police officers who do not wear cameras.

3. When asked about their interactions with the police, African American men

   Answer b

   a. report that White, but not Black, police officers are biased against them.
   b. expect that if a police officer is watching them, they will be accused of wrongdoing.
   c. report fears that are unsupported by research on racial disparities in law enforcement.
   d. recognize that the anxiety they feel when interacting with police officers is counterproductive.

4. The idea that people of color are more likely to be pulled over for traffic violations, compared with White people

   Answer d

   a. has been discounted by research.
   b. happens occasionally, but not systematically.
   c. has yet to be explored in the court system.
   d. may be rooted in the belief that people of color are more likely to commit crimes than are White people.



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5. José looks across the room and notices another student. According to research on person perception, what information is José likely to notice first about that person?

   Answer a

   a. The person's gender
   b. What the person is doing
   c. Whether the person is attractive or not
   d. What the person is wearing

6. According to your textbook, which of the following is true about Americans' attitudes toward Muslims?

   Answer d

   a. Anti-Muslim attitudes were more negative during Barack Obama's presidency than during George Bush's presidency.
   b. Americans hold the most negative attitudes toward Muslims who regularly observe their religious obligations.
   c. Anti-Muslim attitudes are more likely to be expressed by property damage to mosques than by discrimination against Muslim people.
   d. Hate crimes against Muslims occur more often today than they did in the months after the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

7. According to your textbook, race is a

   Answer a

   a. socially constructed category which is often supported by law.
   b. concept that has never been considered scientifically meaningful.
   c. neutral categorization system that is sometimes misused by biased individuals.
   d. clearly defined biological category.

8. Racial categories such as "Asian," "Black," "Hispanic," and "White" are

   Answer c

   a. biological facts.
   b. universally agreed upon.
   c. arbitrary labels.
   d. culturally irrelevant.

9. Which of the following is a way to reliably determine a person's race?

   Answer d

   a. Racial features
   b. The "blood quantum" criterion
   c. Skin tone
   d. None of the above

10. Which of the following is an important component of racism?

    Answer a

    a. Having the power to oppress members of socially devalued groups
    b. The idea that only majority group members hold race-based negative attitudes
    c. That it is expressed at the individual level, but not at the institutional level
    d. That it is reflected through intentional, but not unintentional, behaviors



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11. Members of which of the following groups have been considered to have a non-White ethnicity at some time in the history of the United States?

    Answer d

    a. Iranians
    b. Italians
    c. Irish
    d. All of the above

12. Which of the following is *not* part of the definition of human culture?

    Answer c

    a. Unique meaning and information system
    b. Transmitted across generations
    c. Leads to biased views of outgroups
    d. Allows a group to meet its basic needs

13. _____ is a unique meaning and information system, shared by a group and transmitted across generations, that allows a group to meet basic needs of survival, pursue happiness and well-being, and derive meaning from life.

    Answer d

    a. Ethnocentrism
    b. Categorization
    c. Scripting
    d. Human culture

14. The concept of human culture is important for understanding prejudice and discrimination because

    Answer d

    a. culture provides a means of transmitting shared beliefs about groups.
    b. prejudices, stereotypes, and privileges are all influenced by culture.
    c. culture reinforces the use of race and other social categories.
    d. culture does all of the above.

15. According to research, immigrants are most likely to be accepted by citizens of the host country who

    Answer b

    a. see their economic resources as limited.
    b. believe immigrants can be an important part of the country's future.
    c. believe that their national identity is based on birth and shared ancestry.
    d. are highly religious.

16. People who believe national identity is based on birth and shared ancestry are said to adopt a _____ view about immigrants.

    Answer b

    a. law and order
    b. nativist
    c. multicultural
    d. assimilationist



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17. Group privilege

Answer b

a. is enjoyed only by White males.
b. can be based on race, gender, or sexual orientation.
c. is much discussed but does not really exist.
d. is an earned advantage enjoyed by members of all successful groups.

18. When White people are turned down for credit, they rarely wonder whether the decision was based on their race. This illustrates the idea of

Answer d

a. ethnocentrism.
b. group superiority.
c. race-based denial.
d. group privilege.

19. An unearned favored state conferred simply because of one's race, gender, gender identity, or sexual orientation is referred to as

Answer c

a. ethnocentrism.
b. equity.
c. group privilege.
d. ingroup favoritism.

20. The idea that those who have privilege take it for granted is referred to as

Answer a

a. the luxury of obliviousness.
b. safety in numbers.
c. lifting a ton of feathers.
d. pancultural denial.

21. According to Peggy McIntosh, privilege is

Answer a

a. an invisible, weightless knapsack.
b. held only by White women and men.
c. the lightness of being.
d. the opposite of unearned advantage.

22. Group privilege

Answer c

a. has a small, but relatively unimportant, effect on the experience of minorities.
b. can result in interpersonal, but not institutional discrimination.
c. has a cumulative, negative impact on minorities that is difficult to document, but nevertheless powerful.
d. affects people of color, but not White women.

23. According to your text, a corollary of group privilege is

Answer d

a. a zone of "not kidding."
b. people's experience of subtle prejudice because of their group membership.
c. advantage granted because of one's ability, effort, or past success.
d. advantage granted to people because of their group membership.



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24. Olin is a White male who is taking a diversity class. When the topic of White privilege is first introduced, Olin is most likely to

Answer b

a. feel empathy for groups with less privilege.
b. feel under attack.
c. experience an increase in his self-esteem.
d. express collective guilt on behalf of his racial group.

25. According to Ijeoma Oluo, which of the following explains why the concept of privilege is threatening?

Answer c

a. Everyone has experienced discrimination at some point in their life.
b. It ignores the racism that White women and men experience.
c. People are uncomfortable with the possibility that they are ignorant about how the world works.
d. Discussing privilege leads to critical hopelessness.

26. _____ is the idea that it can be difficult to accept one's privileged status, but by listening to other's perspectives and ideas about this topic, growth and change are possible.

Answer d

a. Group humility
b. Anti-racism
c. Implicit prejudice
d. Critical hope

27. Professor X is teaching a class on prejudice and discrimination. When students express that they are having difficulty grappling with the complexity of the topic, Professor X offers easy answers and assures them that a better understanding will come on its own. Professor X is responding with

Answer a

a. naïve hope.
b. critical hope.
c. solidarity.
d. difficulty blindness.

28. Critical hope addresses students' responses to learning about prejudice and discrimination. Which of the following is *not* an aspect of this concept?

