Social Psychology (Canadian) 7th edition Myers Test Bank

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Chapter 02
The Self in a Social World

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The most researched topic in psychology today is
A. the self.
B. attitudes.
C. cultural influence.
D. problem solving.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?

2. Your description of what qualities encompass who you are defines your
A. self-esteem.
B. possible self.
C. self-concept.
D. social identity.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-03 At The Centre of Our Worlds: Our Sense of Self

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3. John works out every day and tends to notice others' bodies and athletic skills. Compared to Tim, who never works out and doesn't pay any attention to others' physiques, John probably has
A. "athletic" as part of his self-schema.
B. a higher self-reference effect.
C. less self-handicapping.
D. more positive possible selves.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-03 At The Centre of Our Worlds: Our Sense of Self

4. The images of what we dream of or dread becoming in the future constitute ourselves.
A. unlikely
B. imaginary
C. future
D. possible

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-03 At The Centre of Our Worlds: Our Sense of Self

5. Psychologists would consider your dream of becoming a famous politician and your recurrent fear of being unemployed to be part of your
A. self-esteem.
B. possible self.
C. anticipatory self.
D. unlikely self.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
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6. The aspect of our self-concept that comes from our group memberships is called
A. collective efficacy.
B. social identity.
C. personal identity.
D. social comparison.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

7. We are more likely to be conscious of our social identity when our social group
A. is in the majority.
B. is in the minority.
C. is esteemed by others.
D. is threatened.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-04 Social Comparisons

8. According to social identity theory, when is Rose most likely to be aware of being female?
A. On a date with her boyfriend.
B. At a night-club with her female friends.
C. At home with her brothers and sisters.
D. At a piano recital with her male friends.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-04 Social Comparisons

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9. Imagine that John is a white man attending a multi-racial support group for stay-at-home-parents. There are 40 percent Whites, 30 percent Blacks, and 30 percent Hispanics attending. Ninety percent of the group are mothers. John is most likely to be conscious of his identity as
A. a parent.
B. a White person.
C. a man.
D. an unemployed person.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-04 Social Comparisons

10. What does our perceiving ourselves as musical, intellectual, artistic, or assertive constitutes of?
A. egocentric beliefs
B. interdependent self
C. self-schemas
D. self-references

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-03 At The Centre of Our Worlds: Our Sense of Self

11. If you wanted to improve the self-evaluations of your sales staff, when would be the best time to show them a video celebrating the achievements of a top sales representative?
A. When they are being newly trained for the job.
B. After their first few months on the job.
C. After at least one year on the job.
D. All of the choices are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
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12. Monica was participating in a psychology experiment and was asked to discuss her sense of who she is. She mentioned that she is a psychology major, volleyball player, Canadian, woman, daughter, sister, and a volunteer. Monica is using her
A. social comparisons.
B. self-esteem.
C. self-concept.
D. social identity.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

13. Children that have just learned how to read tend to have more positive school self-concepts in classes with fewer students that know how to read reflecting
A. the self-reference effect.
B. self-handicapping.
C. self-concept.
D. the social comparison processes.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

14. Beliefs about the self that organize and guide the processing of self-relevant information are called
A. social comparison.
B. social identity.
C. the self-reference effect.
D. self-esteem.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
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15. According to the _____ theory, a ballet dancer who excelled during her time with a local dance company may find her self-esteem threatened once she joins a nationally famous dance company.
A. social identity
B. self-monitoring
C. social comparison
D. self-schema

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-04 Social Comparisons

16. We come to know ourselves in part by looking at others and evaluating our abilities and opinions in light of others around us. This process is known as
A. social comparison.
B. social identity.
C. the self-reference effect.
D. self-esteem.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-04 Social Comparisons

17. When climbing the ladder of success, we tend to look
A. up, not down.
B. down, not up.
C. from side to side.
D. straight ahead.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
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18. Jessica attends a friend's wedding wearing last year's fashions. Jessica feels as if everyone is looking at her and noticing her dress, and as a result, feels very self-conscious and uncomfortable. Her self-evaluations are related to the concepts of
A. naturalistic and self-evaluative fallacies.
B. implicit and explicit processing.
C. the looking-glass self and social comparisons.
D. social comparison and the dual attitude system.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-04 Social Comparisons

19. Cooley (1902) argued that we come to know ourselves by seeing our reflection in how we appear to others. Other people's judgments, then, help to shape what he called
A. the social self.
B. the perceived self.
C. the looking-glass self.
D. self-appraisal.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-04 Social Comparisons

20. In your first year of university, it appeared that all your professors thought you were a very competent student. As a result, you enter second year confident of your academic abilities. This is an example of
A. the self-referencing effect.
B. the looking-glass self.
C. the self-monitoring effect.
D. the self-serving bias.

