

Three Kinds of Questions

1. *Factual recall*, i.e., definitions of concepts, recall of research findings
2. *Application* of facts or concepts to novel situations
3. *Critical thinking* about findings or concepts: analogies, “Why?” questions, “What do results mean?” questions

Sample Exam Question From Lecture

Joe asks people a number of questions to assess their knowledge of the legal system. He obtains self-reports of how much they view TV shows like *COPS*, *Court TV*, and *American Justice*. He then compares their knowledge with what they watch on television. According to lecture, this would be an example of

- a. a quasi-experiment.
- b. a correlational study
- c. a controlled experiment
- d. a pseudo-experiment

Sample Exam Question From Lecture

Joe asks people a number of questions to assess their knowledge of the legal system. He obtains self-reports of how much they view TV shows like *COPS*, *Court TV*, and *American Justice*. He then compares their knowledge with what they watch on television. According to lecture, this would be an example of

- a. a quasi-experiment.
- b. a correlational study**
- c. a controlled experiment
- d. a pseudo-experiment

Sample Exam Question From Lecture

Which of the following professionals is *most likely* to rely on historical truth?

- a. a journalist
- b. a social psychologist
- c. a philosopher
- d. a talk show host

Sample Exam Question From Lecture

Which of the following professionals is *most likely* to rely on historical truth?

- a. a journalist
- b. a social psychologist**
- c. a philosopher
- d. a talk show host

Sample Exam Question From Lecture

According to lecture, how do “hot” cognitions differ from “cold” cognitions? “Hot” cognitions

- a. are at the service of our egos.
- b. are unmotivated.
- c. are related to Fritz Heider’s notion of “won’t.”
- d. frequently involve anger or frustration.

Sample Exam Question From Lecture

According to lecture, how do “hot” cognitions differ from “cold” cognitions? “Hot” cognitions

- a. are at the service of our egos.
- b. are unmotivated.
- c. are related to Fritz Heider’s notion of “won’t.”
- d. frequently involve anger or frustration.

Sample Exam Question From Aronson et al. Text

Which of the following threatens the *internal* validity of a study?

- a. manipulating more than one independent variable in an experiment
- b. failure to use a randomly selected sample
- c. failure to assign participants to conditions at random
- d. using more than two levels of an independent variable

Sample Exam Question From Aronson et al. Text

Which of the following threatens the *internal* validity of a study?

- a. manipulating more than one independent variable in an experiment
- b. failure to use a randomly selected sample
- c. failure to assign participants to conditions at random
- d. using more than two levels of an independent variable

Sample Exam Question From Aronson et al. Text

When is cognitive dissonance likely to yield a positive attitude toward your new health club?

- a. after you pay the bill for a high membership fee
- b. after you receive a bill for a high membership fee
- c. after you pay a bill for a low membership fee
- d. after you meet an attractive member

Sample Exam Question From Aronson et al. Text

When is cognitive dissonance likely to yield a positive attitude toward your new health club?

- a. after you pay the bill for a high membership fee
- b. after you receive a bill for a high membership fee
- c. after you pay a bill for a low membership fee
- d. after you meet an attractive member

Sample Exam Question From Aronson et al. Text

To what research finding does the term *self-fulfilling prophecy* refer?
People...

- a. tend to fulfill their own needs before consider the need of others.
- b. expect that their behaviors will lead to self-fulfillment.
- c. believe the claims of psychics and clairvoyants.
- d. act in ways that garner support for their schemas of others.

Sample Exam Question From Aronson et al. Text

To what research finding does the term *self-fulfilling prophecy* refer?
People...

- a. tend to fulfill their own needs before consider the need of others.
- b. expect that their behaviors will lead to self-fulfillment.
- c. believe the claims of psychics and clairvoyants.
- d. act in ways that garner support for their schemas of others.

Sample Exam Question From Lesko Reader

In the Lesko article, “The Rise and Fall of Deception Research in Social Psychology and Personality,” *deception* was described as

- a. an outdated method no longer useful in social psychology.
- b. any feature of research that causes participants discomfort or harm.
- c. any explicit misstatement of fact by the researcher.
- d. researchers’ failure to reveal the hypothesis under test.

Sample Exam Question From Lesko Reader

In the Lesko article, “The Rise and Fall of Deception Research in Social Psychology and Personality,” *deception* was described as

- a. an outdated method no longer useful in social psychology.
- b. any feature of research that causes participants discomfort or harm.
- c. any explicit misstatement of fact by the researcher.
- d. researchers’ failure to reveal the hypothesis under test.