Answer b

a. Majority group members may feel they are being asked to give up important aspects of their culture.
b. Minority group members may feel that their worldview has been questioned.
c. Instructors should address the tension and discomfort that all students experience when discussing this topic.
d. It is important to acknowledge that the barriers to equality and inclusion are not easily removed.

29. Who proposed that stereotypes are "pictures in our heads"?

Answer d

a. Gordon Allport
b. Sigmund Freud
c. Theodore Adorno
d. Walter Lippman



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30. _____ are organized beliefs and opinions about the characteristics of members of various groups that are held in common by members of a group.

Answer a

a. Stereotypes
b. Attitudes
c. Prejudices
d. Privileges

31. Stereotypes are

Answer a

a. organized beliefs and opinions about social group members.
b. affective reactions to social group members.
c. actions that reflect bias against social group members.
d. feelings of strong dislike or hatred about social group members.

32. Which of the following is a stereotype?

Answer a

a. Older adults have poor memory.
b. Harvey dislikes Bosnians.
c. In the European Union, a person with a disability is twice as likely to be unemployed.
d. Physicians are less likely to prescribe pain medication for low-income than for high-income patients.

33. Which of the following is *not* a key aspect of stereotypes?

Answer c

a. Stereotypes are shared beliefs that are an integral part of one's culture.
b. Group members generally agree about the content of a group stereotype.
c. To be considered stereotypic, a belief about a group must be negative.
d. Stereotypes can be both descriptive and prescriptive.

34. Stereotypes that put limits on members of the stereotyped group are labeled

Answer c

a. restrictive.
b. descriptive.
c. prescriptive.
d. accurate.

35. Why do people rely on stereotypes?

Answer d

a. There is a kernel of truth to them.
b. They provide a way to reduce a complex world to a manageable level.
c. They come from shared beliefs that derive from culture.
d. All of the above.

36. For his independent research project, Henri asks participants to list the characteristics they associate with members of four religious groups. The characteristics that participants generated would best be described as

Answer b

a. accurate.
b. descriptive.



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c. prescriptive.
d. prejudiced.

37. Descriptive stereotypes tell us what people think group members _____; prescriptive stereotypes tell us what people think group members _____.

Answer d

a. must be like; might be like
b. should be like; are like
c. must be like; are like
d. are like; should be like

38. A mother buys shirts with princesses and sparkles for her daughter and shirts with trucks and comic book heroes for her son. This is based on her belief about what girls and boys should wear. This is an example of

Answer a

a. a prescriptive stereotype.
b. the kernel of truth.
c. stereotype rigidity.
d. a descriptive stereotype.

39. Dr. Wu found that undergraduates' stereotypic beliefs about women correspond to how undergraduate women describe themselves. According to your text, Dr. Wu can conclude that

Answer c

a. respondents are motivated to control their prejudice toward women.
b. respondents of all ages hold the same stereotypes about women.
c. the reported stereotypes reflect at least a kernel of truth.
d. women feel pressured to conform to stereotypes about their social group.

40. Positive stereotypes

Answer c

a. are so rare that researchers do not study them.
b. are more accurate than negative stereotypes.
c. are formed by the same psychological processes as negative beliefs.
d. have only positive effects on members of majority groups.

41. Ebony is the top student in her physics class. When returning her latest exam, her professor comments "How did you become so good at physics?" According to your text, Ebony will

Answer b

a. be more likely to take an advanced physics course in the future.
b. conclude that it is unusual for girls and women to excel in physics.
c. be more likely to think of herself as caring and warm.
d. create a subtype for herself and other women who are good at physics.

42. _____ is an attitude directed toward members of some group, based solely on their membership in that group.

Answer c

a. Discrimination
b. Negative affect
c. Prejudice
d. Stereotyping



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43. Which of the following is true about our emotional reactions to group members?

Answer b

a. Positive stereotypes generally produce neutral emotional responses.
b. People can have ambivalent emotional responses to social group members.
c. Emotional responses are strong, so people are always aware that they have them.
d. All of the above are true.

44. Madison feels disgust when she sees a person who has a physical disability. Psychologists would categorize this reaction as

Answer c

a. group privilege.
b. stereotyping.
c. prejudice.
d. discrimination.

45. Alekos, a native-born Greek, is most likely to be threatened by an immigrant to his country if he

Answer d

a. is himself a second- or third-generation immigrant.
b. believes the immigrant's social goals are similar to his.
c. believes other Greeks are too accepting of immigrants.
d. sees the immigrant as a competitor in the job market.

46. Gabriel considers himself to be unprejudiced. According to your text, Gabriel

Answer b

a. will be accepting of others, regardless of the social context of their interaction.
b. is still likely to have absorbed some degree of prejudice from the culture he grew up in.
c. will still feel hostility toward members of many social groups.
d. will feel little guilt about any prejudicial beliefs he acknowledges having.

47. Emotional reactions to social groups can originate from

Answer d

a. seeing a group as a threat to one's own group.
b. interacting with a group whose social goals differ from one's own.
c. having personal characteristics that make people chronically intolerant of other groups.
d. all of the above.

48. _____ is behavior directed toward social groups who are the targets of prejudice.

Answer a

a. Discrimination
b. Intentionality
c. Prejudice
d. Stereotyping

49. A person choosing not to sit next to a woman wearing traditional Muslim clothing, even when it is the only seat available, is an example of

Answer d

a. prejudice.
b. stereotyping.



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c. ethnocentrism.
d. discrimination.

50. A younger person using baby talk when talking to an older person is an example of

Answer a

a. discrimination.
b. benevolent prejudice.
c. categorization.
d. stereotype endorsement.

51. Discrimination based on people's personal beliefs about, evaluation of, and behavior toward members of other groups is called _____ discrimination.

Answer b

a. cultural
b. interpersonal
c. institutional
d. organizational

52. A coach refuses to let a girl play touch football because he believes girls are emotional and cannot take the stress of competition. This is an example of

Answer a

a. interpersonal discrimination.
b. institutional discrimination.
c. emotion-based discrimination.
d. stereotype accuracy in action.

53. Organizational discrimination stems from

Answer b

a. the stereotypes held by members of an organization.
b. organizational rules and policies that have a discriminatory effect.
c. White male domination of corporate and governmental organizations.
d. requiring diversity training for all employees in an organization.

54. According to your text, the gender wage gap

Answer c

a. is present only when comparing White men's wages to White women's wages.
b. is larger for people who have only a high school education.
c. occurs at all career stages.
d. affects only people who entered the workforce before equal employment opportunity legislation took effect.

