Essential Social Psychology 4th edition Crisp Test Bank

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Test Bank

Chapter 1: History, methods and approaches

1. Who helped lay the foundations for modern social psychology?

a. Gordon Allport

b. Henri Tajfel

c. Richard Crisp

d. Auguste Comte

Ans: D

2. The first social psychology experiment is thought to have been conducted by _____.

a. Henri Tajfel

b. Gustav LeBon

c. Norman Triplett

d. Stanley Milgram

Ans: C

3. When were the first textbooks of social psychology published?

a. 1700s

b. 1800s

c. 1900s

d. 2000s

Ans: B

4. LaPierre's 1934 attitudes study showed that _____.

a. attitudes do not always predict emotions

b. attitudes always predict behaviour

c. attitude always predicts emotions

d. attitudes do not always predict behaviour

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Ans: D

5. Allport's The Nature of Prejudice proposed _____.

a. the Contact Hypothesis

b. the Minimal Group Paradigm

c. the Theory of Planned Behaviour

d. the Common Ingroup Identity Model

Ans: A

6. Which of the following are types of data examined by social psychologists?

a. quantitative data

b. qualitative data

c. archival

d. all of these

Ans: D

7. Which of the following are research methodologies used by social psychologists?

a. response time methods

b. interviews

c. neuroscience

d. all of these

Ans: D

8. Archival data involves testing hypothesis by _____.

a. looking at existing data

b. reading newspapers

c. conducting interviews

d. conducting surveys

Ans: A

9. A correlational study involves _____.

a. manipulating a variable and seeing if it affects a dependent measure

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b. reading newspapers

c. measuring two variables and seeing if they are related

d. conducting interviews

Ans: C

10. Which one of the following qualifies as an experiment?

a. an interview

b. archival research

c. a study in which multiple attitude measures are taken

d. a study in which two groups receive different instructions

Ans: D

An experiment involves manipulating one variable, which we call the *independent variable*, and then seeing whether this has an effect on a second variable, which we refer to as the *dependent variable*.

11. _____ are conscious, deliberative and controllable, and are usually captured by traditional measures in which participants report how positive or negative their attitudes, feelings or stereotypes are towards members of another group.

a. Explicit attitudes

b. Implicit attitudes

c. Dependent attitudes

d. Surveys

Ans: A

12. _____ are attitudes that are unintentionally activated by the mere presence (actual or symbolic) of an attitude object.

a. Explicit attitudes

b. Implicit attitudes

c. Dependent attitudes

d. Surveys

Ans: B

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13. Implicit attitudes are thought to develop through _____.

a. reasoned action

b. spontaneous action

c. repeated pairings

d. spontaneous pairings

Ans: C

14. A technique used to measure implicit attitudes is _____.

a. the MGP

b. the ITA

c. the MTP

d. the IAT

Ans: D

15. An experiment must include _____.

a. a table and chairs

b. a computer

c. a questionnaire

d. none of these

Ans: D

16. Experiments are high on internal validity because _____.

a. the conditions can be replicated by other experimenters

b. they involve an independent as well as dependent variable

c. they involve numeric observations that can be statistically analysed

d. they are carried out inside laboratories

Ans: D

17. Experiments lack _____ .

a. internal validity

b. confounding variables

c. numerical accuracy

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d. external validity

Ans: D

18. Demand characteristics can lead to _____.

a. the participant guessing the experiment's purpose

b. an experiment being confounded by experimenter expectations

c. the experiment being too demanding

d. none of these

Ans: A

19. _____ is a problem for field studies.

a. Demand characteristics

b. Low internal validity

c. Low external validity

d. Experimenter effects

Ans: B

20. Forms of qualitative data collection include _____.

a. structured interviews

b. semi-structured interviews

c. focus groups

d. all of these

Ans: B

21. _____ is an approach that entails collecting data that aims to develop theory about systems of meaning in different cultures.

a. Ethnographic research

b. Semi-structured interviews

c. Grounded theory

d. Critical social psychology

Ans: A

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22. An example of critical social psychology is _____.

a. social identity theory

b. ethnographic theory

c. discursive psychology

d. sociological psychology

Ans: C

23. _____ allow you maximum control over other variables.

a. Field experiments

b. Laboratory experiments

c. Correlational research

d. Case studies

Ans: B

24. _____ maximise internal validity.

a. Field experiments

b. Laboratory experiments

c. Correlational research

d. Case studies

Ans: B

25. _____ involve examining the effect of a manipulated variable on a dependent variable.

a. Field experiments

b. Laboratory experiments

c. Correlational studies

d. Case studies

Ans: B

26. _____ enables one to reduce the possible influence of demand characteristics.

a. Double-blind procedures

b. Deception

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c. the minimal group paradigm

d. all of these

Ans: B

27. If deception is used, the experimenter must make sure that _____.

a. participants are fully debriefed at the end of the study

b. the deception causes no physical nor psychological harm

c. informed consent has been obtained prior to the commencement of the study

d. all of these

Ans: D

28. _____ involve measuring the relationship between one variable and another

a. Field experiments

b. Laboratory experiments

c. Correlational studies

d. Case studies

Ans: C

29. Which of the following typically don't employ quantitative methods?

a. field experiments

b. laboratory experiments

c. correlational research

d. case studies

Ans: D

30. Which of the following employ qualitative methods?

a. field experiments

b. laboratory experiments

c. discourse analysis

d. all of these

Ans: C

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