

PSY403

Assessments for Mids

1. When we talk about individual level explanation, that can affect human social behavior, we are referring to: (Childhood experiences, and family history)
2. “How can society reduce stereotyping and discrimination”, is a question related to the studies of: (Prejudice)
3. Which of the following can be considered as the main element of definition of Social Psychology? (Thoughts, Feelings, and Behaviors of individual)
4. When we talk about schemas, we refer to: (Mental model that people hold)
5. While talking about the role of mediating variables, beliefs comprise of: (Cognitive information)
6. Which of the following is the scientific study of how individuals think, feel, and behave toward other people and how individual’s thoughts, feelings, & behaviors are affected by other people? (Social Psychology)
7. Which of the following stable dispositions influence broad domain of behavior? (Personality traits)
8. “How does jury decide guilt or innocence”, can be a question of the researchers investigating: (Social cognition)
9. Which of the following variable’s effect indicate that one must slip inside the skin of individual in order to understand individual’s thoughts, feelings and behavior? (Mediating variables)
10. Which one of the following statements best refers to the phenomenon of interpersonal attraction? (“Why do people desire to make friends with one and not the others”)
11. Which of the following theories posit that peoples’ thoughts and actions are motivated by a desire to maintain cognitive consistency? (Cognitive Dissonance Theory)
12. Who suggested that the larger social psychology is employed in both psychological social psychology, and sociological social psychology? (Edward Jones)

13. Which of the following method is employed by Sociological Social Psychology as the primary research method? (Observational and the correlational studies followed by experimentation)
14. The core interest of Sociological Social Psychology is in individual differences, while social psychology is focused upon: (The impact of culture on social behavior)
15. The core interest of social psychology is to study the impact of culture on social behavior, while sociological social psychology's is becoming increasingly interested in: (Individual differences)
16. The role of social psychologist is not very diverse in Pakistan and they are mainly working in: (Universities and NGOs)
17. Sociological Social Psychology mainly focuses upon: (Group/society)
18. While making friends or falling in love, we are attracted to the people having same trait as ours, it can be referred to: (Birds of a feather flock together)
19. Which of the following method is employed by Psychological Social Psychology as the primary research method? (Experimentation followed by correlational studies and observation)
20. Which of the following simply aims to increase knowledge about social behavior and knowledge for knowledge's sake? (Basic research)
21. Previous research and real world, both serve best for the selection of: (The research question)
22. Which of the following method consists of a set of procedures used to gather, analyze, and interpret information in a way that reduces error and leads to dependable generalizations? (Experimentation)
23. The presumed cause must occur before the presumed effect, is a phenomenon referred to as: (Time-order relationship)
24. Well-planning, control for errors, internal and external consistency and replicability are characteristics of: (Empirical research)
25. Books, research articles, electronic databases, e.g., PsycINFO, etc. and unpublished material, can all be considered as: (Sources of literature)
26. While conducting research, social psychologists generally investigate topics that: (Have relevance to their own lives and culture)
27. Which of the following is designed to increase the understanding of and solutions to real world problems by using current social psychological knowledge? (Applied Research)
28. Which of the following rely on empirical procedures, rather than intuition, and attempt to control those factors believed responsible for a phenomenon? (Scientific method)

29. Which of the following is specific proposition or expectation about the nature of things derived from a theory? (Hypotheses)
30. Which of the following consists of all the members of an identifiable group from which a sample is drawn? (Population)
31. Which of the following is a group of people who are selected to participate in a study? (Sample)
32. When we say that whether a theory can reliably predict behavior or not, we are referring to its: (Predictive accuracy)
33. "Individuals who watch a great deal of TV violence during childhood will be more physically aggressive in adulthood than individual who watch little TV violence", this statement can be: (A hypothesis)
34. "Exposure to a lot of TV violence is detrimental to children's social development", this statement can be: (A theory)
35. The things which can be varied and measured in the research are called: (Variables)
36. If a theory only contains the principles or concepts necessary to explain the phenomenon in question, it means that a theory is: (Economical)
37. The notion that there should not be any logical inconsistencies or unexplained coincidences among any of the theoretical ideas in a theory, refers to its: (Internal coherence)
38. Which of the following is an organized system of ideas that seeks to explain why two or more events are related. (A theory)
39. Which of the following is very precise description of how the variables have been quantified so that they can be measured? (Operational definition)
40. Which of the following involves selecting respondents primarily on the basis of their availability and willingness to respond, like newspaper interviews of people on the streets? (Accidental sampling)
41. Which of the following is non-experimental design geared towards describing phenomena. e.g., a qualitative study of the environment in an intensive care unit? (Descriptive investigations)
42. Which of the following is useful to measure important subjective states, e.g., attitudes, emotions, and perceptions? (Self-reports)
43. Which of the following exists in a non-numeric form? (Qualitative data)
44. Court records and newspaper are parts of: (Archival information)
45. Which of the following is a scientific method involves systematic qualitative and/or quantitative descriptions of behavior? (Observational research)
46. Which of the following is combination of independent and dependent group designs, hence having the characteristics of both? (Mixed designs)