55. Equal representation in a job category is achieved when

Answer b

a. the ratio of women to men is greater than 1.
b. the percentage of minority group members equals their representation in the population.
c. ethnic minorities are promoted at a higher rate to make up for earlier hiring inequities.
d. White women make up 51 percent of the workforce but hold 70 percent of the service jobs.



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56. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, members of which of these groups have the highest salary?

Answer c

a. White men at all education levels.
b. Black women over the age of 30.
c. College-educated Asian men.
d. Latino men who are members of a union.

57. Institutional discrimination stems from

Answer b

a. negative behavior toward any social group.
b. beliefs about group superiority that are sanctioned by governing bodies.
c. the refusal to interact with members of other social groups.
d. negative behavior that is universally accepted.

58. Which of the following is an example of institutional discrimination?

Answer c

a. A movie producer paying female actors less than male actors for an equivalent role.
b. An art museum curator's decision that Appalachian quilts made in the 1800s are not "art."
c. Passing a law that revokes the voting rights of people convicted of felonies.
d. A company paying lesbians less than heterosexual women because they assume only heterosexual women are raising children.

59. Prior to Hurricane Katrina, most hospitals in New Orleans did not have established policies for relocating patients in an emergency. According to your text, this resulted in

Answer a

a. institutional discrimination.
b. interpersonal discrimination.
c. intentional discrimination.
d. cultural discrimination.

60. According to your text, Black people were disproportionately affected by Hurricane Katrina because

Answer b

a. individual government officials engaged in interpersonal discrimination.
b. race and poverty are strongly linked in New Orleans.
c. explicitly racist policies led to extremely slow responses to the flooding.
d. the media coverage focused on White people's experiences.

61. Which of the following is an example of institutional discrimination in the United States?

Answer d

a. Separate but equal school desegregation.
b. Hospital evacuation decisions during Hurricane Katrina.
c. Voter identification laws that adversely affect certain social groups, such as the poor.
d. All of the above are examples of institutional discrimination.



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62. Which of the following institutional failures resulted in race-based health disparities in Covid-19 infection rates?

Answer a

a. Racial and ethnic minorities were more likely to live in areas with few health care facilities.
b. Black and Latinx people were more likely to refuse vaccinations than were White and Asian people.
c. Older Asian Americans were less likely to seek emergency care than were older Black people or older White people.
d. All of the above.

63. The powerful group in a society establishes and maintains its dominance by rewarding those values that correspond to its views and punishing those values that do not. This is the definition of

Answer c

a. individual discrimination.
b. institutional discrimination.
c. cultural discrimination.
d. White privilege.

64. According to your text, cultural discrimination

Answer a

a. results in the marginalization of minority group members' cultural heritage.
b. occurs when a person is discriminated against because of their country of origin.
c. can be easily recognized by both dominant and minority groups.
d. all of the above.

65. Most love songs in popular culture are about heterosexual love. This is an example of

Answer c

a. institutional discrimination.
b. interpersonal discrimination.
c. cultural discrimination.
d. organizational discrimination.

66. Which of the following is an example of cultural discrimination?

Answer d

a. Laws that require businesses to provide gender-neutral restroom facilities.
b. A taxi driver refusing to pick up a woman wearing traditional Muslim garments.
c. The decision to ban steroid users from competing in the Tour de France.
d. The relatively small number of Latinx characters on U.S. television sitcoms.

67. Cultural discrimination and institutional discrimination are similar in that they

Answer c

a. only influence the attitudes and behavior of White people.
b. are relatively rare, compared to organizational discrimination.
c. are difficult to recognize.
d. have only positive effects on members of majority groups.



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68. In the United States, people exhibit a bias in favor of women who represent a European standard of beauty. This is an example of _____ discrimination.

Answer d

a. institutional
b. interpersonal
c. organizational
d. cultural

69. Which of the following was experienced by the Japanese Americans who were placed in internment camps during World War II?

Answer c

a. They experienced short-term mental health problems that lifted once they were released.
b. They developed a stronger sense of ethnic group identity than those who were not placed in camps.
c. Their children tended to downplay their ethnic and cultural identity.
d. All of the above.

70. According to your text, the children of Japanese Americans who were placed in internment camps during World War II

Answer c

a. are more patriotic than Japanese children whose parents were not interned.
b. felt pressure to engage in activities that reflected their Japanese heritage.
c. lost connection with their Japanese language and culture.
d. all of the above.

71. Which of the following statements is true?

Answer b

a. Individuals who can identify a group stereotype are usually prejudiced against that group.
b. Stereotypic beliefs can be activated without a person's awareness.
c. Stereotypes almost always influence our behavior toward members of the stereotyped group.
d. Consciously held stereotypic beliefs are more harmful than unconsciously held stereotypic beliefs.

72. Some reactions toward groups or individuals are outside conscious awareness. These are called

Answer d

a. inaccessible prejudices.
b. explicit prejudices.
c. controlled prejudices.
d. implicit prejudices.

73. People's implicit prejudices

Answer b

a. cannot ever be controlled because they operate outside of their awareness.
b. can be controlled by people who are strongly motivated to do so.
c. are more negative than people's explicit prejudices.
d. are less likely to be based on societal belief systems than are explicit prejudices.



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74. Prejudices that people are aware of and can easily describe are called

Answer b

a. unconscious prejudices.
b. explicit prejudices.
c. acknowledged prejudices.
d. implicit prejudices.

75. When Nadia is asked about the characteristics she associates with athletes, she is easily able to list them. Nadia's response is best described as an

Answer a

a. explicit prejudice.
b. unconscious prejudice.
c. acknowledged prejudice.
d. implicit prejudice.

76. Every person is a member of multiple basic social categories. This concept is known as

Answer a

a. intersectionality.
b. group privilege.
c. explicit group membership.
d. membership inclusivity.

77. Sebastian is an African American male who identifies as bisexual. According to research on intersectionality, Sebastian is likely to

Answer c

a. be marginalized by other Black men who identify as bisexual.
b. describe himself as very masculine.
c. be seen as an atypical member of his ethnic group.
d. be described by his friends as a prototypical bisexual person.

78. Stereotypes of the general social category "male" include assertive, successful, and educated. People from which intersectional category are *most* likely to be described by these characteristics?

