

Test Bank for Exploring Social Psychology 8th Edition by Myers ISBN 1259880885 9781259880889

Full link download:

Test Bank:

<https://testbankpack.com/p/test-bank-for-exploring-social-psychology-8th-edition-by-myers-isbn-1259880885-9781259880889/>

Solution Manual

<https://testbankpack.com/p/solution-manual-for-exploring-social-psychology-8th-edition-by-myers-isbn-1259880885-9781259880889/>

Module 02

Did You Know It All Along?

1. The I-knew-it-all-along phenomenon is also called
- A. retrospective bias.
 - B. information bias.
 - C. prediction bias.
 - D. hindsight bias.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

2. Hindsight bias contributes to the idea that
- A. psychological experiments lack mundane realism.
 - B. social psychology is potentially dangerous.
 - C. the results of psychological experiments are mere common sense.**
 - D. psychological experiments lack experimental realism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

3. Amy reads a research article and feels like it didn't tell her anything that she didn't already know. This scenario illustrates
- A. hindsight bias.**
 - B. foresight bias.
 - C. confirmation bias.
 - D. correspondence bias.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

4. Starting after the 9/11 terror attack and working backward, hindsight critics are more likely to
- A. be positively impressed by the overall decision-making process.
 - B. blame the FBI for being unable to connect the dots.**
 - C. forgive the authorities for making understandable mistakes during the crisis.
 - D. confirm the existing decision-making strategies.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

5. The I-knew-it-all-along phenomenon can often lead students of social psychology
- A. to overprepare for an exam.
 - B. to study just the right amount for an exam.
 - C. to be fuddled during an exam.**
 - D. None of the answers is correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

6. When asked who you think will win the next presidential election, you reply that you do not know. However, after the election results are reported, you claim that it was obvious all along. This is an example of
- A. retrospective bias.
 - B. information bias.
 - C. prediction bias.
 - D. hindsight bias.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

7. The conclusion to be drawn from research on hindsight bias is that our common sense is usually
- A. wrong.
 - B. wrong, after the fact.
 - C. right.
 - D. right, after the fact.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

8. Which of the following biases is defined as the tendency to exaggerate, after learning an outcome, one's ability to have foreseen how something turned out?

- A.** hindsight bias
- B. impact bias
- C. omission bias
- D. projection bias

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

2-1

Copyright © 2018 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

9. Which of the following is a consequence of the I-knew-it-all-along phenomenon? A. It results in individuals with extreme behavior returning toward their average.
B. It makes the likelihood of decision makers to be praised for making "obvious" good choices very high. **C.** It makes individuals overestimate their own intellectual powers.
D. It results in individuals not blaming themselves for handling a person or a situation poorly.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

10. Describe hindsight bias, and explain how it can create problems for psychology students during exams.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Category

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

of Questions

10