



[Course](#) > [Prejudice and stere...](#) > [Quiz 6](#) > Quiz 6

## Quiz 6

Below you will find 15 quiz questions.

Ten (10) of these questions are drawn randomly from a pool of questions on this current topic.

The remaining five (5) questions are drawn randomly from a pool of questions on the previous topic.

### Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

Prejudice can be defined as:

☒ An unfavourable attitude toward a social group and its members. ✓

☐ A schema that represents knowledge about a group.

☐ An unfavourable attitude towards a specific person.

☐ A positive attitude towards either a specific person or a social group.

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

### Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

You are on a crowded train and overhear a person describing a competent work colleague as a “career woman”. This is an example of \_\_\_\_.

☐ Discrimination

☐ Prejudice☒ Subtyping ✓☐ Kernel of truth

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

## Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

People high in \_\_\_\_\_ racism will only discriminate against other groups if they can develop a non-race-based justification for doing so.

☐ politically correct☐ old-fashioned☒ aversive ✓☐ stereotypical

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

## Checkboxes

1/1 point (graded)

What are stereotypes? Select all that apply.

☒ Schemas☒ Rules of thumb

☒ Generalisations about a social group

☒ Assumptions about a social group



Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

## Multiple Choice

0/1 point (graded)

One of the reasons that people might not report discrimination when they experience it is because:

☐ Members of minority groups can be evaluated more negatively for attributing failures to discrimination.

☐ In reality discrimination doesn't exist anymore and so nobody would believe such a complaint.

☐ Members of minority groups do not recognise when they have been the target of discrimination.

☒ Discrimination is not something that people like to talk about to other people. ✖

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

## Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

The results of the "Princeton trilogy" studies suggest that negative stereotypes of white American and African American groups have improved over time. What is an alternative interpretation of the results of these studies?

☒ Over time, the extent to which people express negative stereotypes has reduced. ✔

☐ Over time, people over-compensate for negative stereotypes held in the past by expressing more favourable views.

- ☐ The change in stereotypes over time wasn't big enough to really make a difference in day-to-day life.
- ☐ Over time, the stereotypes rated in the studies became less relevant to the younger generation.

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

## Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

Deaux and Emswiller (1974) conducted a study where they asked participants to evaluate the performance of a man or woman doing a masculine task (identifying a car jack) or feminine task (identifying a mop). Participants had to decide whether the person's performance on these tasks were due to ability or luck. For the masculine task, they found that participants evaluated the man's performance as due to \_\_\_\_ and the woman's performance as due to \_\_\_\_.

- ☐ Luck, luck
- ☒ Ability, luck ✓
- ☐ Luck, ability
- ☐ Ability, ability.

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

## Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

What are the three components of prejudice?

- ☒ Cognitive, affective, and behavioural ✓
- ☐ Cognitive, beliefs, and behavioural

☐ Discrimination, affective, and behavioural

☐ Cognitive, affective, and stereotypes

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

## Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

What is stereotype threat?

☐ A form of aversive racism.

☐ When a person's stereotypes about a particular group are challenged with disconfirming evidence.

☐ When a person's stereotypes about a particular group includes beliefs that they are threatening.

☒ When a group is confronted with a negative stereotype about their group, and perform poorly on a task as a result of the anxiety and distraction this creates. ✓

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

## Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

Self-fulfilling prophecy is when...

☐ people's behaviour and expressed attitudes are not always consistent with the way they truly feel

☐ stigmatized groups are conscious that other people might treat them stereotypically, so they feel anxiety about their performance on a test

☒ your expectations of a person change the way you interact with them and that in turn changes their behaviour in line with your expectations ✓

☐ stereotypes are perpetuated through media

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

## Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

Imagine that you step into an elevator with 4 other people. Usually people in crowded elevators stand facing the front, where the doors open and close. When would you be most likely to face the wrong way (looking at the back wall, away from the doors?)

☐ When no one else in the elevator faces the wrong way

☐ When one other person in the elevator faces the wrong way

☐ When two other people in the elevator face the wrong way

☒ When three other people in the elevator face the wrong way ✓

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

## Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

Regan (1971) conducted a study in which a confederate either bought themselves and the participant a soft drink, did not buy the participant a soft drink, or where the experimenter gave the participant a soft drink. Then, the confederate asked the participant to buy raffle tickets. In which condition did participants spend the most on raffle tickets?

☒ In the condition where the confederate gave the participant a soft drink ✓

☐ In the condition where the participant did not receive a soft drink

- ☐ In the condition where the experimenter gave the participant a soft drink
- ☐ Participants bought the most tickets when they strongly liked the confederate.

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

## Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

In an interview, a prospective employer tells you that will get a company car should you accept the job. The promise of a car is a key factor in you agreeing to take the job. But after agreeing to the position, the offer of the company car is withdrawn. You still accept the position. In the research on persuasion, this could be considered an example of:

- ☐ Reciprocal concessions
- ☐ Foot-in-the-door technique
- ☒ The power of commitment ✓
- ☐ The false promise effect

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

## Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

Imagine you are trying to get signatures for a petition. How could you use social validation to increase the likelihood that people will agree to sign the petition?

- ☐ Give people compliments before asking them to sign the petition.
- ☒ Show people a long list of others who have already signed the petition. ✓
- ☐ Give people a small gift before asking them to sign the petition.

- ☐ First, ask people to hand out information brochures about the petition. When they refuse, ask for their signature on the petition.

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

## Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

Milgram's research is noteworthy because it demonstrated the power of \_\_\_\_\_ in influencing important forms of social behaviour.

☐ reciprocity

☐ the foot-in-the-door technique


☒ obedience to authority ✓

☐ groupthink

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

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