Answer d

a. Asian male
b. Latinx male
c. African American male
d. White male

79. Which of the following statements about the stereotypes associated with ethnic groups is true?

Answer b

a. Black women and Black men are seen as having several overlapping characteristics.
b. There is more overlap in the stereotypes associated with men of different ethnic groups than of women of different ethnic groups.
c. The stereotypes associated with White women are more positive than those associated with White men.
d. The stereotype of Asian men is most similar to the stereotype of White women.



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80. According to research on intersectionalities,

Answer a

a. Asian women are often treated as exotic sexualized objects.
b. gay men's interest in feminine topics, such as fashion, is often ignored.
c. gay men are seen as desirable dating partners because they are stereotyped as being "nice."
d. people rarely comment on Black women's physical appearance.

81. According to your textbook, "isms" are

Answer c

a. powerful beliefs that affect members of the dominant and non-dominant groups similarly.
b. based on stereotypes, but not on prejudice.
c. rooted in a belief system that is based on group superiority and domination.
d. all of the above.

82. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of "isms"?

Answer a

a. They are often manifested in discriminatory behavior.
b. They reflect a worldview that members of some groups are naturally superior.
c. They are based on a desire to control and dominate other groups.
d. All of the above are defining characteristics.

83. Which of the following has been *least* often studied by social psychologists?

Answer d

a. Heterosexuals' stereotypes about gays.
b. Men's stereotypes about women.
c. White people's stereotypes about people of color.
d. Black people's stereotypes about White people.

84. Why has prejudice and discrimination by White people against African American people received the most attention by researchers in the United States?

Answer d

a. The institution of Black slavery lasted for a long period in U.S. history.
b. Anti-Black prejudice appears to be stronger than prejudice against other groups.
c. Anti-Black prejudice has changed from blatant to subtle racism.
d. All of the above are true.

85. Which of the following is a stereotype that members of minority groups have about White men, according to your text?

Answer b

a. Unintelligent
b. Arrogant
c. Tolerant of people from other ethnic groups
d. Lazy and unambitious

86. Which of the following is a stereotype that members of minority groups have about White women, according to your text?

Answer d

a. Unintelligent
b. Sexually unavailable



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c. Uncoordinated
d. Snobby

87. According to your text, minority group members' stereotypes about White people
Answer a
a. should be studied more frequently than they currently are.
b. are justifiable given the disadvantages minority groups have experienced.
c. are more likely to be positive than negative.
d. are more likely to be accurate than White people's stereotypes about minorities.

88. Which of the following is a key aspect of being an anti-racist?
Answer c
a. A willingness to adopt a color-blind perspective.
b. Self-identifying as someone who is unprejudiced.
c. Recognizing when one has supported racist ideas in their own life.
d. Acknowledging that racism is likely to persist regardless of people's actions.

89. Hadley actively works to dismantle racism and has often reflected on things she has done that support racist ideas. According to your text, Hadley is
Answer a
a. an anti-racist.
b. actively hopeful.
c. a modern racist.
d. an intersectionalist.

90. James, a curator for a major art museum, is planning next year's exhibitions. Research suggests he is most likely to
Answer a
a. choose to show the work of White male artists.
b. strike a balance between shows that feature White artists and shows that feature artists of color.
c. choose exhibitions that will appeal to a diverse group of museum attendees.
d. invite donors of color to fund the upcoming exhibitions.

91. The component of gender-based prejudice that portrays women as weak, vulnerable, and needing protection is called _____ sexism.
Answer d
a. hostile
b. patronizing
c. privilege-based
d. benevolent

92. Which of the following is a hostile sexist belief?
Answer b
a. Women are vulnerable and need protection.
b. Women want to control men.
c. Women's gender identity is more fluid than men's.
d. Women engage in gender-based discrimination more than men do.

93. _____ do not see themselves as fitting into any gender-linked category.
Answer a
a. Agender people
b. Cisgender people



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c. Bisexual people
d. Anti-gender people

94. _____ people believe their gender identity matches how their biological sex was assigned at birth.

Answer b

a. Agender
b. Cisgender
c. Transgender
d. Binary

95. Inga sees their gender identity as changing over time and with the social context. Which term best describes Inga's identity?

Answer d

a. Transgender
b. Cisgender
c. Anti-gender
d. Gender fluid

96. Noel believes that their gender identity incompletely or incorrectly describes their true self. Which term best describes Noel's identity?

Answer a

a. Transgender
b. Cisgender
c. Anti-gender
d. Gender fluid

97. An ideological system that defines, denigrates, and stigmatizes any non-heterosexual form of behavior, identity, relationship, or community is labeled

Answer b

a. heterophilia.
b. heterosexism.
c. agenderism.
d. male privilege.

98. Elena believes that businesses should not be required to serve gays and lesbians. Her beliefs reflect

Answer c

a. intragroup bias.
b. White privilege.
c. heterosexism.
d. sexism.

99. During the peak of Covid-19 infections, leaders of several countries made decisions that resulted in older adults receiving lower-quality health care compared with younger people. These actions most clearly reflect

Answer b

a. paternalism.
b. ageism.
c. ableism.
d. system justification.



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100. People's attitudes toward persons with disabilities (PWDs)

Answer c

a. are always negative.
b. have little effect on the self-concepts of PWDs.
c. often lead to feelings of discomfort in the presence of PWDs.
d. reflect all of the above.

101. Justin broke his back during a rodeo event and now uses a wheelchair. Based on research on ableism, Justin can expect

Answer b

a. little sympathy for his disability.
b. difficulty finding employment.
c. positive portrayals of people similar to him in the media.
d. that most people today are comfortable with his disability.

102. A common belief about overweight people is that

Answer c

a. they are fun-loving.
b. their body size is not under their control.
c. they are lazy.
d. their personality is unrelated to their weight.

103. Which of the following is *not* an indicator of an individual's social class?

Answer c

a. Wealth
b. Degree of power
c. Age
d. Socioeconomic status

104. Research on classism shows that

Answer b

a. people generally believe poverty is due to societal causes, such as low wages.
b. attitudes toward poor women are more positive than attitudes toward poor men.
c. negative stereotypes about the poor are usually not openly expressed.
d. class-based discrimination is less common in colleges than in elementary schools or high schools.

105. Regina is a first-year college student from a low-income family. Which of the following is she likely to experience?

Answer d

a. Overhearing offensive comments about the poor.
b. Feelings of social isolation.
c. Thoughts about leaving school.
d. All of the above.

106. Which of the following is a stereotype associated with wealthy individuals?

Answer a

a. Hardworking
b. Low risk taker
c. Disrespectful
d. All of the above



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107. Which of the following is true about poor people's experiences in the United States?