47. Which of the following merely summarize and describe the behavior or characteristics of a particular sample of participants in a study? **(Descriptive Statistics)**
48. The sampling technique, where each and every member of the population has an equal chance of being included is called: **(Probability sampling)**
49. Which of the following sampling technique is commonly used in pilot studies? **(Convenience sampling)**
50. Which of the following is combination of independent and dependent group designs, hence having the characteristics of both? **(Mixed designs)**
51. Scientists' preconceived ideas about what they are studying affect the nature of their observations, it is know as: **(Observer bias)**
52. Which is the following method investigates behavior in setting without any minipulation? **(Naturalistic observation)**
53. Which of the following examines the already-existing records of an individual, group, or culture? **(Archival research)**
54. The kappa statistic is frequently used to test: **(Interrater reliability)**
55. In which of the following research method, behavior remains unobtrusive? **(Naturalistic observation)**
56. Besides being used as the primary scientific method, which of the following can also can be used during the initial phases of a project? **(Naturalistic observation)**
57. When in naturalistic observation, a researcher records behavior as it occurs in its natural environment but does so as a participant of the group being studied, it is called: **(Participant observation)**
58. Which of the following gives researchers the opportunity to record rare events that may never occur in a controlled laboratory environment? **(Participant observation)**
59. In which of the following, one or more samples are drawn at one point in time; e.g., groups of different ages? **(Cross-sectional design)**
60. Which of the following is a procedure in which everyone in the population has an equal chance of being selected for the sample? **(Random selection)**
61. Which of the following survey format provides highly detailed information and allows researchers the best oppportunity to clarify any unclear questions? **(The face-to-face format)**
62. This correlation coefficient can range from: **(-1.00 to +1.00)**
63. Correlation & Causality cannot be used to determine: **(Cause and effect)**

64. The direction and strength of the relationship between two variables are described by the statistical measure known as: **(Correlation Coefficient)**
65. Which of the following assesses the nature of the relationship between two or more variables that are not controlled by the researcher? **(Correlational research)**
66. When people respond to survey questions by trying to portray themselves in a favorable light rather than in an accurate and truthful manner, it is known as: **(Social desirability bias)**
67. The extent to which an experiment's findings can be generalized to people beyond those in the study itself, is known as: **(External validity)**
68. Social psychologists use which of the following to examine cause-effect relationships? **(Experimental methods)**
69. If the experimental situation feels real to the participants in that situation, it refers to: **(Experimental realism)**
70. The extent to which cause-and-effect conclusions can validly be made in an experiment, it is known as: **(Internal validity)**
71. The variable that is manipulated in a research is called: **(The independent variable)**
72. If an experiment has the look and feel of situations in the outside world, it is known as: **(Mundane realism)**
73. The variable whose changes are considered to be the effect of the manipulation in the independent variable is called: **(The dependent variable)**
74. The one who poses as a fellow participant, but not an actual participant, is known as: **(A confederate)**
75. Which of the following is involved in the coordination of movement and higher mental processes such as planning, social skills, and abstract thinking? **(Frontal lobe)**
76. Which of the following is temporary state of being aware of one's own hidden self-aspects? **(Private self-awareness)**
77. Which of the following occurs when we are being watched by others, or our photograph is taken? **(Public self-awareness)**
78. Most of the contemporary self-theories are based on the insight of: **(William James and George Herbert Mead)**
79. Which of the following can be described as having two parts i.e., the I and the me? **(The self)**
80. Which of the following consists of the knowledge one has about one's self? **(“Me”)**
81. Which of the following is the wrinkled-looking outer layer of brain tissue that coordinates and integrates all other brain areas into a fully functioning unite? **(Cerebral cortex)**

82. Which of the following is a statistical technique to determine whether specific variables have important effects across many studies? (Meta-analysis)
83. Self-concept is person's answer to which of the following the question? ("Who am I?")
84. Which of the following is the active perceiver, initiator, and regulator of action? ("I")
85. Temporary loss of self-esteem may occur when there is greater discrepancy between: (Ideal and actual public self)
86. Self-regulation is the most important function of self, which is associated with the _____ aspect of self. ("I")
87. Self-disclosure improves: (Relationships)
88. Which of the following is an example of self-regulation failure? (You are dieting but when depressed start eating more)
89. Greater adherence to personal standards of behavior can be strongly connected to: (Private self-awareness)
90. Which of the following is a cognitive structure for processing information based on its perceived female or male qualities? (Gender schema)
91. Which of the following is how knowledge about us is organized in our memory? (Intelligence)
92. The identification of oneself as a male or a female and the internalization of this fact into one's self-concept is known as: (Gender identity)
93. A heightened sense of conformity is expected from: (A publicly self-aware person)
94. Which of the following refers to the way people control and direct their actions? (Self-regulation)
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105. Evaluation apprehension is an effect which can be strongly connected to: **(Public self-awareness)**
106. Individuals with low self-esteem are generally more: **(Unhappy and pessimistic)**
107. People from collectivist cultures such as China, Mexico, Japan, India, and Kenya have more social self-descriptions which indicates a fostering of: **(Interdependent self)**
108. Research has posited that children with high self-esteem usually have: **(Authoritative parents)**
109. Parents who impose many rules and expect strict obedience from their children are: **(Authoritarian parent)**
110. American, Canadian, and European self-concepts are composed of predominantly attributive self-descriptions, indicating that these individualist cultures foster the development of an: **(Independent self)**
111. People with unstable self-esteem become angry when: **(Challenged)**
112. The evaluative aspect of "me" is called: **(Self-esteem)**
113. Those parents who make few demands from children and submit to their children's desires are: **(Permissive parent)**
114. Meta-analysis reveals that self-esteem stability is relatively low during: **(Childhood)**
115. People in modern Western cultures may emphasize on: **(Personal identity over the social identity)**
116. Comparing yourself with someone who is a little better is called: **(Upward comparison)**
117. Self-schema complexity refers to: **(Having more than one dimension to the self-schema)**
118. Which of the following occurs when people use others as standards of comparison against their own opinions, attributes, and abilities are evaluated? **(Social comparison)**
119. Which of the following is projection of future possibilities to expected, desired and feared future-self? **(Possible selves)**
120. The main goal of social comparison and self-reflection is to: **(Make people feel better about themselves)**

