Chapter 6: Attribution Processes

1. c. The act of inferring the possible reasons why another person behaved in a particular way

2. d. All of the above

3. a. By age 3

4. d. Causes and effects do not resemble each other

5. b. They have developed a system for reasoning about other people's minds

6. a. Inferences about another's beliefs, feelings, and desires

7. b. Facial judgments made after a 100 millisecond exposure to faces are uncorrelated to judgments made without time constraints

8. b. Medial prefrontal cortex

9. d. All of the above

10. a. Environment > Capacity > Action

11. c. Fritz Heider

12. c. Naïve scientist

13. a. Ordinary people's everyday theories about each other

14. b. People aim to identify the intentions underlying behavior in order to infer situation-robust dispositions

15. c. Noncommon effects

16. d. Social desirability

17. c. Whether an action helps or hinders a perceiver's own goals

18. d. All of the above

19. b. An inhibiting situation increases the diagnostic value of a behavior regarding a corresponding disposition

20. d. Categorization stage > Characterization stage > Correction phase

21. a. Multi-tasking

22. c. The amygdala

23. b. Circumscribed accuracy

24. a. The belief that other observers don't always see the world "as it is"

25. c. People attributing more responsibility for actions that produce severe rather than mild consequences

26. a. Whether the behavior promotes or obstructs the actor's own interests

27. a. A formal, idealized set of rules for validating attributions

28. c. You look into your refrigerator and realize that you have purchased three six-packs of soda over the last month. You therefore assume that you really like soda.

29. a. The C system