Answer b

a. Upward mobility can be achieved within a generation if a low-income person works hard and shows perseverance.
b. Low-income people are less likely to receive pain medicine from physicians due to the stereotype that they are insensitive to pain.
c. Incomes for the lowest earners were unaffected by the Covid-19 pandemic.
d. Due to government support, high-quality health care is readily available to low-income families.

108. Researchers have found that grocery stores located in poorer neighborhoods stock less healthy foods than stores located in wealthier neighborhoods. This practice is an example of

Answer b

a. interpersonal discrimination.
b. classism.
c. commercial racism.
d. hostile prejudice.

109. According to your text, which of the following religious groups is *least* likely to be perceived favorably in the United States?

Answer b

a. Jews
b. Mormons
c. Catholics
d. Southern Baptists

110. Findings based on cross-cultural research show that Protestants and Catholics are seen as

Answer c

a. competent but not warm.
b. warm but not competent.
c. both warm and competent.
d. neither warm nor competent.

111. When scientists interpret (or misinterpret) research results to show the superiority of one racial group over another, they are practicing

Answer d

a. eugenics.
b. White supremacy.
c. empiricism.
d. scientific racism.

112. Which of the following statements about the social psychological study of stereotyping and prejudice is true?

Answer b

a. Social psychologists have a good understanding of how to eradicate prejudice.
b. Most social psychological research on this topic is conducted in the United States and Western Europe.



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c. Researchers have found cross-cultural differences in stereotyping but not in prejudice.
d. The study of stereotyping has been influenced by historical events, but the study of discrimination has not.

113. The idea that some researchers in the past viewed prejudice as a natural response to "backward" people is known as

Answer d

a. White political domination.
b. social dominance theory.
c. group privilege.
d. scientific racism.

114. The inaccurate interpretation of research results to show minorities in a negative light is known as

Answer a

a. scientific racism.
b. psychodynamic racism.
c. the rule of hypodescent.
d. re-fencing.

115. The idea that the human race would be improved by better breeding is known as

Answer b

a. authoritarianism.
b. eugenics.
c. forced sterilization.
d. the medicalization of prejudice.

116. Which statement best describes the psychological view of prejudice today?

Answer c

a. Prejudice is a social norm.
b. Prejudice is irrational and unjustified.
c. Prejudice is an outcome of normal thought processes or evolution.
d. Prejudice is an unconscious defense.

117. Which statement best describes the psychological view of prejudice from World War II to the 1950s?

Answer d

a. Prejudice is an unconscious defense.
b. Prejudice is irrational and unjustified.
c. Prejudice is an outcome of normal thought processes or evolution.
d. Prejudice is an expression of pathological needs.

118. Which statement best describes the psychological view of prejudice during the time of the U.S. Black civil rights movement of the 1960s?

Answer d

a. Prejudice is an unconscious defense.
b. Prejudice is irrational and unjustified.
c. Prejudice is an outcome of normal thought processes or evolution.
d. Prejudice is a social norm.



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119. Dr. Shim believes that prejudice can be explained by universal psychological processes such as defense mechanisms. Dr. Shim's ideas are rooted in which psychological theory?

Answer b

a. Cognitive
b. Psychodynamic
c. Sociocultural
d. Evolutionary

120. The ego-defensive function of attitudes is rooted in which theory?

Answer a

a. Psychodynamic
b. Cognitive
c. Sociocultural
d. Evolutionary

121. The idea that people symbolically transfer negative behaviors onto others, especially as a result of chronic social frustration, is referred to as

Answer c

a. intersectionalism.
b. authoritarianism.
c. scapegoating.
d. negative transference.

122. People with _____ are said to be predisposed to do and believe whatever their leader tells them.

Answer a

a. an authoritarian personality
b. scapegoating tendencies
c. a strong group identity
d. a racist ideology

123. _____is the perspective that most individuals internalize their culture's stereotypes along with other cultural norms and attitudes.

Answer c

a. Ego-defensive theory
b. Psychodynamic theory
c. Sociocultural theory
d. Evolutionary psychology

124. The idea that society conveys the "proper" attitudes and beliefs people should hold reflects the _____ of prejudice.

Answer d

a. cognitive psychological view
b. psychodynamic view
c. evolutionary perspective
d. sociocultural perspective



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125. _____ proposes that our stereotypes emerge from observations about individuals in various roles.

Answer c

a. The structural-functionalist view
b. Cognitive theory
c. Social role theory
d. Observational theory

126. Men are more likely to be in high-status occupations than are women. Because people view men in these high-status positions, they conclude that all men have the characteristics of high-status employees. This process is explained by

Answer a

a. social role theory.
b. cognitive theory.
c. observational theory.
d. structural-functionalist theory.

127. Fans of group sports often favor one team and dislike the team they perceive to be its rival. This type of prejudice is best explained by

Answer d

a. psychodynamic theory.
b. evolutionary theory.
c. cognitive theory.
d. intergroup relations theory.

128. The perspective that prejudice and discrimination are universal and inevitable is held by proponents of

Answer a

a. cognitive theory.
b. conflict theory.
c. intergroup relations theory.
d. psychodynamic theory.

129. Which theory proposes that prejudice derives from perceptions of competition from other groups?

Answer a

a. Intergroup relations theory
b. Psychodynamic theory
c. Sociocultural theory
d. Evolutionary theory

130. The theory that proposes that people want to have a positive self-view, a large part of which comes from how positively they view the groups they belong to, is

Answer c

a. cognitive theory.
b. evolutionary theory.
c. social identity theory.
d. psychodynamic theory.



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131. Dr. Rydell believes that stereotypes develop because people need to quickly process the vast amount of information available about others. Dr. Rydell is best described as a

Answer c

a. personality theorist.
b. intergroup relations theorist.
c. cognitive theorist.
d. evolutionary theorist.

132. Cognitive theorists believe that stereotypes develop because

Answer b

a. certain personality types are more likely to be prejudiced than others.
b. people need to reduce a complex world to a manageable level.
c. society conveys the "proper" attitudes and beliefs people should hold.
d. some humans use biased processing whereas others do not.

133. According to cognitive theory, why do people stereotype?

Answer b

a. Stereotypes protect us from the groups that might harm us or our relatives.
b. Stereotyping is a normal process for reducing a complex world to a manageable level.
c. Stereotypes come from shared beliefs which derive from culture.
d. Stereotypes provide defense mechanisms that protect people's belief systems.

