

Exercise walk-through

3.1

Social psychology: evidence and transfer

GRE · GRE Subject Test · GRE Psychology

Concepts 2

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Attitude and behaviour links depend on measurement and situation. A stated intention is not identical to observed action.

Group research must consider social norms, selection and ethical constraints before generalising its findings.

Check the transfer argument

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People who already help may choose the club; opportunities or prior relationships may differ. Measure baseline helping and follow comparable groups over time, or randomly offer a suitable voluntary programme. Measure a specified helping action and retain participation differences; a group mean never establishes a trait in every individual.

Accept a different explanation when its evidence and limits are justified.

Check yourself

Independent retrieval

A group becomes more extreme after discussion. What evidence would separate polarization from simple conformity?

Write your reasoning before comparing it with the methods and limits taught in this lesson.

Exercises 2.1-2.3

2.1 Following a direct authority instruction is usually described as: [1]

A. obedience B. classical conditioning C. random assignment

2.2 Agreeing to avoid group rejection is an example of: [1]

A. normative influence B. sensory adaptation C. test reliability

2.3 Revisit the worked case. State one conclusion its evidence supports and one stronger conclusion it does not support. Explain the difference. [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.3

2.1 Following a direct authority instruction is usually described as: [1]

A. obedience B. classical conditioning C. random assignment

2.1 Answer: A. The authority relationship defines obedience. The other options do not satisfy the stated defining conditions.

2.2 Agreeing to avoid group rejection is an example of: [1]

A. normative influence B. sensory adaptation C. test reliability

2.2 Answer: A. The motive is social acceptance. Compare the exact process, design or evidence, rather than an associated keyword.

2.3 Revisit the worked case. State one conclusion its evidence supports and one stronger conclusion it does not support. Explain the difference. [2]

2.3 Use the worked case evidence to support a bounded claim and explain why a causal, universal or stronger claim needs additional evidence. The claim must fit the specific design and observed process.

Exercise 3.1

3.1 A club's members help more than non-members. Explain why this does not show that joining the club causes generosity, then improve the evidence. Give the interpretation, supporting reasoning, a relevant alternative or limitation, and an appropriate check. [4]

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3.1 People who already help may choose the club; opportunities or prior relationships may differ. Measure baseline helping and follow comparable groups over time, or randomly offer a suitable voluntary programme. Measure a specified helping action and retain participation differences; a group mean never establishes a trait in every individual. Award B1 each (authored) for the interpretation, its reasoning, a relevant limitation/alternative and an appropriate check, up to four points. Accept a different justified answer satisfying these demands.