

Chapter 11: Stereotyping: Cognition and Bias

1. b. Cognitive, affective
2. c. Both A & B
3. a. Economic threats
4. d. Realistic group conflict theory
5. a. Social interactions range from the interpersonal to the intergroup
6. d. All of the above
7. a. Tajfel
8. b. Arbitrarily assigning the participant to an experimentally created group
9. d. None of the above
10. d. Comparative fit, meta-contrast ratio
11. a. Uncertainty in self-relevant domains
12. c. Both A & B
13. d. All of the above
14. d. System justification theory
15. a. Social dominance theory
16. b. Secondary
17. b. Mechanistic
18. b. People make more memory for people within category boundaries
19. b. Ingroup favoritism is expressed when people has an apparently non-racist reason to express their bias
20. b. Indirect priming
21. d. All of the above
22. c. Both A & B
23. d. Asians
24. a. Perceived status
25. c. Stigma consciousness
26. b. Ultimate attribution error (UAE)

27. d. Yes, automatic reactions can diminish with sufficient motivation and training
28. a. Social identity theory (SIT)
29. a. Stereotypes a perceiver holds about how a target believes the perceiver is likely to think and behave
30. a. Acknowledging the contribution of both biological (e.g., size) and social (e.g., prescriptive norms) forces in shaping differences between the sexes