134. Which of the following ideas did *not* appear in Gordon Allport's book, *The Nature of Prejudice*?

Answer c

a. Frequent contact with outgroup members reduces prejudice.
b. People create subtypes for individuals whose characteristics don't fit the stereotype of the basic social category.
c. Prejudice stems from people's fear of strangers.
d. Children learn stereotypes from their families and their cultures.

135. A basic premise of evolutionary psychology is that all behavior derives from psychological mechanisms that evolved to

Answer b

a. ensure group homogeneity.
b. promote the survival of the human species.
c. encourage aggression.
d. minimize complex information processing.

136. Axel believes people from the former East Germany are better than people from the former West Germany. His belief reflects

Answer d

a. group privilege.
b. authoritarianism.
c. fear of the unknown.
d. ethnocentrism.



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137. The evolutionary perspective

Answer c

a. is one of the earliest theories of prejudice.
b. states that ethnocentrism is more central to survival than promotion of cooperation and fairness.
c. holds that ethnocentrism is a human universal.
d. looks for individual differences in the tendency to be prejudiced.

138. According to evolutionary theory, people respond with _____ when their _____ is/are threatened.

Answer d

a. distrust; moral values
b. anger; physical safety
c. fear; desired outcome
d. disgust; health

139. Barend has a weak immune system. According to evolutionary theory, he is most likely to

Answer b

a. learn new self-defense strategies so he can ward off any physical threats.
b. shun people from developing countries because he thinks they carry disease.
c. frequent online chat rooms where disease is discussed.
d. have a heightened sense of morality and fairness.

140. Which of the following would be a research question derived from an intergroup relations perspective?

Answer b

a. How do babies process social information?
b. Does competition for resources lead to prejudice?
c. What individual difference variables predict discrimination?
d. What are the shared cultural beliefs about the wealthy?

141. According to evolutionary theory, when people are threatened, they are most likely to

Answer c

a. respond unthinkingly to avoid any possible negative outcome.
b. feel both disgust and anger, regardless of the source of the threat.
c. take a cost/benefit approach to threat management.
d. promote cooperation and fairness among people they depend on.



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# Chapter 1: Short Answer

1. Who were the Jena 6? How do their experiences illustrate contemporary racial tensions in the United States?
2. Provide two examples of research studies that support the existence of racial disparities in law enforcement in the United States.
3. Is the concept of "Driving While Black" supported by research? Explain your answer.
4. Describe the development of the concept of race in Europe and the United States. Explain how the development of that concept is related to prejudice.
5. Briefly explain why race is considered to be a social construct rather than biologically determined.
6. Explain the viewpoint that "race is a biological fiction but a social fact."
7. Define human culture and explain how culture influences stereotyping and prejudice.
8. How does a person's definition of national identity affect their views about immigrants to their home country?
9. What cultural influences have shaped your attitudes toward members of the LGBTQ community? Have those cultural influences changed in your lifetime? Why or why not?
10. Define group privilege and give two examples.
11. Alvin Poussaint refers to the impact of privilege on the less privileged as "death by a thousand nicks." Explain his reasoning.
12. Explain why members of privileged groups should be concerned about group privilege.
13. What is heterosexual privilege? Give three examples.
14. Describe two factors that affect how dominant group members think about inequality and group privilege.
15. Describe the two components of critical hope. How does critical hope differ from naïve hope?
16. Explain how Walter Lippman's description of stereotypes as "pictures in our heads" is consistent with modern researchers' conceptions of stereotypes.
17. List the three key aspects of stereotypes described in your text.
18. Define descriptive and prescriptive stereotypes and give an example of each.
19. Are positive and negative stereotypes formed by the same or by different processes? Explain your answer.
20. Give an example of a positive stereotype about a social group. Explain why that stereotype might have unintended negative effects on members of that social group.



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21. Describe two negative emotions that people might have in response to members of a social group. List the specific social groups that elicit those emotions.
22. Explain why people who consider themselves unprejudiced can still harbor negative attitudes toward social groups.
23. Define interpersonal discrimination and give an example.
24. Define organizational discrimination and give an example.
25. Distinguish between overt and subtle institutional discrimination. Give an example of each.
26. List two institutional policies that affected the U.S. response to Hurricane Katrina. Do you believe these policies stem from prejudiced attitudes? Explain your reasoning.
27. Describe two laws in your country that result in unduly favorable or unduly unfavorable treatment of a social group.
28. List and define the four types of discrimination discussed in Chapter 1 of your textbook.
29. Explain the role of power in cultural discrimination.
30. What social groups in your country are most likely to experience cultural discrimination? Explain your reasoning.
31. How is cultural discrimination, as defined in your text, different from discrimination based on a person's racial or ethnic group?
32. Explain the distinctions among stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination. Give an example of each.
33. Distinguish between implicit and explicit prejudice.
34. Define intersectionality. Give two examples about the ways in which a person's experiences are affected by the value society places on their intersectional identities.
35. Can people know the stereotypic beliefs associated with a social group and not be prejudiced? Explain your answer.
36. List the three defining characteristics of "isms" that are discussed in your textbook.
37. Can someone be racially prejudiced without being a racist? Explain your answer.
38. Are some "isms" more serious than others? Explain your answer.
39. List two reasons why research has historically focused more on White people's racism toward African Americans than on other forms of prejudice.
40. List two key characteristics of the definition of anti-racism.
41. Distinguish between benevolent and hostile sexism.
42. What is heterosexism? Give an example.
43. Are the concepts of ageism and ableism related? Explain your reasoning.
44. What factors are commonly used to explain why a person is poor?
45. Explain how institutional discrimination adversely affects poor people.
46. List two stereotypes associated with social class. Explain how these beliefs meet the definition of stereotypes.
47. Older people, people with disabilities, and physically unattractive people often elicit feelings of pity in others. Do these responses constitute a form of prejudice? Explain your answer.
48. Define scientific racism and give an example of it from the history of psychology.
49. Give one example of bias in scientific thought in history that is linked to racism and one example of bias that is linked to another "ism."
50. Choose one of the theoretical perspectives on prejudice discussed in the text. Define it and describe the social and historical context of that perspective.
51. Describe the psychodynamic view of the origins of prejudice.
52. Distinguish between the sociocultural and the intergroup relations perspectives on stereotyping.



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53. Explain a cognitive theorist's views about biased thinking.
54. List and define two social psychological concepts that are discussed in Allport's classic book, *The Nature of Prejudice*.
55. If you were an evolutionary psychologist, how would you explain why people reject outgroups?
56. According to evolutionary theory, how do people respond to groups that they believe threaten their health? Their moral values?



