

Module 4 Practice Quiz**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The hindsight bias refers to people's tendency to
- dismiss the value of replication.
 - reject any ideas that cannot be scientifically tested.
 - exaggerate their ability to have foreseen the outcome of past events.
 - assume that correlation proves causation.
 - overestimate the extent to which others share their opinions.
- _____ 2. Professor Smith told one class that alcohol consumption has been found to increase sexual desire. He informed another class that alcohol consumption has been found to reduce sexual appetite. The fact that neither class was surprised by the information they received best illustrates the power of
- overconfidence.
 - replication.
 - the hindsight bias.
 - the double-blind procedure.
 - the placebo effect.
- _____ 3. According to Emily's grandfather, Adolf Hitler's obvious emotional instability made it clear from the beginning days of his international conflicts that Germany would inevitably lose World War II. The grandfather's claim best illustrates
- the hindsight bias.
 - illusory correlation.
 - overconfidence.
 - an illusion of control.
 - random sampling.
- _____ 4. Our tendency to believe we know more than we do illustrates
- naturalistic observation.
 - illusory correlation.
 - overconfidence.
 - the standard deviation.
 - placebo.
- _____ 5. When provided with the unscrambled solution to anagrams, people underestimate the difficulty of solving the anagrams by themselves. This best illustrates
- illusory correlation.
 - hindsight bias.
 - the placebo effect.
 - wording effects.
 - overconfidence.

- _____ 6. Thinking that she had outperformed most of her classmates, Glenda was surprised to receive just an average grade on her psychology test. Glenda's experience best illustrates
- overconfidence.
 - the hindsight bias.
 - the placebo effect.
 - negative correlation.
 - illusory correlation.
- _____ 7. Basing decisions or conclusions on observable evidence describes which of the following?
- hindsight bias
 - confirmation bias
 - empirical approach
 - overconfidence
 - operational definition
- _____ 8. Dr. Donelian wants to reduce his students' perception that psychological experiments merely document the obvious. His best strategy would be to ask the students to
- describe how experimental hypotheses were derived from basic psychological principles.
 - predict the outcomes of experiments before they are told the actual results.
 - explain the outcomes of experiments after they are told the actual results.
 - personally engage in naturalistic observation.
 - survey students living on campus
- _____ 9. Historians of science describe which three attitudes as the basis of the scientific viewpoint?
- intelligence, dedication, thoroughness
 - morality, detail-orientation, cynicism
 - achievement-oriented, intellectual, empirical
 - curiosity, skepticism, humility
 - atheism, humanism, cognition
- _____ 10. Which two questions exemplify the scientific attitude?
- What do you mean? How do you know?
 - Who believes you? What are their qualifications?
 - How common is this answer? How many people agree?
 - Is this an established truth? How long has it been considered fact?
 - Which truths does this agree with? Which truths does it contradict?
- _____ 11. A questioning attitude regarding psychologists' assumptions and hidden values best illustrates
- hypotheses.
 - critical thinking.
 - the hindsight bias.
 - overconfidence.
 - illusory correlation.

- _____ 12. When you question whether anecdotal evidence can be generalized to all people, you are applying
- overconfidence.
 - the placebo effect.
 - the hindsight bias.
 - random assignment.
 - critical thinking.
- _____ 13. Critical thinkers can best be described as
- questioning.
 - cynical.
 - overconfident.
 - pessimistic.
 - impatient.
- _____ 14. The news media reported that a new pesticide was not harmful to humans. Which of the following statements best exemplifies critical thinking in response to this report?
- “I think I will try this pesticide on my own garden to kill pests.”
 - “I don't like to use pesticides, but this one is safe.”
 - “I think I'll use this product, but I think I'll wear gloves.”
 - “I wonder who funded this study?”
 - “I don't believe this study because I got a rash after using this poison on my garden.”
- _____ 15. According to Professor Fayad, we like people who like us because their affection for us boosts our own self-esteem. His idea is an example of
- naturalistic observation.
 - illusory correlation.
 - hindsight bias.
 - replication.
 - a theory.

Module 4 Practice Quiz Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 4-1 |
| TOP: Hindsight bias | | SKL: Factual/Definitional | |
| 2. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 4-1 |
| TOP: Hindsight bias | | SKL: Conceptual/Application | |
| 3. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 4-1 |
| TOP: Hindsight bias | | SKL: Conceptual/Application | |
| 4. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 4-1 |
| TOP: Overconfidence | | SKL: Factual/Definitional | |
| 5. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 4-1 |
| TOP: Overconfidence | | SKL: Factual/Definitional | |
| 6. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 4-1 |
| TOP: Overconfidence | | SKL: Conceptual | |
| 7. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 4-2 |
| TOP: The scientific attitude | | SKL: Factual/Definitional | |
| 8. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Difficult | OBJ: Unit II 4-2 |
| TOP: The scientific attitude | | SKL: Conceptual | |
| 9. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 4-2 |
| TOP: The scientific attitude | | SKL: Conceptual | |
| 10. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 4-2 |
| TOP: The scientific attitude | | SKL: Conceptual | |
| 11. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 4-2 |
| TOP: Critical thinking | | SKL: Factual/Definitional | |
| 12. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 4-2 |
| TOP: Critical thinking | | SKL: Conceptual | |
| 13. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 4-2 |
| TOP: Critical thinking | | SKL: Factual/Definitional | |
| 14. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 4-2 |
| TOP: Critical thinking | | SKL: Conceptual/Application | |
| 15. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 5-1 |
| TOP: The scientific method | | SKL: Conceptual/Application | |