DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit01\_Question01

Who is considered one of the founding fathers of modern social psychology?

* Kurt Lewin (1 Pts)
* Muzafir Sheriff (0 Pts)
* Solomon Asch (0 Pts)
* Stanley Milgram (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit01\_Question02

What distinguishes social psychology from clinical psychology when studying social interactions?

* Social psychologists are interested in everyday behaviors and interactions, while clinical psychologists focus on mental illnesses and problematic behaviors. (1 Pts)
* Social psychologists study individual differences, while clinical psychologists focus on group behavior. (0 Pts)
* Social psychologists focus on the impact of culture on behavior, while clinical psychologists focus on demographic data. (0 Pts)
* Social psychologists study cross-cultural differences, while clinical psychologists focus on the long-term influences of culture. (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit01\_Question03

What is the primary aim of social psychology?

* to understand how human thought and behavior is influenced by social context (1 Pts)
* to understand human thought and behavior in isolation (0 Pts)
* to understand how humans navigate physical environments (0 Pts)
* to understand human biology and genetics (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit01\_Question04

Which of the following is **not** one of the three content domains in social psychology?

* social connectivity (1 Pts)
* social cognition (0 Pts)
* social influence (0 Pts)
* social behavior (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit01\_Question05

What do social psychologists believe is often a strong determinant of an individual's behavior?

* the social situation (1 Pts)
* personal characteristics (0 Pts)
* the objective aspects of a situation (0 Pts)
* persuasive messages (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit02\_Question01

Which of the following is **not**a data collection method used by social psychologists?

* psychic readings (1 Pts)
* lab experiments (0 Pts)
* field experiments (0 Pts)
* surveys (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit02\_Question02

What can the Pearson correlation coefficient help determine?

* both the strength and the direction of a relationship between two variables (1 Pts)
* the direction of a relationship between two variables (0 Pts)
* the strength of a relationship between two variables (0 Pts)
* the causality between two variables (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit02\_Question03

What is the purpose of debriefing participants after an experiment using deception?

* to inform them about the true purpose of the study and answer their questions (1 Pts)
* to offer them rewards (0 Pts)
* to inform them how others performed (0 Pts)
* to provide constructive feedback on individual performance (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit02\_Question04

What is a limitation of observational research?

* It cannot explain the relationship between variables or causality. (1 Pts)
* It cannot provide detailed descriptions of events. (0 Pts)
* It cannot be conducted using both quantitative and qualitative methods. (0 Pts)
* It cannot be used to study the effects of divorce on children's wellbeing. (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit02\_Question05

What is the term used to describe the combination of several research methods to study the same phenomenon?

* triangulation (1 Pts)
* meta-analysis (0 Pts)
* quasi-experiment (0 Pts)
* field experiment (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit03\_Question01

What is the horn effect?

* Negative first impressions lead to negative interpretations of behavior. (1 Pts)
* Positive first impressions lead to positive interpretations of behavior. (0 Pts)
* Negative first impressions lead to positive interpretations of behavior. (0 Pts)
* Positive first impressions lead to negative interpretations of behavior. (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit03\_Question02

What is the Pygmalion effect?

* It explains that a student's increased performance can be due to their teacher's high expectations for them. (1 Pts)
* It is about the influence of stereotypes on self-fulfilling prophecies. (0 Pts)
* It speaks to the relationship between a student's socio-economic background and academic success. (0 Pts)
* It covers the resistance of stereotypes to change. (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit03\_Question03

What is the term for the phenomenon where expectations about a person's behavior can shape and influence that behavior?

* self-fulfilling prophecy (1 Pts)
* stereotype threat (0 Pts)
* confirmation bias (0 Pts)
* pygmalion effect (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit03\_Question04

What does the term “fundamental attribution error” refer to?

* the tendency to overemphasize personality traits and downplay situational factors when explaining the actions of others (1 Pts)
* the tendency to overemphasize situational factors in explaining our own actions (0 Pts)
* the tendency to overemphasize situational factors when explaining the actions of others (0 Pts)
* the tendency to overemphasize personality traits when explaining our own actions (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit03\_Question05

Which of the following best describes the negativity bias?

* Negative information has a disproportionate impact on our impressions of people. (1 Pts)
* People only focus on negative aspects of others. (0 Pts)
* People ignore positive traits in others. (0 Pts)
* Negative traits are only relevant in specific contexts. (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit04\_Question01

What is the purpose of the self-assessment motive?

* to develop a realistic self-concept and improve oneself over time (1 Pts)
* to solely focus on positive aspects of oneself (0 Pts)
* to avoid negative feedback (0 Pts)
* to enhance self-esteem" (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit04\_Question02

Which term refers to the tendency to overestimate one’s own abilities, qualities, and performance compared to others?