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# Chapter 2: Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is *not* a goal of research on stereotyping and prejudice?
   Answer c
   a. To provide descriptive data, such as the content of people's stereotypes
   b. To use theory testing to understand the causes of prejudice
   c. To eliminate all inaccuracy and bias in research on stereotyping and prejudice
   d. To develop measures of individual differences in prejudicial reactions

2. Questions for research on prejudice and discrimination can come from
   Answer d
   a. researchers' observations of everyday life.
   b. theories of prejudice and discrimination.
   c. the effectiveness of interventions designed to reduce prejudice and discrimination.
   d. all of the above.

3. A(n) _____ is a characteristic on which people differ and so takes on more than one value when it is measured in a group of people.
   Answer a
   a. variable
   b. postulate
   c. prediction
   d. operational definition

4. Which of the following statements about theoretical postulates is/are true?
   Answer a
   a. They propose links between variables.
   b. They can be neither supported nor refuted.
   c. They are generally poor descriptors of the relationship between variables.
   d. All of the above are true.

5. Theorist X has proposed that people are more likely to stereotype when they are distracted. This type of proposition is known as a(n)
   Answer c
   a. variable.
   b. operational definition.
   c. postulate.
   d. hypothetical construct.



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6. _____ are derivations of theoretical postulates that can be tested in research.

   Answer a

   a. Hypotheses
   b. Ideas
   c. Operational definitions
   d. Hypothetical constructs

7. In general, tests of _____ hypotheses provide data that are more useful than tests of _____ hypotheses.

   Answer c

   a. psychodynamic; cognitive
   b. cognitive; psychodynamic
   c. specific; general
   d. general; specific

8. The abstract concepts that are used in theories and studied in research are called

   Answer d

   a. operational definitions.
   b. hypotheses.
   c. predictions.
   d. hypothetical constructs.

9. Which of the following is an example of a hypothetical construct?

   Answer a

   a. Authoritarianism
   b. The number of traits a person associates with businesswomen
   c. Scores on the Modern Racism Scale
   d. The number of times people make eye contact during a conversation

10. _____ are directly observable, concrete representations of hypothetical constructs.

    Answer b

    a. Postulates
    b. Operational definitions
    c. Variables
    d. Research strategies

11. Which of the following is an example of an operational definition?

    Answer c

    a. Empathy
    b. Prejudice
    c. Scores on a stereotyping scale
    d. Ethnocentric bias

12. When we use a particular measure to assess a psychological characteristic such as prejudice, that measure becomes

    Answer b

    a. the independent variable in our research.
    b. the operational definition of the characteristic.
    c. the hypothetical construct being studied in the research.
    d. the study's research hypothesis.



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13. Which of the following statements about operational definitions is true?

Answer c

a. They are only used in experimental research.
b. There is only one good operational definition for most constructs.
c. They are directly observable and concrete.
d. They can be manipulated, but not measured.

14. Hypotheses become predictions when

Answer b

a. they are stated in terms of relationships between hypothetical constructs.
b. they are stated in terms of relationships between operational definitions.
c. they accurately represent a researcher's theory.
d. the researcher has chosen a research strategy.

15. _____ restate hypotheses in terms of operational definitions.

Answer d

a. Postulates
b. Variables
c. Research strategies
d. Predictions

16. The _____ of a measure is its consistency in providing essentially the same result every time it is used.

Answer a

a. reliability
b. validity
c. generalizability
d. desirability

17. A measure that assesses what it is designed to assess is said to be high in

Answer b

a. consistency.
b. validity.
c. generalizability.
d. usability.

18. The validity of a measure

Answer d

a. can be represented by a single number.
b. depends on the number of items it contains.
c. must be determined through the use of probability samples.
d. is based on a variety of research evidence.

19. The tendency for a person to give responses that are consistent with social norms rather than responses that reflect their true attitude is called

Answer c

a. normative convergence.
b. internal consistency.
c. social desirability response bias.
d. normative validity.



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20. Responses are most likely to be affected by a social desirability response bias when

Answer b

a. unobtrusive measures are used.
b. respondents are trying to create a positive impression of themselves.
c. experiments, rather than surveys, are conducted.
d. multiple questions are asked about a topic.

21. Which of the following is *not* an example of a self-report measure?

Answer b

a. Responses to a multiple-choice type of questionnaire
b. Physiological responses to pictures of people belonging to different ethnic groups
c. Answers to questions asked in a face-to-face interview
d. Essays written in response to a researcher's questions

22. Stereotypes can be assessed by having people

Answer d

a. list what they see as the most important characteristics of a group.
b. select adjectives from a list that they think best describe a group.
c. rate how likely it is that members of a group have certain characteristics.
d. do any of the above.

23. An advantage of using free response measures to assess stereotypes is that

Answer b

a. they are unaffected by social desirability.
b. individuals provide their own beliefs about a group's characteristics.
c. they do not rely on self-report.
d. they are unobtrusive.

24. The most common way to assess prejudice is by

Answer a

a. attitude questionnaires.
b. behavioral measures.
c. free response measures.
d. probability ratings.

25. Discriminatory behavior can be measured by

Answer d

a. self-report.
b. asking people how they would respond in hypothetical situations.
c. observing how people respond to a member of another group.
d. any of the above methods.

26. One advantage of self-report measures compared to other types of measures is that

Answer b

a. responses can be affected by social desirability.
b. they are easy to administer.
c. researchers do not need to consider their validity.
d. they can be used with young children as well as adults.



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27. Which of the following is *not* an ethical way to reduce socially desirable responding to self-report measures?

Answer a

a. Ask respondents to put their name on their questionnaire.
b. Use implicit cognition measures.
c. Assess responses that are difficult for people to control.
d. Increase respondents' motivation to give accurate responses.

28. Unobtrusive measures usually focus on people's

Answer c

a. physiological responses.
b. self-reports.
c. behavior.
d. explicit cognitions.

29. Which of the following is an example of an unobtrusive measure of anti-gay prejudice?

Answer a

a. Length of a conversation between a participant and a person wearing a "Gay and Proud" button
b. Scores on an attitudes toward homosexuality scale
c. People's responses to a request to list characteristics they associate with lesbians
d. None of the above is an example of unobtrusive measures

30. Physiological measures can be used to assess

Answer a

a. whether people are having emotional responses to a stimulus.
b. the specific types of emotional responses people have to stimuli.
c. the stereotypes evoked by stimuli.
d. all of the above.