121. Which of the following emphasizes in traditional cultures? (Social identity over the personal identity)
122. Which of the following is a set of beliefs that provides an organized framework for understanding a topic, event, or individual? (A schema)
123. Which of the following is the tendency to adopt the behaviors, postures, or mannerisms of interaction partners without conscious awareness or intention? (Nonconscious mimicry)
124. The process by which we come to know about others' temporary states like their emotions, intentions, and enduring dispositions such as their beliefs, traits, and abilities is known as: (Person perception)
125. The process of forming impressions is viewed by social psychologists as a dynamic process because: (Judgments are continually updated in response to new information)
126. Facial expressions and body movements are the most important: (Nonverbal channels of communication)
127. Research posits that people with firm handshakes tend to be more: (Extraverted, adventurous, and less neurotic)
128. Many research studies reported comparatively _____ among those who touch and get touched. (Less tension)
129. People analyze the shape of large-scale body movements to determine individual's: (Behavioral intentions)
130. Research evidences posit that mimicry is often: (Nonconscious and unintentional)
131. Which of the following is often based on rapid assessments of salient and observable qualities among others? (Impression formation)
132. In which of the following country, direct eye contact is considered a sign of confidence? (North America)
133. Extravagant expressiveness is an open style of experiencing and communicating emotion that is associated with: (Femininity)
134. Which of the following posits that the different social roles occupied by women and men lead to their behavior's perceptual differences? (Social role theory)
135. Perioral traits are known as: (Less important)
136. A liked person is assumed to have many other good qualities, this phenomenon is known as: (Halo effect)
137. Which traits exert a disproportionate, influence on people's overall impressions, changing the meaning of other traits? (Central traits)

138. When the first information received it carries more weight in one's overall impression than later information, it is called: **(Primacy effect)**
139. Which cultures are not touch oriented? **(Americans and Asians)**
140. Who are uncomfortable about publicly expressing negative emotions? **(Collectivists)**
141. Verbal cues for deception are confidence, negative statements, irrelevant statements and generalization. **(False)**
142. People lie because it is adaptive to do so, and because people get benefit from it. **(True)**
143. There are many positive consequences to be perceived as baby-faced individual as this perception likely affect fields like legal system and interpersonal attractions. **(False)**
144. Liars stay more confident, blink more, hesitate more, make more speech errors, speak in higher-pitched voices, and have more dilated pupils **(False)**
145. Perceivers assume that adults who have baby faces also have childlike traits. **(True)**
146. Hesitation, higher pitch, speech errors, delay before speaking and speaking slowly are the cues of vocal deception. **(False)**
147. Old people assume that baby-faced are more honest and intellectually competent. **(False)**
148. Perceivers hesitate to hire baby-faced applicants for jobs that require interpersonal warmth, and treat baby-faced defendants vigilantly when they are charged with causing intentional harm. **(False)**
149. The more liars have to gain from lying, the easier they are to detect. Lie detection, however, is far from accurate. **(True)**
150. Discussion make us less probable for being deceived. **(False)**
151. Kelley's Covariation Model states that people try to see if a particular cause and a particular effect go separately across the different situations. **(False)**
152. External attribution is any explanation that locates the cause as being persons such as, personality, mood, attitudes, abilities, and effort. **(False)**
153. Ichheiser emerged as the most important attribution theorist and shaped the development of this theory. **(False)**
154. Attribution Theory is the area of psychology concerned with when and how people ask "why" questions. **(True)**
155. In assessing covariation, people rely on consensus information only. **(False)**
156. When an individual use consistency information, he/she reacts to the same stimulus in a similar manner in various situations. **(True)**

157. The theory of correspondent inferences describes how we use certain rules of thumb to infer dispositional causes of behavior. (True)
158. Stability and instability of dimension is dependent of internal and stable dimension and stability of causes can also be explained in combination with locus of causality. (False)
159. Fundamental Attribution Error is the tendency to overestimate the impact of dispositional causes and underestimate the impact of situational causes on other person's behavior. (True)
160. There is no biases in making causal attributions. (False)
161. The fundamental attribution error may occur because people make dispositional attributions automatically. (True)
162. The fundamental attribution error is more common in individualist cultures than collectivist cultures. (True)
163. People tend to attribute their own behavior to external causes but that of others to internal. (True)
164. False consensus occurs because our own thoughts are relatively easy to imagine and we interact with "our own kind," as it makes us feel good about ourselves. (False)
165. Internally attributing success and externally attributing failure protects individual's self-esteem. (True)
166. Individuals tend to be accurate about external visible attributes rather less accurate about inferred internal states. (True)
167. Social cognition focuses on the way we use the information to arrive at coherent judgments. (True)
168. Implicit cognition is the deliberate judgments or decisions of which we are consciously aware of. (False)
169. Social categorization is the classification of people into groups based on their common attributes. (True)
170. Correct social categorization depends on the similarity of a given instance to the prototype. (True)
171. A schema is disorganized and unstructured set of cognitions about a concept. (False)
172. Schemas can be about particular people, social roles, groups, or common events. (True)
173. The representativeness heuristic tells about the tendency to judge the category membership of people based on how rarely they match the prototypical member of that category. (False)
174. Importance of personal descriptions vs. base-rate information is the study by Fiske & Taylor, 1991. (False)

