

Chapter 11: Stereotyping: Cognition and Bias

1. Stereotyping is the _____ side of intergroup bias and prejudice is the _____ side.
 - a. Affective, cognitive
 - b. Cognitive, affective
 - c. Deliberate, automatic
 - d. Cognitive, automatic
2. Which of the following groups has most research in social psychology focused on?
 - a. Race
 - b. Gender
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. Age
3. Which of the following is one of the main roots of blatant bias?
 - a. Economic threats
 - b. Internal conflict
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of the above
4. Which of the following theories best describes intergroup conflict that arises from disputes over monetary resources?
 - a. Social identity theory
 - b. Self-categorization theory
 - c. Social dominance theory
 - d. Realistic group conflict theory
5. Which of the following is a statement associated with social identity theory
 - a. Social interactions range from the interpersonal to the intergroup
 - b. Intergroup competition arises from conflict over material resources
 - c. People tend to see ingroup members as more similar to each other, and outgroup members as more different from each other
 - d. None of the above
6. According to social identity theory, what or who defines social identity?
 - a. The individual
 - b. Society
 - c. The current context

- d. All of the above
7. Which of the following researchers was the main contributor to social identity theory?
- a. Tajfel
 - b. Sherif
 - c. Sidanius
 - d. Jost
8. Which of the following experimental procedures produces the least necessary conditions for the experience of belonging in a group?
- a. Manipulating intergroup conflict by presenting participants with a threat from an outgroup
 - b. Arbitrarily assigning the participant to an experimentally created group
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of the above
9. Discriminating members of the outgroup can sometimes increase which of the following?
- a. Trait self-esteem
 - b. Self-categorization
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of the above
10. _____ compares between-group differences to within-group differences in order to create _____
- a. Meta-contrast ratio, comparative fit
 - b. Social identity, higher self-esteem
 - c. Normative fit, comparative fit
 - d. Comparative fit, meta-contrast ratio
11. According to subjective uncertainty reduction theory, which of the following is most likely to conduce to a reduction of anxiety through ingroup norms?
- a. Uncertainty in self-relevant domains
 - b. Uncertainty in self-irrelevant domains
 - c. Certainty in self-relevant domains
 - d. Certainty in self-irrelevant domains
12. Which of the following statements is true about ingroup favoritism?
- a. Ingroup favoritism is about the relative advantage of the ingroup over the outgroup
 - b. Ingroup favoritism can occur even in detriment of the ingroup's absolute outcome
 - c. Both A & B

- d. None of the above
13. Which of the following is a component of group homogeneity?
- a. Perceived dispersion
 - b. Perceived similarity
 - c. Stereotyping
 - d. All of the above
14. Legitimizing the status quo is a core belief of which of the following intergroup theories?
- a. Essentialism
 - b. Social dominance theory
 - c. Right-wing authoritarianism
 - d. System justification theory
15. Which of the following theories places great emphasis on personality differences to explain intergroup conflict?
- a. Social dominance theory
 - b. Self-categorization theory
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. Social identity theory
16. Which of the following types of emotion is reserved for ingroup members?
- a. Primary
 - b. Secondary
 - c. Tertiary
 - d. All of the above
17. Which of the following types of dehumanization most closely aligns with the denial of typical human nature?
- a. Animalistic
 - b. Mechanistic
 - c. Primitive
 - d. None of the above
18. Research from the who-said-what
- a. People make more memory errors for people between category boundaries
 - b. People make more memory errors for people within category boundaries
 - c. People make the same number of memory errors between and within category boundaries
 - d. None of the above

19. Which of the following best describes aversive racism?
- Racism reveals itself through a person's distancing from racial outgroups, even if no ingroup favoritism is expressed
 - Ingroup favoritism is expressed when people has an apparently non-racist reason to express their bias
 - Both A & B
 - None of the above
20. Which of the following is NOT an explicit measure of stereotypes?
- Survey questionnaires
 - Indirect priming
 - Both A & B
 - None of the above
21. Which of the following is a stage of stereotyping that can be affected by cognitive load?
- Activation
 - Interpretation
 - Recall
 - All of the above
22. Which of the following is an aspects of racism measured by the modern racism scale?
- Perceptions of minorities' demands for special favors
 - Denial of continuing discrimination
 - Both A & B
 - Use of excuses to justify racism
23. Which of the following groups is often ambivalently stereotyped?
- Christians
 - Americans
 - Black professionals
 - Asians
24. The competence dimension is most closely correlated with which of the following variables?
- Perceived status
 - Perceived cooperation
 - Perceived intentions
 - None of the above
25. Which of the following terms defines the heightened vigilance in interacting with majority outgroup members?

- a. Agency
 - b. Enemy image
 - c. Stigma consciousness
 - d. Private regard
26. A male attributes a male celebrity's extra-marital affair to problems in the relationship, suggesting him to be a good person who is reacting to a bad situation. The same male attributes a female celebrity's extra-marital affair to promiscuity, suggesting her to be a bad person who mistreats men in general. Which of the following best describes this interpretation? (See page 297)
- a. Fundamental attribution error (FAE)
 - b. Ultimate attribution error (UAE)
 - c. All of the above
 - d. None of the above
27. Is it possible to decrease automatically activated racial prejudice?
- a. No, only explicit prejudice can be reduced
 - b. Yes, automatic reactions can diminish, but only with sufficient motivation
 - c. Yes, automatic reactions can diminish, but only with extensive training
 - d. Yes, automatic reactions can diminish with sufficient motivation and training
28. Research shows that men's social dominance orientation (SDO) scores always average higher than women's, hypothesized to account for the universality of men's greater political power in developed societies. Which identity theory counters that individual gender group identification may cause these SDO differences, due to a need to identify with one's respectful gender group?
- a. Social identity theory (SIT)
 - b. Self-categorization theory (SCT)
 - c. Subjective uncertainty reduction theory
 - d. All of the above
29. Which of the following best describes what is meant by meta-stereotypes?
- a. Stereotypes a perceiver holds about how a target believes the perceiver is likely to think and behave
 - b. Stereotypes about how groups of people – as opposed to individual members of the group – are likely to behave
 - c. Stereotypes about how individuals interact with each other
 - d. All of the above
30. Which of the following best describes the biosocial approach to the study of gender differences?

- a. Acknowledging the contribution of both biological (e.g., size) and social (e.g., prescriptive norms) forces in shaping differences between the sexes
- b. Studying inherent biological differences, such as hormonal variations, and their social consequences
- c. Focusing on an evolutionary perspective that emphasizes the biological and social development of the sexes operating in conjunction, over centuries
- d. None of the above