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Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
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21. Individualism is
A. the concept of giving priority to one's own goals over group goals and dealing one's identity in terms of personal attributions rather than group identifications.
B. the concept of giving in to somebody else's goals over individual goals and dealing with one's identity in terms of group identification rather than personal attributions.
C. identification with one's country.
D. identification with two or more people.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

22. Individualism is most prevalent in
A. small cultural groups.
B. large cultural groups.
C. industrialized Western cultures.
D. developing countries.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

23. Collectivism is to _____ as individualism is to _____.
A. individual; self
B. self; individual
C. group; individual
D. individual; group

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
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24. In Western culture it is generally assumed that one's life will be enriched by defining _____ and believing in _____.
A. your possible selves; the power of your unique culture
B. your collective self; the power of your unique culture
C. your unique self; your power of personal control
D. your possible selves; your power of personal control

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

25. Western culture celebrates the _____ individual more than the person who _____.
A. creative; follows others
B. self-reliant; fulfills the expectations of others
C. active; is passive
D. cooperative; is self-reliant

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

26. Which statement is NOT reflective of Western culture?
A. "I did it my way."
B. "I gotta be me."
C. "I should respect and follow my parents' values."
D. "The greatest love of all is loving oneself."

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Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
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27. Which of the following is seen less in cultures where individualism flourishes?
A. traditional values
B. mobility
C. urbanism
D. mass media

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

28. People who have _____ are more self-critical.
A. interdependent selves
B. dependent selves
C. individualistic selves
D. none of the choices are correct

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

29. Jack is deciding when he should start an assignment. Predicting it will take him a couple of hours, he decides to leave it until the night before. This is an example of
A. self-serving bias.
B. impact bias.
C. planning fallacy.
D. temporal comparison.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-06 Self-Knowledge

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30. Which of the following does not apply to a person with an interdependent self?
A. They are self-critical.
B. They have a low need for positive self-regard.
C. Their identity is defined in relation with others.
D. They are self-centred.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

31. Which of the following groups tend to define themselves more in terms of their group identity?
A. Americans
B. Japanese
C. Australians
D. British

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

32. With an interdependent self, one has a greater sense of
A. self-esteem.
B. belonging.
C. his/her country.
D. his/her neighbourhood.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

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33. Jana is a first-year university student and is very critical of her own success in school. She doesn't need others to affirm her success, but she feels it is very important to please her family and succeed so that she can honour those she loves. Jana is likely from
A. Britain.
B. Australia.
C. Malaysia.
D. Ireland.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

34. Marlon has just graduated with a business degree and is starting his career at a large corporation. He feels confident in his abilities and defines himself as a businessman who worked hard to achieve his own success. He strongly believes that the harder he works the more rewards he will earn for himself in the future. Marlon is MOST likely from
A. Japan.
B. Australia.
C. Malaysia.
D. South America.

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Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

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35. When discussing the relationship between individualism and collectivism, some researchers argue that
A. these distinctions are rooted in evolutionary forces that shaped status hierarchies and affiliation needs.
B. self-concept is shaped independent of whether one's culture is individualistic or collectivistic.
C. there are few regional or political variations within a particular culture as they endorse the broader culture viewpoint.
D. pigeonholing cultures as one or the other oversimplifies the variation within each culture.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

36. The statement, "They have not one, but many selves" defines people who have a/an
A. dependent self.
B. independent self.
C. interdependent self.
D. mature self.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

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37. In his study on cultural differences in thought, Nisbett compared groups of American and Japanese students' perception of an underwater scene with fish. Which statement reflects his findings?
A. Japanese students recalled more peripheral features and spoke of objects in terms of relationships than American students.
B. Japanese students recalled more of the central features of the scene (the fish) than American students.
C. American students recalled more of the background features of the scene and spoke about how they would make the scene better if they designed it.
D. American students recalled the central and background features at the same level of accuracy, whereas Japanese students recalled background features better than central.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

38. According to the text, several researchers investigated the effects of people's intuition about what factors affect their mood. Their results show that
A. there is a high correlation between people's perceptions of how well a factor predicted their mood and how well it actually did so.
B. there is low correlation between people's perceptions of how well a factor predicted their mood and how well it actually did so.
C. there is a moderate correlation between people's perceptions of how well a factor predicted their mood and how well it actually did so.
D. there is no correlation what so ever between people's perceptions of how well a factor predicted their mood and how well it actually did so.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-20 Impression Management

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39. According to the text, people
A. err frequently when predicting the fate of their relationships.
B. make accurate predictions when it comes to predicting the fate of their relationships.
C. receive less accurate than their own from parents and roommates when it comes to predicting the fate of their relationships.
D. are likely less accurate when predicting negative behaviours than positive behaviours.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-06 Self-Knowledge

40. Research on self-knowledge suggests that
A. you are the best judge of how your romantic relationship will turn out.
B. your mother is a better judge than you of how your romantic relationship will turn out.
C. your romantic partner is the best judge of how your romantic relationship will turn out.
D. your landlord is the best judge of how your romantic relationship will turn out.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-06 Self-Knowledge

41. Peetz and Buehler (2009) discovered that students
A. underestimate their spending for the week even if they have evidence of overspending the week before.
B. overestimate their spending for the week even if they have evidence of overspending the week before.
C. underestimate their spending for the week even if they have evidence of saving from the week before.
D. are good at predicting how much money they will spend in a week.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-06 Self-Knowledge

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42. According to research cited in your text, people have difficulty predicting
A. the intensity of their future emotions.
B. the duration of their future emotions.
C. the intensity and duration of their future emotions.
D. any behaviour.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-06 Self-Knowledge