175. Anchoring is the tendency to be biased towards the starting value or anchor in making quantitative judgements. (True)
176. Time saving mental shortcuts are called heuristics. These increase the complex judgements to simple rules-of-thumb. (False)
177. Confirmation bias and hindsight bias are some ways of thinking about the past. (False)
178. False consensus, confirmation bias, self-fulfilling prophecy, just world belief and learned helplessness help us shaping individual's thinking. (False)
179. The false consensus effects the tendency to exaggerate how common one's own opinions are in the general population. (True)
180. Self-fulfilling prophecy is the process by which expectations about a person or group leads to the fulfilment of those expectations. (True)
181. A belief system in which the world is perceived to be a fair and equitable place, with people getting what they deserve is called the just world hypothesis. (True)
182. Confirmation bias can be caused by taking cognitive shortcuts but may also be due to the desire to get along with others like asking matching questions. (True)
183. The False Consensus effect is explained by false-uniqueness belief and the availability of heuristic. (True)
184. Hindsight bias occurs for very usual and bizarre events. (False)
185. An attitude is a positive or negative evaluation of an object, where an attitude object is a person, thing, event, or issue. (True)
186. There are four components of attitude. (False)
187. Affective component of attitude consists of individual's thoughts and beliefs about the object. (False)
188. Prejudice is an attitude toward group, whereas interpersonal attraction is for individual. (True)
189. Social desirability problem in indirect assessment led to direct assessment of attitude (True)
190. Before 1990s attitudes were interpreted in terms of their three components (tricomponent). This idea was based on "ABC" information. (True)
191. Negative specific attitudes are prejudice and discrimination whereas specific positive attitudes are interpersonal attractions and relationships. (True)

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Which of the following is a belief that provides an organizing framework to help us understand ourselves?	Self-schema
“Face is the image of the soul” belongs to which tradition?	Roman
Fundamental attribution error is common among which of the following people?	Individualistic culture
According to Fritz Heider which of following need motivates people?	Need of coherent view world
Which of the following refers to the tendency to overestimate the impact of dispositional causes and underestimate the impact of situational causes?	Fundamental attribution error
Which of the following refers that people tend to attribute their own behavior to external causes but that of others to internal?	Actor-observer bias
If someone’s actual self is discrepant from or fails to live up to their own ideal self they feel what?	Dejected
Which of the following refers to have more than one dimension to the self-schemas?	Self-schema complexity
Which of the following comparison refers to compare oneself with someone who is better than you?	Social
Who proposed the social categorization?	Hampson
Which of the following nation found that baby faces were perceived as weak, naïve, but interpersonally warm, honest, & dependent by which of the following nations?	Korean
Which of the following is not a type of Present selves?	The dream self
In _____ direct eye contact is considered a sign of confidence.	North America
The process by which people use information to make inferences about the causes of behaviour and events is known as:	Attribution

All of the followings are advantages of schematic processing EXCEPT:	Remove affect
Person perception can be classified into:	Impression formation and attribution
Which of the following is an example of collectivist culture?	Mexico
An animal with three body divisions, six legs, an external skeleton, and a rapid reproductive system = INSECT is an example of what?	Categorizing creatures
Discrepancy between actual self and ought self, make people feel what?	Agitated
Which of the following is NOT an advantage of Schematic Processing?	Generalize information
Western cultures may emphasize the _____ identity over the _____ identity.	Personal, social
What factor is responsible for the self-serving bias?	All of the given options
Event schemas are also known as what?	Scripts
Who have major research contribution in perceiving baby faces?	Zebrowitz and Montepare
Which of the following is NOT an advantage of Schematic Processing?	Generalize information
If a salesperson is nice to us, we don't necessarily assume he or she is intrinsically friendly. This is an example of which of the following principle?	The discounting principle
Categorization of less typical members may be:	Slower
SSAB is an abbreviation of what?	Self-Serving Attribution Bias
A _____ is a cluster of socially defined expectations that individuals in a given situation are expected to fulfill.	Social role
What kind of parenting style increases or enhances high self esteem in children?	Authoritative parenting
Which of the following refers to the process that provides greater confidence that we can accurately predict behavior?	Predictability Need
_____ means deliberate judgments or decisions about anything and people are consciously aware of those decisions.	Explicit cognition
Marcus Cicero wrote which of the followings?	Face is the image of soul
Who gave the Covariation model of attribution?	Harold Kelly
Who among the following overestimate the importance of the situation in explaining their own behaviors?	Actor
Which of the following refers to use others as a standard of comparison to evaluate their own opinions, abilities and attributions?	Social comparison

