

Chapter 9

- 1) A stereotype is part of an attitude regarding a group of people. Stereotype refers to what part of an attitude?
 - A. affect.
 - B. behavioral tendency.
 - C. cognition.
 - D. Instinctual
- 2) Mr. Watson's belief that Blacks are lazy is an example of _____. His refusal to rent an apartment to a Black family is an example of _____.
 - A. a stereotype; prejudice
 - B. discrimination; prejudice
 - C. a stereotype; discrimination
 - D. racism; prejudice
- 3) Research concerning automatic prejudices reveals that
 - A. automatic processing involves unconscious activity in emotional parts of the brain.
 - B. automatic processing is associated with the frontal cortex.
 - C. pictures of outgroups that elicit the most disgust elicit more frontal lobe activity.
 - D. automatic processing is a conscious activity.
- 4) Myers indicates that, until recently, prejudice was greatest in regions where slavery was practiced. This fact is consistent with the principle that _____ breeds prejudice.
 - A. frustration
 - B. inequality
 - C. conformity
 - D. authoritarianism
- 5) Children of stay-at-home moms have more stereotyped views of men and women. This illustrates a _____ source of prejudice.
 - A. motivational
 - B. social
 - C. cognitive
 - D. self-esteem
- 6) Fein and Spencer had women of Italian descent rate job applicants who were Jewish. The results of their study revealed:
 - A. The Italian women gave poorer ratings of the Jewish woman than of an Italian applicant in all conditions of the study.
 - B. The Italian women gave poor ratings of the Jewish women when the Italian women had high self-esteem, thus felt superior.
 - C. The Italian women gave high ratings of the Jewish woman because they could identify with her as a fellow minority.
 - D. The Italian women gave poor ratings of the Jewish woman only when the Italian women's self-esteem was low.

- 7) "Them" – a group that people perceive as being distinctively different or apart from their own group is what social psychologists call a(n)
- A. ingroup.
 - B. outgroup.
 - C. scapegoat.
 - D. bias group.
- 8) The realistic group conflict theory suggests that prejudice arises
- A. whenever people try to live together.
 - B. when a new group moves into an area.
 - C. between groups who fail to communicate clearly with each other.
 - D. when groups compete for scarce resources.
- 9) A tendency to favor one's group is called
- A. ethnocentrism.
 - B. an ingroup favoritism
 - C. an outgroup derogation
 - D. social dominance.
- 10) What connection has been found in experiments exploring self-image and prejudice?
- A. People with high self-image tend to be more prejudiced.
 - B. People with low self-image tend to be more prejudiced.
 - C. There is no connection found between a person's self-image and their level of prejudice.

- D. The connection between a person's self-image and their level of prejudice is a weak one.
- 11) The tendency for people to more accurately recognize faces of their own race than faces of a different race may be due to
- A. ingroup heterogeneity effect.
 - B. outgroup homogeneity effect.
 - C. overt racism
 - D. faceism effect.
- 12) Although most suspects in cases of incest, child molestation, and sexual abuse are heterosexual males, the local newspaper omits the word "heterosexual" in any related headlines. In contrast, whenever a self-described gay male is arrested for a crime, the headline proclaims "homosexual arrested". The resulting prejudice that gay males are more likely to commit violent crimes can in part be blamed on
- A. an illusory correlation.
 - B. ingroup bias.
 - C. outgroup homogeneity effects.
 - D. group-serving biases.
- 13) What sort of attributions are made when an outgroup member commits a positive behavior?
- A. Positive behaviors are attributed to the disposition of the outgroup member.
 - B. Positive behaviors are attributed to situational factors.

- C. Positive behaviors are attributed to a combination of internal and external factors.
 - D. Positive behaviors are ignored.
- 14) Mr. Wong, a high school teacher, tells his class that he thinks boys tend to be less anxious and thus make better speeches than girls do. The girls in his class become apprehensive when preparing and giving speeches in his class. The girls are experiencing
- A. a stereotype threat.
 - B. the just-world phenomenon.
 - C. the scapegoating effect.
 - D. personal/group discrimination discrepancy.

Chapter 10

- 15) Physical or verbal behavior intended to cause harm is known as
- A. aggression.
 - B. violence
 - C. discrimination
 - D. prejudice.
- 16) Which of the following is an example of aggression as it is defined in the text?
- A. Sam accidentally slams the car door too quickly, and it hits Tim's knee.
 - B. Luisa urges her classmates not to vote for Marcy for dormitory senator, citing some rumors about Marcy's social life.
 - C. Carla, a dentist, delivers a shot of Novocain before pulling her patient's tooth.