43. Carlos often thinks about his future and looks forward to graduating, getting married, and having children. He feels strongly that these events will make him a very happy man and he will feel a deep sense of contentment and satisfaction. According to the research by Wilson and Gilbert (2003) that has found that people often wrongly predict how they will feel at some point in the future, Carlos' beliefs about his future happiness
A. will be accurate because he knows himself and his feelings very well.
B. have no relationship to how he will actually feel in the future.
C. will be more accurate than his friend's predictions of how happy these events would make Carlos.
D. will not be accurate because we are vulnerable to the impact bias.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-06 Self-Knowledge

44. Jan waited weeks to learn if she would land her dream job, then found out that she did get the job. When Jan finally starts the new job, which scenario is most likely?
A. She is much happier than she had expected.
B. She is less happy than she had expected.
C. She is more worried about her performance than she had expected.
D. She is less happy than if she had not gotten the job.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-06 Self-Knowledge

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45. Gilbert and his colleagues (2004) reported that
A. major trauma can be much more distressing than minor routine irritations (e.g., getting caught in traffic each morning on your way to work).
B. major negative events can be less enduringly distressing than minor irritations.
C. major negative events are just as hard to endure as minor irritations.
D. we are not resilient to intense emotional experiences.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-06 Self-Knowledge

46. Wilson et al. (1989, 2008) found that
A. people's expressed attitudes toward things, situations, or people usually do not predict later behaviour well, nor does the over analysis of their feelings.
B. people's expressed attitudes toward things, situations, or people usually do not predict later behaviour well, and over analysis of their feelings also renders future behaviour predictions useless.
C. people's expressed attitudes toward things, situations, or people usually predict later behaviour well, as does the over analysis of their feelings.
D. people's expressed attitudes toward things, situations, or people usually predict later behaviour well; over analysis of their feelings, however, renders future behaviour predictions useless.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-06 Self-Knowledge

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47. Which of these statements is **NOT** true?
A. The sincerity with which people report and interpret their experiences is a guarantee of the validity of those reports.
B. Personal testimonies are powerfully persuasive.
C. The sincerity with which people report and interpret their experiences is not a guarantee of the validity of those reports.
D. Personal testimonies are often wrong.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-06 Self-Knowledge

48. Why might a large-scale survey NOT be the best method for a social psychologist to study self-knowledge?
A. It is too difficult to achieve a truly representative sample.
B. One cannot reach cause-and-effect conclusions through survey research.
C. It is impossible to measure a person's self-knowledge.
D. Self-report data are often unreliable.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-13 Can We All Be Better Than Average?

49. Which of the following is a practical implication of findings discussed in the chapter on the self?
A. The sincerity with which people report their experience is one useful indicator of their testimony's accuracy.
B. Self-reports are less erroneous and more trustworthy than the reports of external observers.
C. The persuasiveness of personal testimonies is highly predictive of their accuracy.
D. Introspective self-reports are often untrustworthy.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-06 Self-Knowledge

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50. The notion that we often have implicit attitudes that differ from our explicit attitudes defines the concept of
A. an independent self-construal.
B. dissonance.
C. the self-reference effect.
D. dual attitudes.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-06 Self-Knowledge

51. According to the concept of dual attitudes, although _____ attitudes may change with education and persuasion, _____ attitudes change slowly, with practice that forms new habits.
A. implicit; explicit
B. explicit; implicit
C. new; old
D. old; new

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-06 Self-Knowledge

52. A person's overall self-evaluation or sense of self-worth constitutes his or her
A. self-efficacy.
B. self-awareness.
C. possible self.
D. self-esteem.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-07 What Is the Nature and Motivating Power of Self-Esteem?

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53. The bottom-up view of self-esteem means
A. people have high self-esteem when they feel good in particular domains important to their self-esteem.
B. people who value themselves in a general way—those with high self-esteem are more likely to accept their looks and abilities.
C. self-esteem has multiple causes.
D. self-evaluation happens before self-esteem.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-07 What Is the Nature and Motivating Power of Self-Esteem?

54. With regards to self-esteem, if Jerzy feels _____ about himself in general, he is likely to feel _____ about his ability to pass an exam.
A. positive; positive
B. positive; negative
C. negative; positive
D. positive; reluctant

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-07 What Is the Nature and Motivating Power of Self-Esteem?

55. The general view of self-esteem holds that
A. people with generally high self-esteem are more likely to accept their specific attributes.
B. people with positive specific attributes are more likely to have general self-esteem.
C. people with low self-esteem are more likely to accept their specific attributes.
D. people with positive specific attributes are more likely to struggle with low self-esteem.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-08 Self-Esteem Motivation

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56. Who among the following is likely to have the strongest motive for self-esteem maintenance?
A. An adult whose spouse depends on him or her for support.
B. An adult whose opposite-sex sibling has been fired from his or her job.
C. A child whose parents have moderate hopes for him or her.
D. An older child whose younger sibling is very talented.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-08 Self-Esteem Motivation

57. Emily and her two sisters are all musicians. According to research on the self-esteem maintenance model, Emily will be most motivated to act in ways that maintain her own self-esteem if
A. she is the best musician of the three.
B. her older sister is a better musician than she is.
C. her younger sister is a better musician than she is.
D. of the three, she is the least interested in a music career.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-08 Self-Esteem Motivation