* superiority bias (1 Pts)
* downward comparison (0 Pts)
* self-serving bias (0 Pts)
* motivated reasoning (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit04\_Question03

Which of the following is an example of cognitive regulation?

* focusing on positive thoughts (1 Pts)
* developing a detailed study plan (0 Pts)
* delaying gratification (0 Pts)
* managing emotional responses to stress (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit04\_Question04

What are the personal sources of self-knowledge?

* introspection and self-perception (1 Pts)
* looking-glass self (0 Pts)
* social identity (0 Pts)
* independent self (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit04\_Question05

What does TOTE stand for in the context of self-regulation?

* test-operate-test-exit (1 Pts)
* test-observe-test-exit (0 Pts)
* test-observe-try-exit (0 Pts)
* think-observe-test-exit (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit05\_Question01

As discussed in the coursebook, social psychologists are interested in attitudes …

* … due to their influence on behavior. (1 Pts)
* … because they are easy to study. (0 Pts)
* … to navigate various fields of interest. (0 Pts)
* … to predict future trends. (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit05\_Question02

What are the three components of an attitude?

* cognitive, affective, and behavioral (1 Pts)
* cognitive, affective, and persuasive (0 Pts)
* cognitive, emotional, and behavioral (0 Pts)
* cognitive, affective, and social (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit05\_Question03

What is the social adjustment function of an attitude?

* to form and maintain social bonds with like-minded people (1 Pts)
* to help us make quick decisions (0 Pts)
* to express our identity and values (0 Pts)
* to maximize rewards and minimizing costs (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit05\_Question04

What is attitudinal ambivalence?

* A situation where an individual has both positive and negative attitudes towards something, and both attitudes are of roughly equal strength (1 Pts)
* When an attitude’s valence is measured along two separate dimensions (0 Pts)
* When an attitude’s valence is measured along a single dimension ranging from positive to negative (0 Pts)
* When someone is indecisive (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit05\_Question05

What is **not** a component of an attitude?

* sensory component (1 Pts)
* cognitive component (0 Pts)
* affective component (0 Pts)
* behavioral component (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit06\_Question01

What are the four most researched types of social influence

* persuasion, conformity, compliance, and obedience (1 Pts)
* personal, interpersonal, societal, and cultural (0 Pts)
* conscious, subconscious, unconscious, and supraconscious (0 Pts)
* automatic, controlled, forces, and internalized (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit06\_Question02

What are the two types of social norms

* injunctive and descriptive norms (1 Pts)
* official and unofficial norms (0 Pts)
* prosocial and antisocial norms (0 Pts)
* official and personal norms (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit06\_Question03

What are two drivers of social influence?

* the need to be right and the need to belong (1 Pts)
* informational and correctional needs (0 Pts)
* instrumental and emotional needs (0 Pts)
* the need for social support and the need for safety (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit06\_Question04

The immediacy of a source in social impact theory refers to …

* … both physical and psychological proximity. (1 Pts)
* … physical proximity only. (0 Pts)
* … psychological proximity only. (0 Pts)
* … the status of the source. (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit06\_Question05

What is ingratiation?

* a technique for achieving compliance by being likable or making someone feel good (1 Pts)
* a reaction to social influence (0 Pts)
* a type of obedience (0 Pts)
* a type of conformity (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit07\_Question01

What is the difference between aggression and violence?

* Aggression entails both physical and nonphysical aggression, whereas violence refers to physical aggression only. (1 Pts)
* Violence entails both physical and nonphysical aggression, whereas aggression refers to physical violence only. (0 Pts)
* There is no difference between aggression and violence, the terms can be used interchangeably. (0 Pts)
* Aggression entails proactive aggression, whereas violence refers to reactive aggression. (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit07\_Question02

What is cyberbullying?

* bullying through digital communication technologies (1 Pts)
* bullying in educational settings (0 Pts)
* bullying experienced only by adults (0 Pts)
* bullying using physical force (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit07\_Question03

Which of the following statements best explains the relationship between high temperatures and aggression?

* High temperatures increase aggression by increasing physiological arousal and negative affect. (1 Pts)
* High temperatures directly reduce aggressive behavior. (0 Pts)
* High temperatures are unrelated to aggression levels. (0 Pts)
* High temperatures increase aggression only in certain individuals. (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit07\_Question04

What is a hostile attribution style?

* The tendency to interpret ambiguous actions by others as hostile or aggressive (1 Pts)
* A form of indirect aggression involving harmful rumors (0 Pts)
* The difference between proactive and reactive aggression (0 Pts)
* A learned behavior from exposure to violence in the media (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit07\_Question05

What does excitation transfer theory suggest?

