Exploring Social Psychology 8th edition Myers Test Bank

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Module 02
Did You Know It All Along?

1. The I-knew-it-all-along phenomenon is also called
A. retrospective bias.
B. information bias.
C. prediction bias.
D. hindsight bias.

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2. Hindsight bias contributes to the idea that
A. psychological experiments lack mundane realism.
B. social psychology is potentially dangerous.
C. the results of psychological experiments are mere common sense.
D. psychological experiments lack experimental realism.

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3. Amy reads a research article and feels like it didn't tell her anything that she didn't already know. This scenario illustrates
A. hindsight bias.
B. foresight bias.
C. confirmation bias.
D. correspondence bias.

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4. Starting after the 9/11 terror attack and working backward, hindsight critics are more likely to
A. be positively impressed by the overall decision-making process.
B. blame the FBI for being unable to connect the dots.
C. forgive the authorities for making understandable mistakes during the crisis.
D. confirm the existing decision-making strategies.

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5. The I-knew-it-all-along phenomenon can often lead students of social psychology
A. to overprepare for an exam.
B. to study just the right amount for an exam.
C. to befuddle during an exam.
D. None of the answers is correct.

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6. When asked who you think will win the next presidential election, you reply that you do not know. However, after the election results are reported, you claim that it was obvious all along. This is an example of
A. retrospective bias.
B. information bias.
C. prediction bias.
D. hindsight bias.

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7. The conclusion to be drawn from research on hindsight bias is that our common sense is usually
A. wrong.
B. wrong, after the fact.
C. right.
D. right, after the fact.

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8. Which of the following biases is defined as the tendency to exaggerate, after learning an outcome, one's ability to have foreseen how something turned out?
A. hindsight bias
B. impact bias
C. omission bias
D. projection bias

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9. Which of the following is a consequence of the I-knew-it-all-along phenomenon?
A. It results in individuals with extreme behavior returning toward their average.
B. It makes the likelihood of decision makers to be praised for making "obvious" good choices very high.
C. It makes individuals overestimate their own intellectual powers.
D. It results in individuals not blaming themselves for handling a person or a situation poorly.

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10. Describe hindsight bias, and explain how it can create problems for psychology students during exams.

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