58. According to Leary (1998, 2004b, 2007), self-esteem feelings are like a fuel gauge. They alert us to threatened social rejection, motivating us to
A. stay away from people we don't like.
B. be more empathetic to others people's situations.
C. act with greater sensitivity to other's expectations.
D. act with less sensitivity to other people's expectations.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-08 Self-Esteem Motivation

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59. In an experiment by Bushman and Baumeister (1998), high-self-esteem individuals who had previously been criticized by their opponent were
A. more likely to lose a reaction time game with that person.
B. more likely to win a reaction time game with that person.
C. exceptionally aggressive after beating their opponent (compared to those with low self-esteem).
D. less aggressive after beating their opponent (compared to those with low self-esteem).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

60. Which group of people is more likely to be obnoxious, to interrupt, and to talk at people rather than with them?
A. People with low self-esteem.
B. People with high self-esteem.
C. Depressed people.
D. Individualistic people.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

Social Psychology (Canadian) 7th edition Myers Test Bank

61. Baumeister and colleagues (2003) have researched the "dark side of high self-esteem" and found that individuals with low self-esteem, when feeling bad or threatened, are more likely to
A. notice and remember others' worst behaviours and to think others don't love them.
B. internalize their feelings and act aggressively toward themselves.
C. portray themselves as having high self-esteem in attempts to deny or overcome their feelings.
D. act aggressively against others in order to conceal their inner insecurities and feel a sense of control over their situation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

62. Tom thinks very highly of himself and does not seem to value relationships with others. Which of the following statements is most likely true?
A. Tom has low self-esteem.
B. Tom is narcissistic.
C. Tom is not self-centred.
D. Tom is shy.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

63. According to the text, which people are more likely to be shy, modest, and self-effacing?
A. People with low self-esteem.
B. People with high self-esteem.
C. Depressed people.
D. Individualistic people.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

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64. According to the text, high self-esteem can lead to
A. initiative, resilience, and pleasant feelings.
B. making more money, depression, and abusing drugs.
C. a happy adulthood.
D. making less money, depression, and abusing drugs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

65. Which group of people is somewhat more vulnerable to problems including anxiety, loneliness, and eating disorders?
A. Individualistic people.
B. People with low self-esteem.
C. People with high self-esteem.
D. Narcissistic people.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

66. Which people, when feeling bad or threatened, are more likely to notice and remember others' worst behaviours and to think their partners don't love them?
A. People with low self-esteem.
B. People with high self-esteem.
C. Competitive people.
D. Individualistic people.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

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67. Jenny, who has low self-esteem, has also recently experienced difficulties in her relationship with her boyfriend Travis. She
A. does not appreciate the love and affection Travis feels toward her and lacks security in their relationship.
B. does not appreciate the love and affection Travis feels toward her but feels secure in their relationship.
C. appreciates the love and affection Travis feels toward her but lacks security in their relationship.
D. appreciates the love and affection Travis feels toward her and feels secure in their relationship.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

68. Low self-esteem predicts increased risk of drug abuse, some forms of delinquency, and
A. schizophrenia.
B. depression.
C. personality disorders.
D. attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

69. When facing failure, high-self-esteem people sustain their self-worth by
A. perceiving other people as failing too, and by exaggerating their superiority over others.
B. perceiving themselves as interdependent and thus as only part of a larger group effort.
C. engaging in altruistic acts.
D. refusing to think about the failure and by practicing self-forgetfulness.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

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70. Kris abuses drugs and is likely to be depressed. How would you rate Kris's self-esteem?
A. high
B. low
C. high when he is on drugs, and low when depressed
D. drug abuse and depression are not related to self-esteem

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

71. Teen gang leaders, terrorists, and genocidal dictators tend to
A. have higher than average self-esteem.
B. suffer from schizophrenia.
C. suffer from depression.
D. have lower than average self-esteem.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

72. When they find their favourable self-esteem threatened, people often react by
A. putting others down, sometimes with violence.
B. telling a lie.
C. crying.
D. laughing.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

Social Psychology (Canadian) 7th edition Myers Test Bank

73. According to the text, when a youth with a big ego is threatened or deflated by social rejection, he or she is
A. potentially aggressive.
B. potentially an altruistic person.
C. in danger of mental disorders.
D. in danger of suicide.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

74. In response to a threat to self-esteem, high-self-esteem people become considerably more
A. co-operative.
B. altruistic.
C. self-protective.
D. individualistic.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

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75. James is a highly narcissistic male with a big ego. He participates in a psychology experiment where he first received negative feedback from another student about his performance on a writing task, and then played a game against this student and won. As a result of winning, James was given the task of deciding the intensity and duration of an aversive auditory stimulus that would be played to the other student. According to research, James would have administered _____ auditory torture compared to people with normal self-esteem because wounded pride motivates _____.
A. the same amount of; humility
B. more; retaliation
C. less; embarrassment
D. no; shame

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

76. Treating ourselves with kindness is known as
A. self-monitoring
B. self-promotion
C. self-compassion
D. self-guarding

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

77. Our sense of how competent we feel on a task explains our
A. self-esteem
B. self-efficacy
C. self-serving bias
D. self-awareness

