

Chapter 12: Prejudice: Interplay of Cognitive and Affective Biases

1. How is emotional prejudice different from traditional accounts of prejudice?
 - a. It goes beyond positive-negative evaluation
 - b. It is not exclusively focused on the role of attitudes
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of the above
2. Which of the following combinations of structural variables and stereotype content is correct?
 - a. Status & Competence / Competition & Warmth
 - b. Competition & Competence / Status & Warmth
 - c. Envy & Competence / Pity & Warmth
 - d. Pity & Competence / Envy & Warmth
3. Which of the following emotions would be associated with an individual who is stereotyped as low on both warmth and competence
 - a. Pity
 - b. Disgust
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. Envy
4. Which of the following groups is most likely to be afforded active help and passive support?
 - a. The disabled
 - b. The homeless
 - c. The middle-class
 - d. The rich
5. Which of the following theories describes people as evaluating stimuli initially as good versus bad for them, resulting in primitive positive or negative reactions?
 - a. Stereotype content model
 - b. Bias map
 - c. Appraisal theories of emotions
 - d. Enemy images theory
6. The intergroup emotions theory best fits which of the following frameworks?
 - a. Prototype-based
 - b. Exemplar-based
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of the above
7. Which of the following is one of the five recurring images according to enemy images theory?

- a. Barbarian
 - b. Imperialist
 - c. Enemy
 - d. All of the above
8. Which of the following recurring images is symmetrical, according to enemy images?
- a. Dependent
 - b. Independent
 - c. Ally
 - d. All of the above
9. Which of the following arguments is mostly uniquely addressed by a biocultural approach?
- a. Discrete intergroup emotions result from discrete intergroup relations
 - b. Discrete intergroup emotions predict discrete intergroup behaviors
 - c. Discrete intergroup emotions result from intergroup threat to the group's integrity
 - d. All of the above
10. Integrated threat theory proposes a number of antecedents to predicting attitudes. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
- a. Individual differences
 - b. Genetic influences
 - c. Cultural dimensions
 - d. Immediate situation
11. Which of the following illustrates the causal chain proposed by integrated threat theory?
- a. Antecedents > Threat > Prejudiced attitudes
 - b. Antecedents > Prejudiced attitudes > Threat
 - c. Threat > Antecedents > Prejudiced attitudes
 - d. Prejudiced attitudes > Threat
12. According to the integrated threat theory, which of the following interventions would be most effective to overcome perceived intergroup threats?
- a. Clinical therapy to reduce anxiety
 - b. Empathy
 - c. Threat avoidance
 - d. Emotional intelligence training
13. Which of the following is more likely of high-prejudice individuals?
- a. They have internalized standards
 - b. They feel disgust when they violate their standards

- c. Both A & B
 - d. They have more externalized standards
14. How quickly can an observer provide a consistent judgment of another person's level of trustworthiness?
- a. Less than 75 milliseconds
 - b. Less than 100 milliseconds
 - c. Less than 200 milliseconds
 - d. Less than 500 milliseconds
15. Which of the following are true about brain areas related to emotional responses?
- a. The amygdala responds to emotionally significant stimuli
 - b. The amygdala responds to negative stimuli
 - c. The right insula responds to disgust-related stimuli
 - d. All of the above
16. Which of the following interventions has the most research supporting a link to prejudice reduction?
- a. Equal-status intergroup contact
 - b. Unequal-status intergroup contact
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of the above
17. Prejudice towards which of the following groups is most alleviated by intergroup contact?
- a. Mental illness
 - b. Elderly
 - c. Sexual orientation
 - d. Race
18. Which of the following is considered to be a paradigm in the study of gender stereotypes?
- a. Think manager – feel female paradigm
 - b. Agency-communion paradigm
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of the above
19. Jane has been taught all her life that, as a woman, she needs to be communal and warm in order to fit into society. This kind of stereotype can be best described as:
- a. Descriptive
 - b. Prescriptive
 - c. Ambivalent

- d. Mixed
20. Which of the following describes a core element of ambivalent sexism?
- a. Males show benevolence toward women who violate gender prescriptions
 - b. Males show hostility toward women who uphold gender prescriptions
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of the above
21. Which of the following two emotions are associated with an action tendency to “move against” a target?
- a. Fear and Disgust
 - b. Contempt and Fear
 - c. Disgust and Anger
 - d. Contempt and Anger
22. Goal incompatibility is associated with which of the following images in enemy images theory?
- a. Ally
 - b. Dependent
 - c. Imperialist
 - d. Barbarian
23. According to the biocultural approach, which of the following is NOT a self-promoting strategy?
- a. Dyadic cooperation
 - b. Coalitional exploitation
 - c. Avoiding potential parasites
 - d. Including others in the ingroup
24. What is the focus of terror management theory?
- a. Responses to terrorism
 - b. Death anxiety
 - c. People’s aversion to fear
 - d. None of the above
25. Which of the following emotions is most closely related to sexual prejudice?
- a. Fear
 - b. Anger
 - c. Disgust
 - d. None of the above
26. Which of the following theories would argue that gender prejudice is related to things like leadership being traditionally a male domain?

- a. Role congruity theory
- b. Ambivalent sexism
- c. Parental investment model
- d. None of the above

27. Which of the following exerts the strongest influence on discriminatory behaviors?

- a. Affective prejudices
- b. Cognitive stereotypes
- c. Implicit associations
- d. All of the above; the effects are similar