

Exam 5 Study Guide – General Psychology Fall 2012

This study guide is designed to help organize, integrate and apply the important issues of this unit. If you can answer these questions, you should be in good shape! There is a separate file of practice items designed to help with application of information (not definitions). I recommend that you study the material and then use the items to test your understanding – I do not recommend that you begin (or focus) your studying on the practice items – if you do, your efforts will be too narrow!

Finishing Chapter 13: Social Psychology:

1. What is social categorization? Why do we do it?

- Put people in groups based on shared characteristics - General auto + unconscious

2. What are in-groups and out-groups? What are in-group heterogeneity and out-group homogeneity?

- "us" : social groups we identify with:
 - in group **heterogeneity** = recognize "we" differ
- "them" group we don't identify with :
 - out group **Homogeneity** = believe "they" similar

3. How do they contribute to prejudice? What is a stereotype? Are stereotypes positive or negative? Are they accurate or not?

- -Characteristics you believe all group member share
 - preconceptions - things you think before meeting
 - can be wrong for group...
 - Often wrong for individuals

4. What is prejudice? What are some common forms of prejudice (give examples)?

- Attitude (evaluation) about members of a social group. (Gen.= negative)

Example?

-Sexism. Racism...

Can be Anything

5. What is discrimination?

- Treat people Differently (only) because of social group (generally deny access, rights, or privileges)

6. Origins of Prejudice: What is the in-group bias? What is the belief in a just world? How do these contribute to prejudice? Similarly, what are realistic conflict theory and scapegoating and how do they contribute? In what ways does learning theory help explain the development of prejudice?

Origins of Prejudice?

Cognitive Roots

- Categorize and stereotype automatically

Social Roots

- in group bias.
- belief in a just world

Emotional Roots

- negative emotions nourish prejudice
- realistic conflict theory(having no resources)
- scapegoat theory (blame others)

Learning Theory

- modeling. R+

7.Three ways to decrease prejudice were discussed in class. What were they? What was learned from the Robber's Cave study? What are jigsaw classrooms and do they work?

Stopping Prejudice and Discrimination?

- Education: schools educate students to be fair and just.
- Laws: No School segregation, equal Schools and public.
- Equal status contact – (esp if share common issue or problems)
Example: "robbers cave" jigsaw classroom"

8.What is altruism? What are some of the factors that play a role in people's decision to help a stranger? (nine listed in class). For example: what is the bystander effect and why does it happen?

Altruism – Help others without expectations of reward.

May involve risk of harm(catch a grenade for you)

When do we help a stranger in need?

- 1.We notice (many not aware)
- 2. Some people are ambiguous(not sure)