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-10 Self-Efficacy

Social Psychology (Canadian) 7th edition Myers Test Bank

78. If you learn how to exert willpower in one area of your life, resisting temptation in other areas becomes
A. uncertain.
B. questionable.
C. more difficult.
D. easier.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 What Is the Nature and Motivating Power of Self-Esteem?
Topic: 02-22 Learned Helplessness versus Self Determination

79. Learned helplessness leads to
A. conformity.
B. collective efficacy.
C. schizophrenia.
D. feeling no control over outcomes of events.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 What Is the Nature and Motivating Power of Self-Esteem?
Topic: 02-22 Learned Helplessness versus Self Determination

80. Which of the following situations best portrays learned helplessness?
A. Feeling frightened about starting university after a successful high school career.
B. Feeling depressed after failing your first exam in university.
C. Not trying to make friends at university because you couldn't make friends in high school.
D. Avoiding the purchase of lottery tickets because you've never won in the past.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 What Is the Nature and Motivating Power of Self-Esteem?
Topic: 02-22 Learned Helplessness versus Self Determination

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81. Research indicates that when prisoners are given some control over their environments (e.g., being able to move chairs, control TV sets, and switch the lights), they
A. become more manipulative of prison officials over time.
B. commit less vandalism.
C. experience greater stress and more health problems.
D. experience stronger guilt feelings over past misconduct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-03 What Is the Nature and Motivating Power of Self-Esteem?
Topic: 02-22 Learned Helplessness versus Self Determination

82. Given that every time he falls in love with a woman he gets dumped no matter how hard he tries to please her, John has decided not to get involved in any love relationships with women. John's behaviour most clearly demonstrates
A. self-serving bias.
B. unrealistic optimism.
C. learned helplessness.
D. a self-monitoring tendency.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-03 What Is the Nature and Motivating Power of Self-Esteem?
Topic: 02-22 Learned Helplessness versus Self Determination

83. Langer and Rodin found that nursing home residents improved in alertness, activity, and happiness if they were
A. cared for by professionals who met all their needs.
B. cared for by affectionate, sympathetic volunteers.
C. periodically transported to visit close friends and relatives.
D. asked to make personal choices and given responsibilities to fulfill.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 What Is the Nature and Motivating Power of Self-Esteem?
Topic: 02-22 Learned Helplessness versus Self Determination

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84. The experience of repeated uncontrollable bad events contributes to
A. an internal locus of control.
B. an interdependent self.
C. learned helplessness.
D. self-efficacy.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-03 What Is the Nature and Motivating Power of Self-Esteem?
Topic: 02-22 Learned Helplessness versus Self Determination

85. After moving into a nursing home and experiencing little control over his daily schedule, Mr. Roark became apathetic, stopped eating, and even seemed to lose the will to live. Mr. Roark's reaction most clearly illustrates
A. learned helplessness.
B. the interdependent self.
C. self-handicapping.
D. internal locus of control.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-03 What Is the Nature and Motivating Power of Self-Esteem?
Topic: 02-22 Learned Helplessness versus Self Determination

86. How would you describe Andy's work and personal life knowing that Andy is a telecommuter with high morale?
A. unstructured all the time
B. structured on weekdays only
C. totally imbalanced
D. well balanced

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-03 What Is the Nature and Motivating Power of Self-Esteem?
Topic: 02-22 Learned Helplessness versus Self Determination

Social Psychology (Canadian) 7th edition Myers Test Bank

87. Which of the following is **NOT** a consequence of having too much choice?
A. being less satisfied with the choice you make
B. the lack of freedom
C. becoming tired
D. it may enhance regret

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 What Is the Nature and Motivating Power of Self-Esteem?
Topic: 02-22 Learned Helplessness versus Self Determination

88. Sometimes people exhibit a tendency to perceive themselves more favourably than the situation really dictates. This is known as
A. the self-reference effect.
B. self-serving bias.
C. self-efficacy.
D. internal locus of control.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-11 What Is Self-Serving Bias?

89. Which of the following is least representative of a self-serving bias?
A. "I won the election because my opponent didn't try very hard."
B. "I won the election because of my hard work on the campaign trail."
C. "I lost the election because of the political climate, which I couldn't do anything about."
D. "I won the election because of my Remember and expertise."

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-11 What Is Self-Serving Bias?

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90. In their study of young married Canadians, Ross and Sicoly reported a tendency for them to
A. believe that their spouse contributed the most household work.
B. believe that they themselves contributed the most household work.
C. feel guilty about not carrying their fair share of work.
D. feel confident that their household was run fairly and efficiently.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-13 Can We All Be Better Than Average?

91. After receiving an examination grade, students who do well tend **NOT** to do which of the following?
A. Tend to accept personal credit.
B. Judge the exam to be a valid measure of their competence.
C. Tend to criticize the exam less than those who do poorly.
D. Tend to downplay their abilities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-12 Explaining Positive and Negative Events

92. Jenny failed her last chemistry test. Which of the following conclusions would be most representative of a self-serving bias on Jenny's part?
A. "I really didn't have the motivation to study for the test."
B. "I lack competence in chemistry."
C. "I think the test questions were ambiguous and confusing."
D. "I didn't concentrate very hard during the test."