The relationship between self and _____ has become progressively worse.	Society
Adults may assume that baby-faced are more honest but less _____.	Intellectual
Which of the followings is not a vocal cue for detecting lies?	Distancing
Which of the following is an open style of experiencing and communicating emotion that is associated with femininity?	Extravagant expressiveness
Covariation model focuses on which of the followings?	Multiple instances
Who studies the importance of personal descriptions vs. base-rate information?	Tversky & Kahneman
People with attractive voices are having _____ interpersonal relationships (Berry,1992).	Warm
When the cause of a behavior is internally located it is called as:	Internal attribution
There is a hidden cost in trying to achieve or maintain high:	Self-esteem
If you are in a public place and you are hesitant to behave originally you are facing _____.	Evaluation apprehension
Which of the following members of a culture are much more uncomfortable about publically expressing negative social roles?	Collectivist
_____ in person perception can be defined as agreement between the perceiver and the target of perception.	Accuracy
Who is better at "reading" the valid cues to emotion?	Women
Who talked about locus of causality as an important concept in relation to attribution?	Fritz Heider
The set of beliefs we hold about who we are is known as:	Self-concept
The process by which we come to know about others' temporary states and enduring dispositions is known as:	Person perception
Identify the name of a psychologist who analyze the attribution theory, fought mental illness and went into obscurity.	Fritz Heider
Suppose you did not go to party because of exams, and found it difficult to control anger when your brother was noisy later in the evening. This is an example of:	Self regulation failure
People with unstable _____ become angry when challenged.	Self-esteem
"I thought you are very shy because you did not respond to my conversation when we first met", Ali said to his friend Ahmed. This is an example of_____.	Attribution
_____ are projections of future possibilities for the expected self.	Possible selves
Which of the following is not part of culture?	Dreams
I did not prepare for the test, however I got an "A" because I am good at math" – this is an example of _____.	Internal attribution
Which of the following has led to major problems in youth due to depression as suggested by Wechsler et al.,(2000)?	Binge eating and substance abuse
Which of the following is the correct abbreviation of (PET)?	Positron-emission tomography

Impression formation is often based on rapid assessments of salient and _____ qualities and behaviors in others.	Observable
Which of the following process goes beyond discerning people's current moods, feelings and attempts instead to use their past actions to predict future behavior?	Attribution
Research has shown that baby-faced are convicted less for causing intentional harm, but are accused for:	Negligent harm
Baby faced people have disadvantage at:	Job interviews
The role of a given cause is augmented if an effect occurs in the presence of _____ cause.	Inhibitory
At what age, individual realizes that he is a separate individual.	18 months
_____ psychologist studies how the thoughts, feelings, and behaviors of individuals are influenced by the actual, imagined, and implied presence of others.	Social
Which of the following traits are commonly used in forming impressions?	Personality
Which of the following cognitive structure is known to be used for processing information based on its perceived female or male qualities?	Gender schema
MRI is an abbreviation of which of the following brain imaging techniques?	Medical Resonance Imaging
Habitual tendency of _____ can contribute to depression and neuroticism?	Private self-consciousness
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Which of the following event led to research on suicide bombing?	9/11
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Which of the following is the scientific study of how people think, influence, and relate to one another?	Social psychology
Which of the following is defined as a group of people who are selected to participate in a given study?	Sample
In an experiment, when the researcher can identify a given person's response but not doing so publicly, it is known as:	Confidentiality

Court records, newspaper, census and government documents are example of:	Archival information
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Which of the following hormones makes male more aggressive than females?	Testosterone
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Which of the following part of the brain involves in planning skills and abstract thinking?	Frontal lobe
Which of the following differentiates psychology from other sciences?	Psychology studies things that can not be directly observed, or measured

Social cognition, person perception, attribution, and the self relate to which of the following area?	Self
How many times the word SELF used in books and psychological abstracts in 1969?	9269
Which of the following is not commonly used brain-imaging technique?	Functional magnificent releaser technique (FMRT)
_____ is depiction of physical force, or the credible threat of such force, intended to harm an animate being/group.	Violence
Which of the following is useful to measure important subjective states, e.g., attitudes, emotions, and perceptions?	Self-reports
Electroencephalograph (EEG) is a technique use to:	Assess Brain Activity
Which of the following is defined as - the extent to which the findings can be generalized to people?	External validity
Which of the following conditions is/are responsible for making Palestine and Yugoslavians more aggressive and tensed?	Evolutionary and cultural factors both
Which of the following is NOT a reason why a random sample is important?	It allows you to generalize to a broader population
Which of the following culture develop independent self?	Individualistic
Which of the following part of brain is known as “thinking” center?	Cerebral cortex
Who proposed the idea of universal facial expressions?	Charles Darwin
The tendency for people to evaluate individual human beings more positively than groups or impersonal objects is known as _____.	Positive bias
There is a hidden cost in trying to achieve or maintain high:	Self-esteem

In which of the following developmental stage the self becomes critically important as a basis for making life decisions?	Adolescence
If an employer views a job applicant as likable or attractive, then he is also more likely to see that applicant as intelligent, qualified and competent. This refers to _____.	Halo effect
_____ is the tendency of people to give more weight to negative traits than positive traits in impression formation.	Negativity effect
When a person defines his actions in response to an external cause is called as _____.	External attribution
If an employer views a job applicant as likable or attractive, then he is also more likely to see that applicant as intelligent, qualified and competent. This refers to _____.	Halo effect
Which of the following is true for the statement, “Baby faced people may also come to believe they have the traits others assume they have:”	Self-fulfilling prophecy
We are especially likely to make dispositional attributions when events are:	Negative
CAT is an abbreviation of what?	Computerized Axial Tomography
Which of the following is an example of individualistic culture?	Switzerland
Which of the following refers to the identification of oneself as man or woman.	Gender identity
Which faces are challenging to perceive?	Baby faces
Which of the following principle is used to combine separate pieces of information about people?	Averaging
Baby faced people have all of the following features EXCEPT:	Small eyes
Which one of the followings is the use of statistical techniques to sum up a body of similar studies in order to objectively estimate the reliability and overall size of the effect?	Meta analysis
Personality, mood, attitudes, abilities, and effort come under which type of attribution?	Internal
TOTE is an abbreviation of what?	Test-operate-Test-Exit
Which of the following is not a visual cue for detecting lies?	Not smiling