* Arousal from one event can persist and be transferred to a subsequent unrelated experience. (1 Pts)
* Arousal from one event dissipates before affecting a subsequent event. (0 Pts)
* Arousal from one event enhances positive emotions in a subsequent unrelated experience. (0 Pts)
* Arousal from one event always results in aggression in a subsequent unrelated experience. (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit08\_Question01

What is prosocial behavior?

* volitional behavior that aims to provide benefit or improve the wellbeing of others (so, it may or may not be an act of altruism) (1 Pts)
* all altruistic behavior (0 Pts)
* all helping behavior (0 Pts)
* all behavior that improves the wellbeing of others (so, it may or may not be volitional) (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit08\_Question02

Studies that have found that people are indeed more likely to provide help to …

* … people with whom they have a genetic and emotional relationship. (1 Pts)
* … people with whom they have a genetic relationship only. (0 Pts)
* … all human beings. (0 Pts)
* … people with whom they share at least 50% of their genes. (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit08\_Question03

What is the role of mood in prosocial behavior?

* People are more likely to help if they belief if it improves their mood or maintains their positive mood. (1 Pts)
* People only help others when they are in a positive mood. (0 Pts)
* People never help others when they are in a negative mood. (0 Pts)
* Mood has no effect on helping behavior. (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit08\_Question04

The inhibitive effect of the presence of others on helping is called …

* … the bystander effect. (1 Pts)
* … the diffusion of responsibility. (0 Pts)
* … deindividuation. (0 Pts)
* … agentic shift. (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit08\_Question05

The social responsibility norm refers to …

* … the societal expectation that individuals have a moral obligation to help and assist others in need, regardless of any personal gain or reciprocation. (1 Pts)
* ... the societal expectation that individuals have a moral obligation to help and assist others in need if it lies within their responsibility. (0 Pts)
* … the societal expectation that individuals have a moral obligation to help and assist others in need if they have the capacity to. (0 Pts)
* … the societal expectation that individuals have a moral obligation to help and assist others in need if those other people will take responsibility for their behavior. (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit09\_Question01

The formation of relationships appears to be mostly influenced by …

* … chance and subconscious factors. (1 Pts)
* … deliberate selection processes. (0 Pts)
* … physical attractiveness. (0 Pts)
* … psychological similarities. (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit09\_Question02

People with strong social connections have …

* … better mental and physical health. (1 Pts)
* … better mental health only. (0 Pts)
* … better physical health only. (0 Pts)
* … no better health outcomes than socially isolated people. (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit09\_Question03

What is **not** a determinant of interpersonal attraction?

* commitment (1 Pts)
* proximity (0 Pts)
* familiarity (0 Pts)
* similarity (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit09\_Question04

Which of the following is **not** one of the primary attachment styles according to attachment theory?

* independent attachment (1 Pts)
* secure attachment (0 Pts)
* anxious attachment (0 Pts)
* avoidant attachment (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit09\_Question05

Relationship equity is an important predictor of …

* … relationship satisfaction. (1 Pts)
* … compassionate love. (0 Pts)
* … interpersonal attraction. (0 Pts)
* … relationship commitment. (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit10\_Question01

What is the main theory or are the main theories that explain intergroup conflict?

* realistic conflict theory and social-identity theory (1 Pts)
* just social-identity theory, as realistic conflict theory is no longer supported by empirical evidence (0 Pts)
* just realistic conflict theory only, as social-identity theory is not relevant for intergroup conflict (0 Pts)
* theory of social-categorization and theory of overjustification (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit10\_Question02

What is the the accentuation effect?

* the tendency to exaggerate the differences between groups and minimize the variations within groups (1 Pts)
* the tendency to perceive members of an outgroup as more similar to each other and less diverse compared to members of our ingroup (0 Pts)
* another word for the outgroup-homogeneity effect (0 Pts)
* a consequence of the minimal group paradigm (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit10\_Question03

What are process losses in group performance?

* The negative consequences or inefficiencies that can arise in group performance (1 Pts)
* The intergroup conflict that can arise in group performance (0 Pts)
* The gains in individual capacity that can arise in group performance (0 Pts)
* The negative consequences of groupthink (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit10\_Question04

Which type of group has the lowest level of entitativity?

* loose association (1 Pts)
* intimacy groups (0 Pts)
* task groups (0 Pts)
* social category (0 Pts)

DLBPSPSI01\_E\_Unit10\_Question05

The extent to which people in a culture accept and expect unequal distributions of power and authority is called …

* … the power distance. (1 Pts)
* … masculinity-femininity. (0 Pts)
* … uncertainty avoidance. (0 Pts)
* … individualism-collectivism. (0 Pts)