

# Module 1

*Student:* \_\_\_\_\_

1. Your textbook uses all of the following as examples of hindsight bias except for
  - A. the Swissair plane crash.
  - B. the deadly impact of Hurricane Katrina in 2005.
  - C. Magic Johnson's disclosure of his HIV infection.
  - D. BP Oil spill of 2010.
  
2. The tendency to exaggerate one's ability to have foreseen how something turned out after learning an outcome is called:
  - A. self-handicapping.
  - B. hindsight bias.
  - C. common sense.
  - D. counter-factual thinking.
  
3. People engage in counterfactual thinking if:
  - A. they overestimate their ability to handle conditions of a situation.
  - B. they underestimate their ability to change the conditions of a situation.
  - C. they change the conditions of a situation after learning its facts.
  - D. they believe some of the conditions of a situation could have been changed to obtain a different outcome.

4. Social psychology is the scientific study of:
- A. how people think about, influence, and relate to one another.
  - B. how people perceive, think about, and communicate with one another.
  - C. how people observe, predict, and control one another.
  - D. social groups, organizations, and institutions.
5. Social psychology is all of the following **EXCEPT**:
- A. a study of how communities influence large groups of people.
  - B. a study of the influences of our situations.
  - C. a focus on broader social trends.
  - D. how we view and affect one another.
6. An integrated set of principles that explain and predict observed events is called
- A. a test.
  - B. a hypothesis.
  - C. a proof.
  - D. a theory.
7. A good theory will make clear predictions that
- A. confirms or modifies the theory.
  - B. generates new exploration.
  - C. suggests practical application.
  - D. all of these choices are correct.

8. A research hypothesis is a(n)
- A. testable prediction.
  - B. objective statement.
  - C. collection of empirical observations.
  - D. technique for analyzing data.
9. A researcher predicts that putting people in cold rooms, versus warm rooms, will reduce the likelihood of aggression. This is an example of
- A. a fact.
  - B. a hypothesis.
  - C. a correlation.
  - D. informed consent.
10. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
- A. A theory is an integrated set of principles that explains and predicts observed events.
  - B. A hypothesis allows us to test a theory.
  - C. The predictive feature of theories can make them impractical.
  - D. Creating hypotheses gives direction to research.
11. All of the following are examples of what may be studied in social psychology **EXCEPT**:
- A. judgments we make.
  - B. treatment for psychopathology.
  - C. pressure to conform.
  - D. attraction and intimacy.

12. Social psychology differs from sociology in that:

- A. sociologists do not deal with groups and societal influence.
- B. the level of analysis and the types of methods employed by sociologists and social psychologists are different.
- C. social psychology focuses on broader societal trends.
- D. social psychologists typically use survey methods to track changes in attitudes of minority groups.

13. Social psychology's theories:

- A. provide new insight into the human condition.
- B. only describes the obvious.
- C. are used to justify people's behaviour.
- D. all of these choices are correct.

14. A social psychologist would most likely be interested in all of the following questions **EXCEPT**:

- A. How do people think about one another?
- B. How do people influence one another?
- C. How do brain processes influence people's behaviour?
- D. What shapes the way we relate to one another?

15. Social psychology is different from personality psychologists because personality psychology:

- A. focuses more on the influence of the situation and less on individual differences.
- B. focuses more on the influence of individual differences and less on the situation.
- C. does not study individual differences or situational influences.
- D. focuses more on societal influences and social institutions.

16. The hindsight bias and counterfactual thinking are not linked concepts.

True False

17. One problem with common sense is that we invoke it after we know the facts.

True False

18. Social psychologists might typically use survey methods to track changes in attitudes toward a minority group over time.

True False

19. Social psychologists are interested in studying how people think about themselves.

True False

20. Social psychologists usually study human behaviour through people-watching in parks or malls.

True False

21. When we discard old theories in favor of new ones it is usually because the older theory has been proven to be false.

True False

22. When we are paid for something, we tend to enjoy it less.

True False

23. What is Social Psychology and give an example of a study that might occur in each of the three areas: social thinking, social influence and social relations.

24. How is Social Psychology different from other disciplines?

25. Define theory and hypothesis and give an example of each.

26. Are hindsight bias and counterfactual thinking the same thing? Explain why or why not.

# Module 1 Key

1. Your textbook uses all of the following as examples of hindsight bias except for
- A. the Swissair plane crash.
  - B. the deadly impact of Hurricane Katrina in 2005.
  - C. Magic Johnson's disclosure of his HIV infection.
  - D. BP Oil spill of 2010.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Understand the difference between science and common sense*

*Myers - Module 01 #1*

*Section: Science versus Common Sense*

2. The tendency to exaggerate one's ability to have foreseen how something turned out after learning an outcome is called:
- A. self-handicapping.
  - B. hindsight bias.
  - C. common sense.
  - D. counter-factual thinking.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Understand the difference between science and common sense*

*Myers - Module 01 #2*

*Section: Science versus Common Sense*

3. People engage in counterfactual thinking if:
- A. they overestimate their ability to handle conditions of a situation.
  - B. they underestimate their ability to change the conditions of a situation.
  - C. they change the conditions of a situation after learning its facts.
  - D. they believe some of the conditions of a situation could have been changed to obtain a different outcome.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Understand the difference between science and common sense*

*Myers - Module 01 #3*

*Section: Hindsight Bias versus Counterfactual Thinking*

4. Social psychology is the scientific study of:
- A. how people think about, influence, and relate to one another.
  - B. how people perceive, think about, and communicate with one another.
  - C. how people observe, predict, and control one another.
  - D. social groups, organizations, and institutions.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe the field of social psychology*