Which of the following is NOT an emerging technological statistical technique used by contemporary social psychologist?	Face to face surveys
The distance between self concept and ideal self is known as:	Self discrepancy
If someone has a “baby-face,” we expect them to be _____.	Honest
In collectivist culture child bearing practices emphasize on _____.	Conformity
Which of the following refers to present information very early in a situation and determine which schema is used to analyze the situation?	Primacy effect
PET is an abbreviation of which of the following brain imaging techniques?	Positron emission tomography
Expectancy violation is an important cue in _____.	Lie detection
Which of the following information is NOT considered while assessing co-variation?	Assertiveness
Which of the following statement refers to Self-concept?	Who I am
Americans and Asians are not _____ oriented as compared to other cultures.	Touch
Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the person who has public self-consciousness?	More likely to accept intuitions
Which of the following is a feminine characteristic in most of the cultures?	Selflessness
Who among the following is the executive editor in University of Pennsylvania's news paper?	Stephen Glass
Which of the following theory states that the different social roles occupied by women and men lead to differences in the perception of women and men and in their behavior?	Social role theory
Who is the major contributor in the understanding of self?	George Mead
Kuhn and Mcpartland used a Twenty Statement Test for having an idea about:	Self
Which is NOT a major aspect in the definition of the independent self?	Social roles

Which of the following refers to thought process that occurs when we decide what caused another person's behavior? **Attribution**

Which of the following statistics merely summarize and describe the behavior or characteristics of a particular sample? **Descriptive statistics**

Which of the following is indicated by correlational research? **Direction and magnitude**

Which of these is not a method of data collection? **Experiment**

Which of the following refers to thought process that occurs when we decide what caused another person's behavior? **Attribution**

In an experimental research study, the primary goal is to isolate and identify the effect produced by which of the followings? **Independent variable**

SPSSI, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues was established in which of the following year? **1936**

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Which of the following is a belief that provides an organizing framework to help us understand ourselves?	Self-schema
“Face is the image of the soul” belongs to which tradition?	Roman
Fundamental attribution error is common among which of the following people?	Individualistic culture
According to Fritz Heider which of following need motivates people?	Need of coherent view world
Which of the following refers to the tendency to overestimate the impact of dispositional causes and underestimate the impact of situational causes?	Fundamental attribution error
Which of the following refers that people tend to attribute their own behavior to external causes but that of others to internal?	Actor-observer bias
If someone’s actual self is discrepant from or fails to live up to their own ideal self they feel what?	Dejected
Which of the following refers to have more than one dimension to the self-schemas?	Self-schema complexity

Which of the following comparison refers to compare oneself with someone who is better than you?	Social
Who proposed the social categorization?	Hampson
Which of the following nation found that baby faces were perceived as weak, naïve, but interpersonally warm, honest, & dependent by which of the following nations?	Korean
Which of the following is not a type of Present selves?	The dream self
In _____ direct eye contact is considered a sign of confidence.	North America
The process by which people use information to make inferences about the causes of behaviour and events is known as:	Attribution
All of the followings are advantages of schematic processing EXCEPT:	Remove affect
Person perception can be classified into:	Impression formation and attribution
Which of the following is an example of collectivist culture?	Mexico
An animal with three body divisions, six legs, an external skeleton, and a rapid reproductive system = INSECT is an example of what?	Categorizing creatures

Discrepancy between actual self and ought self, make people feel what?	Agitated
Which of the following is NOT an advantage of Schematic Processing?	Generalize information
Western cultures may emphasize the _____ identity over the _____ identity.	Personal, social
What factor is responsible for the self-serving bias?	All of the given options
Event schemas are also known as what?	Scripts
Who have major research contribution in perceiving baby faces?	Zebrowitz and Montepare
Which of the following is NOT an advantage of Schematic Processing?	Generalize information
If a salesperson is nice to us, we don't necessarily assume he or she is intrinsically friendly. This is an example of which of the following principle?	The discounting principle
Categorization of less typical members may be:	Slower
SSAB is an abbreviation of what?	Self-Serving Attribution Bias

<p>A _____ is a cluster of socially defined expectations that individuals in a given situation are expected to fulfill.</p>	<p>Social role</p>
<p>What kind of parenting style increases or enhances high self esteem in children?</p>	<p>Authoritative parenting</p>
<p>Which of the following refers to the process that provides greater confidence that we can accurately predict behavior?</p>	<p>Predictability Need</p>
<p>_____ means deliberate judgments or decisions about anything and people are consciously aware of those decisions.</p>	<p>Explicit cognition</p>
<p>Marcus Cicero wrote which of the followings?</p>	<p>Face is the image of soul</p>
<p>Who gave the Covariation model of attribution?</p>	<p>Harold Kelly</p>
<p>Who among the following overestimate the importance of the situation in explaining their own behaviors?</p>	<p>Actor</p>
<p>Which of the following refers to use others as a standard of comparison to evaluate their own opinions, abilities and attributions?</p>	<p>Social comparison</p>
<p>The relationship between self and _____ has become progressively worse.</p>	<p>Society</p>

