

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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