

Chapter 10: The Individual in Society

1. According to the text, what is the most basic definition of what social psychologists do?
  - a. Studies the situations in which individuals live, rather than the individual
  - b. Studies the development of social life
  - c. Studies the type of interaction process, rather than the individual
  - d. Studies the development and resolution of social problems
2. Which is **not** one of the 3 basic components of an attitude?
  - a. A cognition or belief about how something is or should be
  - b. An emotional response to or evaluation of the object
  - c. A pattern of behaviors toward the object
  - d. A reaction that interferes with objective evaluation of the object
3. According to studies, all attitudes are not unchangeable. Which type of attitude is most resistant to change?
  - a. Prejudiced attitudes
  - b. Central attitudes
  - c. Performance group attitudes
  - d. Expertise attitudes
4. Cognitive Dissonance Theory suggests dissonance is caused when:
  - a. An individual who is only that is inconsistent with his or her attitudes
  - b. An individual is exposed to situations or ideas that are inconsistent with those he or she holds
  - c. An individual holds two cognitions that are psychologically incompatible
  - d. An individual develops a new cognition that contradicts an old cognition
5. Seeking for consistency over dissonance:
  - a. Attends throughout our behavior
  - b. Attends behavior
  - c. Attends attitudes
  - d. Attends our value systems
6. Balance Theory suggests that:
  - a. We are constantly seeking for homogeneity
  - b. We are constantly seeking balance between work attitudes and recreation attitudes
  - c. We are only comfortable if our unconscious attitudes are in line with our conscious attitudes
  - d. We are only comfortable if our attitudes are imbalanced
7. Can behavior be reliably predicted from attitudes?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Only under certain circumstances
8. Which of the following is the best way to predict actions from attitudes according to the model of measured action:
  - a. Obtain a relevant attitude from the participant
  - b. Obtain an expression of opinion from the participant
  - c. Obtain a history of participation from the participant
  - d. None of the above