Adults may assume that baby-faced are more honest but less _____.	Intellectual
Which of the followings is not a vocal cue for detecting lies?	Distancing
Which of the following is an open style of experiencing and communicating emotion that is associated with femininity?	Extravagant expressiveness
Covariation model focuses on which of the followings?	Multiple instances
Who studies the importance of personal descriptions vs. base-rate information?	Tversky & Kahneman
People with attractive voices are having _____ interpersonal relationships (Berry,1992).	Warm
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Which of the following is NOT a reason why a random sample is important?	It allows you to generalize to a broader population
Which of following is justified when each and every element has an equal chance of being included?	Probability sample
Which one is not a characteristic of empirical research?	Not well planned
Which of the following part of the brain involves in planning skills and abstract thinking?	Frontal lobe

Heredity & physiology, past experiences and current situational factors are included in which of the following levels?	Individual level explanations
Which of the following is not a step in the research process?	Subjective needs
Social cognition, person perception, attribution, and the self relate to which of the following area?	Thinking about one's self and others
Which of following is true when each member of a population has an equal chance of being selected?	An equal probability selection method
Dr. Shumila finds that as age increases, understanding of mathematical concepts also increases. This is an example of:	Positive relation
_____ is the extent to which the research yields clear causal information.	Internal validity
Which of the following is not a data collection technique?	Reliability
Which of the followings is a limitation or drawback of panel studies?	Interferences of personality characteristics
Who wrote the third book on social psychology?	Floyd Allport
The group that receives the experimental treatment condition is the _____.	Experimental group
In which of the following procedure researcher describes to all of the participants the purpose of the study and method of the study?	Informed consent
IQ is an abbreviation of _____.	Intelligence quotient
Which of the following is the symbol of correlation coefficient?	(r)
Which of the following is defined as - transient states of arousal that direct our behavior?	Emotions
What was the violence rate in Canada in 1980?	1.9%
A question that requires answer in YES or No is an example of:	Close-ended
Which of the following is not a part of a research article?	SPSS
Which of the following is a NOT common type of observational methods?	Unrealistic
Who designed or created the shock generator?	Stanley Milgram

In an experimental study of the effects of failure on self-esteem, self-esteem is known as what?	Dependent variable
In which year US government established Institutional Review boards for research involving human participants?	1974
Which of the following study allows researcher to have different samples of respondents from the population complete the survey over a time period?	Trend studies
In which of the following research designs, subjects are assessed at a single time in their lives?	Cross sectional design
My ideal self is:	The person I would like to be
Which of the following is defined as when person immediately does what is asked of him or her?	Compliance
Which of the following is NOT a type of survey?	Oral surveys
Which of the following is defined as, it comprises on the cognitive information?	Believes
Which of the following is not a source for literature?	Survey
Which of the following are stable dispositions influencing broad domains of human behavior?	Personality traits
Which of the following is defined as a kind of mental model that people hold?	Schema
Which of the following research method, assesses the nature of relationship between two or more variables that are not controlled by the researcher?	Correlation coefficient
A set of procedures used to gather, analyze and interpret information in a way that reduces error and leads to dependable generalizations is called _____.	Scientific Research
Which of the following is an organized system of ideas that seeks to explain why two or more events are related?	Theory
Which of the following research's aim is to simply increase knowledge about social behavior, knowledge for knowledge's sake?	Basic research
Which one is a type of non-probability sampling?	Accidental
Which of the following is defined as a group of people consists of all the members of an identifiable group from which a sample is drawn?	Population
Which of the following research method examines the already-existing records of an individual, group or culture?	Archival

World War II stimulated research on which of the following?	Prejudice & conformity
Amna was carrying out a research to study the effects of cigarette-smoking on incidences of lung cancer. Independent variable in this study is:	Cigarette-smoking
A random sample means that_____.	Each person in the population has an equal chance of being included in the study.
“whether early deprivation can cause a deterioration in IQ” is an example of which goal of research?	Prediction
Which of the following is the variable controlled by the researcher in an experiment?	Independent
Which of the following is the abbreviation of the IRB?	Institutional review boards
Which one of the following is a negative attitude towards the members of specific social groups?	Prejudice
Dr. Abrar conducts an experiment in order to test the effects of group size on test performance. In this example, the independent variable is:	Group size
A presumed cause must occur before the presumed effect is known as what?	Co variation of relationship
Which of the following is NOT a necessary component of survey research?	Triangulation of data
The variable which is being measured in an experiment is known as what?	Dependent
Which of the following is not the area of interest in social psychology?	Doing
Which of the following is the variable controlled by the researcher in an experiment?	Independent variable
Birds of a feather flocks together means _____.	People having same characteristics attract each other
The manipulated variable in an experiment is called:	Independent variable
Which of the following best defines that a student is given candy and soft drinks along with words of praise for a superb performance?	Reinforcement
Which of the following is defined as making fun of shames or embarrass the individual intentionally?	Humiliate

Which of the following has a central focus on individual and his/her interactions in society?	Social Psychology
“How can society reduce stereotyping and discrimination” is an example of:	Prejudice
Amna is conducting a research on the personality profiling of “toppers of the class” and selected only those students who were toppers. This type of sampling is:	Purposive sampling
Which of the following is NOT a type of correlation in a research?	Neutral relation
Which of the following best defines that a student is given candy and soft drinks along with words of praise for a superb performance?	Reinforcement
Who is considered the first empirical social scientist?	Norman Triplett
Which of the following can be directly observed by using only observational methods?	Behaviour
Well-planned, internally consistent and replicable are characteristics of which of the following?	Empirical research
To determine whether changing one variable (like education) will produce changes in another (like income), we need to conduct which type of research method?	Correlational research
“How do we know when someone is lying or telling truth” is an example of:	Person perception
The process of selecting a subset of a population for a survey is known as what?	Sampling