- D. Joe's eagerness and enthusiasm resulted in his being promoted to sales manager in a very short time.
- 17) Who among the following argued that there is an inborn aggressive drive?
- A. Bandura
 - B. Berkowitz
 - C. Freud
 - D. Cohen
- 18) Which theory is most susceptible to the criticism that it tries to explain aggression by naming it?
- A. instrumental aggression theory
 - B. instinct theory
 - C. frustration-aggression theory
 - D. social-learning theory
- 19) The observation that in many animal species males fight each other for the opportunity to mate supports which theory about aggression?
- A. Social learning theory
 - B. Excitation transfer
 - C. Evolutionary psychology.
 - D. Frustration-aggression hypothesis (Berkowitz version)
- 20) A study of brain activity in the prefrontal cortex of murderers found
- A. no differences between these men and normal controls.
 - B. less activity than normal.
 - C. spikes in activity level.
 - D. more activity than normal.

21) Studies of hormonal influences on aggression indicate that

- A. hormonal influences are as strong in humans as they are in lower animals.
- B. after age 25, testosterone and rates of violent crime decrease together.
- C. variations in testosterone seem to have no effect on behavior within the normal range of teen boys and adult men.
- D. higher rates of testosterone are associated with less aggressiveness in males.

22) It was raining out and Jessie's car had a flat tire. After she managed to fix it, she arrived home late only to find someone had parked in her assigned parking spot. When she entered her apartment, she kicked her pet cat who was waiting at the door. Jessie's behavior is perhaps most easily explained in terms of

- A. the frustration-aggression theory.
- B. the adaptation-level phenomenon.
- C. Murphy's law.
- D. the social learning theory.

23) Berkowitz argued that frustration may increase aggression because:

- A. anger, an emotional readiness to aggress.
- B. the role of biochemical influences, such as alcohol.
- C. relative deprivation and the adaptation level phenomenon.

D. catharsis as a reducer of frustration.

24) When Jason hits his brother, the brother hands over a toy. This most clearly suggests that Jason aggression is

- A. the result of frustration.
- B. instinctive.
- C. a learned response.
- D. the result of catharsis

25) According to Albert Bandura, an important influence on one's tendency to be aggressive is

- A. hormonal factors.
- B. how much anger or frustration has built up inside.
- C. one's hereditary predisposition to be aggressive.
- D. observations of others' behavior.

26) In a famous experiment by Albert Bandura and his colleagues, children watched an adult attack a Bobo doll with a mallet. They were then shown some toys that they were forbidden to play with. When they were taken to another room, they

- A. began to cry.
- B. attacked a Bobo doll.
- C. verbally attacked the adult experimenter.
- D. chose to watch a violent rather than a nonviolent film.

27) Which of the following has NOT been linked with aggressive behavior according to your text?

- A. heat
 - B. a personal insult
 - C. physical pain
 - D. an unexpected request
- 28) What can we conclude about the relationship between heat and aggression?
- A. Heat directly fuels aggressiveness.
 - B. There is no relationship between heat and aggression.
 - C. Heat suppresses violence.
 - D. The correlations between heat and aggression do not prove a causal relationship.
- 29) As part of therapy, a clinical psychologist encourages her patients to install a punching bag in their homes to release hostility. The therapist apparently believes in
- A. the social learning theory.
 - B. Parkinson's second law.
 - C. the catharsis hypothesis.
 - D. the adaptation-level phenomenon.
- 30) According to the text, watching violent media is:
- A. Negatively correlated with aggression
 - B. Positively correlated with aggression.
 - C. Not related to aggression
- 31) Adam frequently plays violent video games. Social psychologists would predict that Adam would therefore be likely to frequently
- A. watch many hours of television.
 - B. access pornography.
 - C. get into fights.
 - D. listen to rap music.
- 32) Which one of the following does NOT predict increased aggression?
- A. provocation
 - B. aggressive model
 - C. alcohol use
 - D. the presence of the researcher
- 33) According to the excitation transfer theory (by Zillmann) which of the following people would be most likely to be aggressive when they are provoked?
- A. John after she has a relaxing massage.
 - B. Joe who has just been running, but isn't thinking about that fact when he is provoked.
 - C. Jack who has just been running, but is thinking about that fact when he is provoked.
 - D. Jose who just woke up.

Answers on next page

Chapter 9	Chapter 10
1) C	15) A
2) C	16) B
3) A	17) C
4) B	18) B
5) B	19) C
6) D	20) B
7) B	21) B
8) D	22) A
9) B	23) A
10) B	24) C
11) B	25) D
12) A	26) B
13) B	27) D
14) A	28) D
	29) C
	30) B
	31) C
	32) D
	33) B