31. Responses to which of the following types of measures are *least* likely to be under the voluntary control of the respondent?

Answer b

a. Self-report measures
b. Physiological measures
c. Judgmental measures
d. Social distance measures

32. Which of the following statements about physiological measures is false?

Answer d

a. Research participants cannot generally control their physiological responses.
b. Physiological measures can indicate only the intensity of an emotion, not whether it is positive or negative.
c. Research using physiological measures can be expensive to conduct.
d. The results of research using physiological measures are unambiguous and not open to more than one interpretation.

33. _____ measures assess the degree to which concepts are associated with one another in memory.

Answer b

a. Social distance
b. Implicit cognition



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c. Explicit cognition
d. Brain imaging

34. Implicit cognition measures

Answer a

a. assess responses people make without stopping to think or that are involuntary.
b. are more likely to be affected by social desirability response bias than other measures.
c. can assess only emotional responses.
d. assess factors such as seating distance from a member of a stigmatized group.

35. The Implicit Association Test is based on

Answer c

a. priming.
b. activation of the amygdala.
c. the principle of response competition.
d. the ease of suppressing a habitual response.

36. A shortcoming of response competition measures of implicit cognition is that they

Answer a

a. only provide evidence that one concept is evaluated more positively than another.
b. are especially vulnerable to social desirability response bias.
c. can only be used to assess racial prejudice.
d. are not widely accepted by researchers as valid.

37. Self-report ratings have relatively low correlations with scores on implicit cognition measures because

Answer b

a. only implicit cognition measures reliably assess prejudice.
b. they are assessing different kinds of attitude expression.
c. they are never used in the same experiment.
d. people are especially motivated to control their responses to implicit cognition measures.

38. Self-reports assess _____ expressions of prejudice whereas implicit cognition measures assess _____ expressions of prejudice.

Answer a

a. controllable; automatic
b. automatic; controllable
c. desirable; undesirable
d. undesirable; desirable

39. In the United States, self-reports of prejudice against African Americans would *least* likely be affected by social desirability response bias when made by

Answer d

a. people who think of themselves as politically liberal.
b. individuals being interviewed by people who know them.
c. people who think of themselves as politically conservative.
d. members of a White supremacy group.



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40. This type of measure is easy to use and can assess emotions, beliefs, and behaviors. However, it produces responses that are susceptible to social desirability response bias.

Answer d

a. Unobtrusive
b. Implicit cognition
c. Brain imaging
d. Self-report

41. Which type of measure can assess responses that are not under conscious control but requires a lab setting?

Answer b

a. Unobtrusive
b. Physiological
c. Judgmental
d. Self-report

42. It is desirable to use multiple measures to assess prejudice in a research study because

Answer d

a. the advantages of one measure can compensate for the limitations of another.
b. different types of measures assess different aspects of prejudice.
c. when the results found with different types of measures all point to the same conclusion, we can have more confidence in the validity of those results.
d. all of the above.

43. A(n) _____ is a general approach to doing research, defined in terms of how data are collected.

Answer c

a. experiment
b. correlational study
c. research strategy
d. content analysis

44. Researcher B asks college students to report how many hours of television news they watch and assesses whether they stereotype members of minority groups as criminals. The researcher then looks at the relationship between these two variables as

Answer b

a. an experiment.
b. a correlational study.
c. a content analysis.
d. an ethnographic research study.

45. When researchers measure two or more variables and look for relationships among them, they are using a(n)

Answer b

a. experimental research strategy.
b. correlational research strategy.
c. content analysis.
d. ethnographic research study.



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46. A researcher wants to know how residents of her state view Iraqi refugees. To accurately assess this, she should draw a probability sample of respondents from

Answer c

a. the entire United States.
b. her state and two neighboring states.
c. her entire state.
d. the counties from her state with the highest population density.

47. To be representative, a probability sample must

Answer b

a. include at least 25 percent of the population of interest.
b. include all characteristics of the population in the same proportion they are found in the population.
c. overrepresent groups that comprise a small percentage of the total population.
d. include a comparison sample from another population of interest.

48. When a researcher collects data from a sample that is easily accessible, they are using a(n) _____ sample.

Answer d

a. probability
b. random
c. inadequate
d. convenience

49. Which of the following is an advantage of a convenience sample?

Answer a

a. The researcher can ask a large number of questions.
b. The results readily generalize to the population as a whole.
c. The results are more reliable than those from other forms of sampling.
d. The results are more valid than those from other forms of sampling.

50. Which of the following is an advantage of a probability sample?

Answer b

a. The researcher can ask a large number of questions.
b. The results readily generalize to the population as a whole.
c. The results are more valid than those from other forms of sampling.
d. The researcher can ask a large number of questions.

51. Online pools of research participants from crowdsourcing sites such as Mechanical Turk provide researchers with _____ samples.

Answer d

a. quota
b. probability
c. stratified
d. convenience

52. The sign (+ or –) of a correlation coefficient indicates

Answer b

a. the strength of a relationship.
b. the direction of a relationship.
c. both the strength and direction of a relationship.
d. whether the obtained results are theoretically meaningful.



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53. The more international trips people take, the lower their prejudice toward immigrants is. This is an example of a(n)

Answer c

a. non-significant correlation.
b. positive correlation.
c. negative correlation.
d. absolute correlation.

54. Higher correlations

Answer c

a. are common in psychological research.
b. have absolute values of around .30 and higher.
c. indicate stronger relationships between two variables.
d. indicate a perfect relationship between two variables.

55. A high negative correlation means that

Answer b

a. the results of the research contradict the hypothesis that the researcher was testing.
b. as scores on one variable (such as empathy) go up, scores on the other variable (such as prejudice) go down.
c. there is no relationship between the variables.
d. at least one of the measures used has low reliability.

56. Correlational research meets only one of three necessary criteria for determining whether one variable causes another. That criterion is

Answer a

a. covariation.
b. time precedence of the cause.
c. absence of alternative explanations.
d. creation of operational definitions.

57. The criterion for causality that states the cause must come before the effect is referred to as

Answer b

a. covariation.
b. time precedence of the cause.
c. proper cause–effect sequencing.
d. cross-lag sequencing.

58. Which of the following statements about correlational research is true?

Answer c

a. The results of correlational research are generally more accurate than the results of experimental research.
b. Correlational research can, under some conditions, indicate causality.
c. A researcher can never conclude from correlational research that one variable causes another.
d. The most important criterion for determining causality is the time precedence of the cause.



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