Which of the following refers to thought process that occurs when we decide what caused another person’s behavior? **Attribution**

Which of the following statistics merely summarize and describe the behavior or characteristics of a particular sample? **Descriptive statistics**

Which of the following is indicated by correlational research? Direction and magnitude

Which of these is not a method of data collection? **Experiment**

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In an experimental research study, the primary goal is to isolate and identify the effect produced by which of the followings? **Independent variable**

SPSSI, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues was established in which of the following year? **1936**



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PSY403(Mega File)

Mid Term (Live Quiz)

1. Which of the following is defined as making fun of, shaming, or embarrassing the individual intentionally?

- Humiliate
- Conformity
- Confusion
- Compliance

2.

Which of the following research methods can be used when a researcher has to study the cause-and-effect relationship?

- Content analysis
- Experimental
- Correlation
- Survey

3.

Well-planned, internally consistent, and replicable are characteristics of which of the following?

- Naturalistic observation
- Survey
- Empirical research



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- Focus group

4.

Which of the following is defined as a group of people consisting of all the members of an identifiable group from which a sample is drawn?

- Individuals
- **Population**
- Sample
- Public

5.

Who designed or created the shock generator?

- Norman Triplett
- William McDougall
- **Stanley Milgram**
- Stanley Hall

6.

Which of the following is FALSE when applied to the survey (or Correlational) method?

- Surveys do not allow us to make conclusive causal inferences.
- The survey method can identify naturally occurring patterns of variables.
- **The survey method can explain naturally occurring patterns of variables.**
- Surveys rely on methodologies that identify relationships between variables.

7.

Which of the following research's aim is to simply increase knowledge about social behavior, knowledge for knowledge's sake?¹

- Advance research
- Pilot research
- **Basic research**



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- Applied research

8.

Why we have romantic feelings for one and not for others is an example of:

- Close relationships
- Attitude change
- Prejudice
- **Interpersonal attraction**

9.

Which of the following independent variable did Federman (1994-1998) use in his research?

- **TV romanticism**
- TV violence
- Cartoons
- Comedy movies

10.

Which one is a type of non-probability sampling?

- Cluster
- **Accidental**
- Stratified
- Random

1. Which one is a type of non-probability sampling?

- Cluster
- Random
- Accidental



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2. Which of the following statistics merely summarize and describe the behavior or characteristics of a particular sample?
- Inferential statistics
 - Purposive statistics
 - Descriptive statistics
 - Random statistics
3. Which of the following is NOT a necessary component of survey research?
- Literature review
 - Data analysis
 - Validity
 - Triangulation of data
4. The group that receives the experimental treatment condition is the:
- Experimental group
 - Control group
 - Independent group
 - Participant group
5. Which of the following is the abbreviation of the IRB?
- Interview review board
 - Interview review bill
 - Institutional review bill
 - Institutional review boards
6. Which of following is justified when each and every element has an equal chance of being included?
- Quota sample
 - Random sample
 - General sample



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- Probability sample
7. What name is given to a person who is apparently a normal participant in the experiment but who in fact plays a prescribed role assigned by the experimenter?
- Accomplice
- Assistant
- Confidant
- Confederate
8. Which of the following best defines that a student is given candy and soft drinks along with words of praise for a superb performance?
- Modelling
- Reinforcement
- Learning
9. A specific vitamin can extend the life expectancy of humans was the subject of interest for Ali's research study. The dependent variable for this study will be:
- Life expectancy
- Human Beings
- Vitamins
- Extension
10. In general, psychologists try to explain behavior by studying its:
- Consequences
- Meaning
- Implications
- Causes
1. Which of the following are stable dispositions influencing broad domains of human behavior?
- Schemas
- Personality traits



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- Attitude
- Beliefs

2. Which of the following are individual evaluative responses?

- Beliefs
- Schemas
- Emotions
- Attitude

3. Which of the following statistics merely summarize and describe the behavior or characteristics of a particular sample?

- Descriptive statistics
- Purposive statistics
- Inferential statistics
- Random statistics

4. Which of the following is defined as a group of people who are selected to participate in a given study?

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- Population
- Sample
- Public

5. Amna is conducting a research on the personality profiling of "toppers of the class" and selected only those students who were toppers. This type of sampling is:

- Snow ball sampling



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- Purposive sampling
- Convenient sampling
- Accidental sampling

6. Which of the following refers to thought process that occurs when we decide what caused another person's behavior?

- Attribution
- The self
- Person perception
- Social cognition

7. Which of the following differentiates psychology from other sciences?

- Psychology studies things that can not be directly observed, or measured
- Psychologists develop theories to explain integrated facts
- Psychologists use falsifiable hypotheses
- Psychology uses the scientific method

8. Which of the following is NOT a reason why a random sample is important?

- The sample is similar to the population on important characteristics
- Every possible sample in a given population has an equal chance to be chosen
- It allows you to generalize to a broader population
- The sample will be completely representative of the population

9. A research psychologist manipulates the level of fear among participants and sees the effect on the participant's reaction time. In this study, reaction time is the known as what?

- Correlational variable



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- Experimental variable
- Dependent variable
- Independent variable

10. Which of the following is the variable controlled by the researcher in an experiment?

- Independent variable
- Operational definition
- Third variable
- Dependent variable

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