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-12 Explaining Positive and Negative Events

Social Psychology (Canadian) 7th edition Myers Test Bank

93. To what would Andy attribute his winning a game of basketball against Randy?
A. his regular exercising
B. his skill
C. chance
D. good luck

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-12 Explaining Positive and Negative Events

94. According to research, people are more likely to rate themselves superior in
A. objective and undesirable traits.
B. professional incompetence.
C. driving.
D. unethical behaviour.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-12 Explaining Positive and Negative Events

95. Which of the following is **NOT** among the many facets of self-serving bias?
A. Ethics
B. Freedom from bias
C. Parental support
D. Intelligence

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-13 Can We All Be Better Than Average?

Social Psychology (Canadian) 7th edition Myers Test Bank

96. Which of the following is particularly likely to increase our vulnerability to misfortune?
A. A self-monitoring tendency
B. Self-analysis
C. An interdependent self
D. Unrealistic optimism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-14 Unrealistic Optimism

97. Which of the following statements is true?
A. Students who are overconfident tend to overprepare for exams.
B. Students who are anxious about exams tend to blow off studying for them.
C. Some pessimism about an exam can motivate students to study harder and do better.
D. Students who are not confident tend to overprepare for exams.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-14 Unrealistic Optimism

98. What mechanism anticipates problems and motivates effective coping?
A. Defensive pessimism
B. Offensive pessimism
C. Defensive optimism
D. Offensive optimism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-14 Unrealistic Optimism

Social Psychology (Canadian) 7th edition Myers Test Bank

99. Lynne is an optimistic individual and decides to go out one night to the casino to play some blackjack. Given her optimism, Lynne is most likely to
A. win a bit of money, and then realistically quit while she is ahead.
B. gamble away the money she had allotted herself, and then stop playing.
C. persist in gambling her money, even when her losses are piling up.
D. blame the dealer for her misfortunes and reward herself for her successes.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-14 Unrealistic Optimism

100. Reena entered university with an inflated assessment of her academic ability. After getting a reality check and suffering a deflated self-esteem, it is likely that Reena will
A. work hard to achieve her academic goals
B. blame the instructors for being unfair
C. blame the assessments as unfair
D. drop out of university

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-14 Unrealistic Optimism

101. Nearly half of all marriages end in divorce. Yet in a study of 137 applying for a marriage license, most rated their own chance of divorce as zero. This finding illustrates
A. false consensus.
B. self-efficacy.
C. unrealistic optimism.
D. self-verification.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-14 Unrealistic Optimism

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102. When considering ideal levels of optimism, which of these is **NOT** true?
A. aiming high has benefits for success.
B. unrealistic optimism can lead to depression.
C. those who are overconfident tend to underprepare.
D. success in school and beyond requires enough optimism to motivate concern and enough pessimism to sustain hope.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-14 Unrealistic Optimism

103. Jack cheats on his income taxes and consoles himself with the thought that everyone else probably cheats a little, too. This rationalization represents
A. the fundamental attribution error.
B. the false uniqueness effect.
C. unrealistic optimism.
D. the false consensus effect.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-15 False Consensus and Uniqueness

104. We tend to _____ the commonality of our unsuccessful behaviours and _____ the commonality of our successful behaviours.
A. overestimate; underestimate
B. underestimate; overestimate
C. underestimate; underestimate
D. overestimate; overestimate

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-15 False Consensus and Uniqueness

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105. Marla objects when Tim asks her to help write his social psychology paper. "Come on," Tim whines, "we wouldn't be the only ones. Everyone's working together on it! The teacher doesn't really expect us to work alone." Tim's argument most clearly illustrates the
A. self-reference effect.
B. fundamental attribution error.
C. false uniqueness effect.
D. false consensus effect.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-15 False Consensus and Uniqueness

106. Those who evade paying income tax but who give generously to charity will probably _____ the number of others who evade taxes and _____ the number of others who give generously to charity.
A. overestimate; overestimate
B. underestimate; overestimate
C. overestimate; underestimate
D. underestimate; underestimate

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-15 False Consensus and Uniqueness

107. The tendency to overestimate the commonality of one's opinions and undesirable behaviours is known as the
A. self-reference effect.
B. self-handicapping syndrome.
C. false uniqueness effect.
D. false consensus effect.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-15 False Consensus and Uniqueness

Social Psychology (Canadian) 7th edition Myers Test Bank

108. The tendency to overestimate the commonality of one's abilities and desirable behaviours is known as
A. the self-reference effect.
B. self-handicapping.
C. the false uniqueness effect.
D. the false consensus effect.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-15 False Consensus and Uniqueness

109. Although Jeff frequently exceeds the speed limit by at least 10 kilometres per hour, he justifies his behaviour by erroneously thinking that most other drivers do the same. His mistaken belief best illustrates
A. learned helplessness.
B. false consensus.
C. self-monitoring.
D. an interdependent self.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-15 False Consensus and Uniqueness

110. Brian watches smugly as the car ahead of his is pulled over for speeding. Although he has just slowed his vehicle to the speed limit, he considers himself the "only one on the road" who is obeying the speed limit. Brian's thinking most clearly reflects
A. the false uniqueness effect.
B. the false consensus effect.
C. the self-serving bias.
D. the self-handicapping effect.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-15 False Consensus and Uniqueness