*Myers - Module 01 #4*

*Section: Defining the Field of Social Psychology*

5. Social psychology is all of the following **EXCEPT**:

- A. a study of how communities influence large groups of people.
- B. a study of the influences of our situations.
- C. a focus on broader social trends.
- D. how we view and affect one another.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe the field of social psychology*

*Myers - Module 01 #5*

*Section: Defining the Field of Social Psychology*

6. An integrated set of principles that explain and predict observed events is called

- A. a test.
- B. a hypothesis.
- C. a proof.
- D. a theory.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand how we form and test theories in social psychology*

*Myers - Module 01 #6*

*Section: Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology*

7. A good theory will make clear predictions that

- A. confirms or modifies the theory.
- B. generates new exploration.
- C. suggests practical application.
- D. all of these choices are correct.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand how we form and test theories in social psychology*

*Myers - Module 01 #7*

*Section: Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology*

8. A research hypothesis is a(n)
- A. testable prediction.
  - B. objective statement.
  - C. collection of empirical observations.
  - D. technique for analyzing data.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand how we form and test theories in social psychology*

*Myers - Module 01 #6*

*Section: Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology*

9. A researcher predicts that putting people in cold rooms, versus warm rooms, will reduce the likelihood of aggression. This is an example of
- A. a fact.
  - B. a hypothesis.
  - C. a correlation.
  - D. informed consent.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand how we form and test theories in social psychology*

*Myers - Module 01 #5*

*Section: Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology*

10. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?

- A. A theory is an integrated set of principles that explains and predicts observed events.
- B. A hypothesis allows us to test a theory.
- C. The predictive feature of theories can make them impractical.
- D. Creating hypotheses gives direction to research.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand how we form and test theories in social psychology*

*Myers - Module 01 #10*

*Section: Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology*

11. All of the following are examples of what may be studied in social psychology **EXCEPT**:

- A. judgments we make.
- B. treatment for psychopathology.
- C. pressure to conform.
- D. attraction and intimacy.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe the field of social psychology*

*Myers - Module 01 #11*

*Section: Defining the Field of Social Psychology*

12. Social psychology differs from sociology in that:

- A. sociologists do not deal with groups and societal influence.
- B.** the level of analysis and the types of methods employed by sociologists and social psychologists are different.
- C. social psychology focuses on broader societal trends.
- D. social psychologists typically use survey methods to track changes in attitudes of minority groups.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain how social psychology differs from other disciplines*

*Myers - Module 01 #12*

*Section: How is Social Psychology Different from Other Disciplines?*

13. Social psychology's theories:

- A.** provide new insight into the human condition.
- B. only describes the obvious.
- C. are used to justify people's behaviour.
- D. all of these choices are correct.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand how we form and test theories in social psychology*

*Myers - Module 01 #13*

*Section: Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology*

14. A social psychologist would most likely be interested in all of the following questions  
**EXCEPT:**

- A. How do people think about one another?
- B. How do people influence one another?
- C.** How do brain processes influence people's behaviour?
- D. What shapes the way we relate to one another?

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe the field of social psychology*

*Myers - Module 01 #14*

*Section: Defining the Field of Social Psychology*

15. Social psychology is different from personality psychologists because personality psychology:

- A. focuses more on the influence of the situation and less on individual differences.
- B.** focuses more on the influence of individual differences and less on the situation.
- C. does not study individual differences or situational influences.
- D. focuses more on societal influences and social institutions.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain how social psychology differs from other disciplines*

*Myers - Module 01 #15*

*Section: How is Social Psychology Different from Other Disciplines?*

16. The hindsight bias and counterfactual thinking are not linked concepts.

**FALSE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Understand the difference between science and common sense*

*Myers - Module 01 #16*

*Section: Hindsight Bias versus Counterfactual Thinking*

17. One problem with common sense is that we invoke it after we know the facts.

TRUE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Understand the difference between science and common sense*

*Myers - Module 01 #17*

*Section: Science versus Common Sense*

18. Social psychologists might typically use survey methods to track changes in attitudes toward a minority group over time.

FALSE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain how social psychology differs from other disciplines*

*Myers - Module 01 #18*

*Section: How is Social Psychology Different from Other Disciplines?*

19. Social psychologists are interested in studying how people think about themselves.

TRUE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain how social psychology differs from other disciplines*

*Myers - Module 01 #19*

*Section: How is Social Psychology Different from Other Disciplines?*

20. Social psychologists usually study human behaviour through people-watching in parks or malls.

FALSE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain how social psychology differs from other disciplines*

21. When we discard old theories in favor of new ones it is usually because the older theory has been proven to be false.

**FALSE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand how we form and test theories in social psychology*

*Myers - Module 01 #21*

*Section: Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology*

22. When we are paid for something, we tend to enjoy it less.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Understand the difference between science and common sense*

*Myers - Module 01 #22*

*Section: Science versus Common Sense*

23. What is Social Psychology and give an example of a study that might occur in each of the three areas: social thinking, social influence and social relations.

See Defining the Field of Social Psychology

*Blooms: Apply*

*Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe the field of social psychology*

*Myers - Module 01 #23*

*Section: Defining the Field of Social Psychology*

24. How is Social Psychology different from other disciplines?

See How is Social Psychology Different from Other Disciplines?

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain how social psychology differs from other disciplines*

*Myers - Module 01 #24*

*Section: How is Social Psychology Different from Other Disciplines?*

25. Define theory and hypothesis and give an example of each.

See Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand how we form and test theories in social psychology*

*Myers - Module 01 #25*

*Section: Forming and Testing Theories in Social Psychology*

26. Are hindsight bias and counterfactual thinking the same thing? Explain why or why not.

See Science versus Common Sense

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: 01-04 Understand the difference between science and common sense*

*Myers - Module 01 #26*

*Section: Hindsight Bias versus Counterfactual Thinking*

# Module 1 Summary

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