1. Putting participants in one of two conditions by flipping a coin illustrates
   A) random sampling.
   B) sampling bias.
   C) random assignment.
   D) representative sampling.

2. In Boyatzis' (1995) study of television's influence on aggressive behavior in children, the results indicated that viewers of “Power Rangers” committed ____ aggressive acts per two-minute interval compared with those children who did not watch this program.
   A) 20 times as many
   B) 7 times as many
   C) 2 times as many
   D) none of the above

3. A _____ is an integrated set of principles that explain and predict observed events.
   A) theory
   B) hypothesis
   C) fact
   D) correlation

4. The difference between a personality psychologist and a social psychologist is due to the former's focus on ____ and the latter's focus on ____.
   A) commonalities, differences
   B) differences, commonalities
   C) normal behavior, abnormal behavior
   D) abnormal behavior, normal behavior

5. According to your text, social psychology is defined as the scientific study of how people
   A) motivate, persuade, and hurt one another.
   B) think about, influence, and relate to one another.
   C) manipulate, use, and betray one another.
   D) conform, help, and form attitudes about one another.
6. When explaining topics such as dating and mating, evolutionary psychologists would ask how natural selection might
A) predispose our attitudes.
B) change our attitudes.
C) account for similarities in our attitudes.
D) reinforce our attitudes.

7. Your text discusses how easy it is to blame ourselves after the fact, such as when we have a research paper due at the end of the semester, and we tell ourselves that we should have started it earlier because we knew how busy we would be at the end of the semester. This is an example of the
A) retrospective bias.
B) information bias.
C) prediction bias.
D) hindsight bias.

8. “Many people watch daytime talk shows on television; therefore, these shows must be of good quality” is an example of
A) brainwashing.
B) prejudiced attitudes.
C) the naturalistic fallacy.
D) values.

9. A serious shortcoming of a correlational study is that it cannot
A) predict one variable from another.
B) determine when there is a lack of a relationship between two variables.
C) identify which variable causes the other variable.
D) none of the above.

10. Your decision to call someone a “terrorist” rather than a “freedom fighter” depends on your view of the cause. This is an example of how values can not only influence social psychology, but also influence _____.
A) emotions
B) actions
C) intuitions
D) everyday language
Answer Key

1. C
   Page: 30
2. B
   Page: 29
3. A
   Page: 21
4. B
   Page: 10
5. B
   Page: 4
6. A
   Page: 9
7. D
   Page: 19
8. C
   Page: 16
9. C
   Page: 24
10. D
    Page: 15