

1. When your best friend hears that you are taking a psychology course, she asserts that psychology is simply common sense. Explain why your awareness of both the limits of everyday reasoning and the methods of psychological research would lead you to disagree with your friend's assertion.

1. In contrast to explicit, conscious reasoning, an effortless and immediate automatic judgment is best described as a(n)
 - A) hindsight bias.
 - B) chance-based explanation.
 - C) intuition.
 - D) evidence-based conclusion.

2. Mark meets briefly with applicants for positions in his company and relies on his immediate gut-level first impressions in deciding whether to offer them a job. Mark's employment decisions are most clearly guided by
 - A) critical thinking.
 - B) an empirical approach.
 - C) hindsight bias.
 - D) intuition.

3. The hindsight bias refers to people's tendency to
 - A) dismiss the value of skepticism.
 - B) reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested.
 - C) exaggerate their ability to have foreseen an outcome.
 - D) overestimate the extent to which others share their opinions.

4. The perception that psychological research findings merely verify our commonsense understanding is most clearly facilitated by
 - A) critical thinking.
 - B) hindsight bias.
 - C) the scientific attitude.
 - D) curious skepticism.

5. Giving half the members of a group some purported psychological finding and the other half an opposite finding is an easy way to demonstrate the impact of
 - A) risk prediction.
 - B) skeptical scrutiny.
 - C) hindsight bias.
 - D) an empirical approach.

1. After the horror of 9/11, many people said the CIA and FBI should obviously have foreseen the likelihood of this form of terrorism. This perception most clearly illustrates
 - A) overconfidence.
 - B) hindsight bias.
 - C) an empirical approach.
 - D) critical thinking.

2. Political officials who have no doubt that their own economic and military predictions will come true most clearly demonstrate
 - A) hindsight bias.
 - B) curious skepticism.
 - C) overconfidence.
 - D) an empirical approach.

3. Hindsight bias and overconfidence often lead us to overestimate
 - A) the value of an empirical approach.
 - B) how often random sequences fail to look random.
 - C) the need for critical thinking.
 - D) the accuracy of our intuition.

4. The tendency to perceive meaningful patterns in random sequences of outcomes often leads us to underestimate the extent to which outcomes result from
 - A) curious skepticism.
 - B) psychic powers.
 - C) hidden values.
 - D) chance.

5. When Leanne read a newspaper report that drinking orange juice triggers hyperactivity in children, she questioned whether the children's behavior had been assessed using scientifically appropriate methods. Leanne's reaction best illustrates
 - A) the perils of intuition.
 - B) hindsight bias.
 - C) critical thinking.
 - D) overconfidence.

1. Hindsight bias leads people to perceive psychological research outcomes as
 - A) unpredictable.
 - B) inexplicable.
 - C) unlikely.
 - D) unsurprising.

2. Jamie and Lynn were sure that they had answered most of the multiple-choice questions correctly because “the questions required only common sense.” However, they each scored less than 60% on the exam. This best illustrates
 - A) chance-related explanation.
 - B) critical thinking.
 - C) hindsight bias.
 - D) overconfidence.

3. If someone were to flip a coin six times, which of the following sequences of heads (H) and tails (T) would be most likely?
 - A) H H H T T T
 - B) H T T H T H
 - C) T T H H T H
 - D) All of these sequences would be equally likely.

4. By testing their predictions with the observational methods of science, psychologists are most clearly relying on
 - A) intuitive hunches.
 - B) an empirical approach.
 - C) chance-related explanations.
 - D) inevitable events.

5. Considering the credibility of one's sources of information is most indicative of
 - A) overconfidence.
 - B) critical thinking.
 - C) intuition.
 - D) hindsight bias.