Social Psychology (Canadian) 7th edition Myers Test Bank

111. Those who drink heavily but use seat belts will _____ the number of other heavy drinkers and _____ the number of seat belt users.
A. overestimate; overestimate
B. underestimate; overestimate
C. overestimate; underestimate
D. underestimate; underestimate

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-15 False Consensus and Uniqueness

112. Which of the following is most likely to trigger a false uniqueness effect in your thinking?
A. Lying to a friend to avoid embarrassment.
B. Turning down the opportunity to help out at the local homeless shelter.
C. Volunteering to give blood.
D. Failing your first social psychology exam.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-15 False Consensus and Uniqueness

113. A comparison between how the self is viewed now and how the self was viewed in the past or how the self is expected to be viewed in the future is referred to as
A. time-self comparison.
B. longitudinal comparison.
C. past-present-future comparison.
D. temporal comparison.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-16 Temporal Comparison

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114. Research suggests that people maintain a positive view of themselves by downplaying (disparaging) their
A. distant past selves and complimenting their recent past selves.
B. recent past selves and complimenting their distant past selves.
C. distant past selves and disparaging their future selves.
D. present selves and complimenting their past selves.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-16 Temporal Comparison

115. Temporal comparison occurs when we compare who we are with
A. who we should be.
B. who we used to be or who we want to be.
C. who we should not be.
D. who others think we are.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-16 Temporal Comparison

116. Wilson and Ross's studies of social comparison show that university students maintain a positive view of themselves by
A. disparaging (downplaying) their current selves and complimenting their past selves.
B. disparaging their recent past selves and complimenting their distant past selves.
C. disparaging their distant past selves and complimenting their recent past selves.
D. complimenting both their past and current selves.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-16 Temporal Comparison

Social Psychology (Canadian) 7th edition Myers Test Bank

117. Ross and Wilson's (2002) study of temporal comparison shows that people perceive positive past selves as
A. closer in time than negative past selves.
B. further in time than negative past selves.
C. as close as negative past selves.
D. as distant as negative past selves.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-16 Temporal Comparison

118. Research on the self has made it clear that people are **NOT** motivated to
A. assess their competence.
B. verify their self-conceptions.
C. enhance their self-image.
D. enhance their views of others.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-17 Explaining Self-Serving Bias

119. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the major sources of self-serving bias?
A. false consensus
B. unrealistic fallacy
C. favourable social comparisons
D. temporal comparisons

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-17 Explaining Self-Serving Bias

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120. Tim performs poorly at the beginning of a task in order not to create unreachable expectations. Tim is exhibiting
A. self-monitoring
B. self-serving bias
C. self-handicapping
D. self-promotion

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-19 Self-Handicapping

121. Which of the following is true of the self-serving bias? It can
A. enhance self-esteem.
B. lower self-esteem.
C. make us more competitive.
D. make us more cooperative.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-11 What Is Self-Serving Bias?

122. According to the text, self-serving bias does **NOT**
A. protect us from depression.
B. contribute to group conflict.
C. motivate us to greater achievement.
D. protect us from an overestimation of our abilities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-11 What Is Self-Serving Bias?

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123. All of the following are true about self-serving attributions **EXCEPT**
A. self-serving attributions involve attributing positive outcomes to oneself.
B. self-serving attributions involve attributing negative outcomes to others.
C. does not occur in situations that involve skill and chance.
D. activates brain areas associated with reward and pleasure.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-12 Explaining Positive and Negative Events

124. Participants who worked in groups were given false feedback that they had done either well or poorly. Results indicated that, in comparison to the members of unsuccessful groups,
A. members of successful groups claimed more responsibility for their group's performance.
B. members of successful groups claimed less responsibility for their group's performance.
C. males but not females of successful groups claimed more responsibility for their group's performance.
D. females but not males of successful groups claimed more responsibility for their group's performance.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-13 Can We All Be Better Than Average?

125. People are most likely to resort to self-handicapping when
A. the quality of their performance on a task is not particularly important.
B. their success or failure at a task will not become public.
C. they fear failure.
D. they are certain of success.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-05 How Do People Manage Their Self-Presentation?
Topic: 02-19 Self-Handicapping

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126. Which of the following does **NOT** represents a way in which people self-handicap?
A. They give their opponents or coworkers an advantage.
B. They work ahead on an important project.
C. They reduce their preparation for an important individual athletic event.
D. They procrastinate on an important project.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-05 How Do People Manage Their Self-Presentation?
Topic: 02-19 Self-Handicapping

127. David has an important tennis match in one week against the highest-rated player in the state. Instead of practicing daily, David has actually reduced his playing time since knowing he would play such a formidable opponent. Which of the following may best describe David's behaviour?
A. David has fallen victim to collective efficacy.
B. David is making the fundamental attribution error.
C. David is engaging in self-handicapping.
D. David is demonstrating learned helplessness.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-05 How Do People Manage Their Self-Presentation?
Topic: 02-19 Self-Handicapping

128. Experimental participants guessed answers to very difficult aptitude questions and were told they had done well. While they still felt lucky, they were given a choice of drugs to take before answering the remaining questions. Most chose to take the drug they believed would
A. improve their intellectual functioning.
B. disrupt their thinking.
C. reduce anxiety.
D. keep them awake and alert.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-05 How Do People Manage Their Self-Presentation?
Topic: 02-19 Self-Handicapping

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129. Creating a handy excuse for later failure in order to protect one's self-image is known as
A. self-handicapping.
B. self-serving bias.
C. internal locus of control.
D. self-monitoring.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-05 How Do People Manage Their Self-Presentation?
Topic: 02-19 Self-Handicapping

130. Tomorrow morning Harry Smith has an interview that will determine whether he will be accepted into medical school. Rather than getting a good night's sleep, he is going to an all-night party with his friends. From the material presented in the text, which of the following may best describe Harry's behaviour?
A. Harry unconsciously hopes he is not accepted into medical school.
B. Harry is making the fundamental attribution error.
C. Harry is engaging in self-handicapping.
D. Harry shares with his friends a sense of collective efficacy.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-05 How Do People Manage Their Self-Presentation?
Topic: 02-19 Self-Handicapping

131. The act of expressing oneself and behaving in ways designed to create a favourable impression or an impression that corresponds to one's ideals is referred to as
A. self-justification.
B. self-presentation.
C. self-perception.
D. self-management.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-05 How Do People Manage Their Self-Presentation?
Topic: 02-20 Impression Management

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132. Which of the following is **NOT** an example of impression management?
A. self-serving bias.
B. false modesty.
C. unrealistic optimism.
D. self-handicapping.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-05 How Do People Manage Their Self-Presentation?
Topic: 02-20 Impression Management

133. Self-presentation and self-monitoring reflect human efforts at
A. self-efficacy.
B. self-understanding.
C. collective efficacy.
D. impression management.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-05 How Do People Manage Their Self-Presentation?
Topic: 02-20 Impression Management

134. People who score high on a scale of _____ tend to act like social chameleons: they adjust their behaviour in response to external situations.
A. social absorption
B. self-monitoring
C. affective sensitivity
D. self-perception

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-05 How Do People Manage Their Self-Presentation?
Topic: 02-20 Impression Management

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135. The tendency to self-present modesty and restrained optimism is probably highest in
A. the United States.
B. Canada.
C. Europe.
D. China.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-05 How Do People Manage Their Self-Presentation?
Topic: 02-20 Impression Management

136. Sandra is confident that she will be competent at her new position. Such thoughts of competence reflect Sandra's
A. self-esteem.
B. self-promotion.
C. self-enhancement.
D. self-efficacy.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-05 How Do People Manage Their Self-Presentation?
Topic: 02-10 Self-Efficacy

137. Children and adults with strong feelings of ____ are more persistent, less anxious, and less depressed.
A. self-esteem
B. self-promotion
C. self-enhancement
D. self-efficacy

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-05 How Do People Manage Their Self-Presentation?
Topic: 02-10 Self-Efficacy

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138. Rita and John always encourage their children by praising their efforts saying, "You tried really hard", and "We know you can do it!" Rita and John are focusing on enhancing the _____ of their children.
A. self-efficacy
B. self-esteem
C. self-promotion
D. self-schemas

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-05 How Do People Manage Their Self-Presentation?
Topic: 02-10 Self-Efficacy

True / False Questions

139. Problems and failures can cause low self-esteem and low self-esteem can cause problems and failures.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-07 What Is the Nature and Motivating Power of Self-Esteem?

140. Collectivism refers to giving priority to the goals of a group (often one's extended family or work group) and defining one's identity accordingly.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

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141. Low self-esteem is mainly caused by events in the present.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

142. People are more satisfied with their choice if they are given a lot of options.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 What Is the Nature and Motivating Power of Self-Esteem?
Topic: 02-22 Learned Helplessness versus Self Determination

143. People who self-monitor adjust their behaviour to internal situations.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-05 How Do People Manage Their Self-Presentation?
Topic: 02-20 Impression Management

Short Answer Questions

144. Discuss the influences that help us construct our own self-concept.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-03 At The Centre of Our Worlds: Our Sense of Self

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145. Discuss how culture can influence cognition.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-05 Self and Culture

146. What is the dual attitude system? Describe this, and provide an example identifying how these attitudes differ and what the implications are for psychological research.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-01 Spotlights and Illusions: What Do They Teach Us About Ourselves?
Topic: 02-06 Self-Knowledge

147. Discuss how we help people with low self-esteem?

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

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148. What kinds of events or behaviours can threaten people with high self-esteem? How do people with high self-esteem react when their self-esteem is threatened?

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-08 Self-Esteem Motivation

149. What kinds of problems may be consequences of having a low self-esteem?

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Self-Concept: Who Am I?
Topic: 02-09 The Trade-off of Low vs. High Self-Esteem

150. What is learned helplessness? Apply this to an example that a student could face in a university or classroom setting.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-03 What Is the Nature and Motivating Power of Self-Esteem?
Topic: 02-22 Learned Helplessness versus Self Determination

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151. Give an example of false consensus and an example of false uniqueness. Clearly label which is which.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-15 False Consensus and Uniqueness

152. Is the self-serving bias adaptive or maladaptive? Defend your view.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-04 What Is Self-Serving Bias?
Topic: 02-11 What Is Self-Serving Bias?

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