



# PREJUDICE

Questions on Units 1.8 – 1.12 on Prejudice

1 Social identity theory proposes an explanation to prejudice

(a) Describe the three elements to prejudices:

(i) the cognitive element

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(ii) the affective element

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(i) the behavioural element

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(6 marks)

(b) Explain the difference between the “in-group” and the “out-group”

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(2 marks)

(c) Tajfel and Turner proposed that there are three cognitive processes in deciding whether or not a person is in the in-group or not. Explain the processes of social grouping by explaining each of these terms shown below:

**social categorisation**

**social identification**

**social comparison**

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Mega Lecture

(6 marks)

**Total: 14 marks**

2 Tajfel et al. (1970, 1971) ran a series of experiments called the minimal group studies.

The first experiment involved a group of children using a rewards and punishments system to “reward” and “punish” other children by “giving” them money, or “taking” money away from them.

(a) Tajfel found that when the boys were in two groups, the boys tended to reward their own in-group more often and punish the other group.

(i) What is the term used to describe this idea?

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 (1 mark)

(ii) The study was replicated a number of times and similar results were produced.

What does this say about the study?

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 (3 marks)

The second experiment split the boys up using paintings by the artists Klee and Kandinsky.

Tajfel chose to investigate:

- maximum joint profit (maximum amount received by a pair of boys within the matrix pairing)
- maximum in-group profit (maximum amount boys gave to their own in-group members)
- maximum difference (biggest difference between the in-group and out-group amounts)

(b) Use the following table to show the results of the experiment in terms of the above topics

Area of investigation	Findings
Maximum joint profit	
Maximum in-group profit	
Maximum difference	

(3 marks)

**Total: 7 marks**

3 Philip Zimbardo conducted the Stanford Prison experiment in 1973, where one group of participants became guards, and the other group prisoners, in a mock prison.

(a) Outline the aim/aims of Zimbardo's study

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(2 marks)

(b) Zimbardo's study had to be ended by the sixth day, rather than allowing it to run the two weeks it was initially meant to.

(i) Why was the experiment ended early?

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(2 marks)

(ii) Evaluate the ethics of his experiment

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(7 marks)

- (c) Reicher and Haslam conducted their own study which built on the work of Zimbardo, among other psychologists, including Milgram. They ran the BBC Prison Study.
- (i) Use the list of events below and match them to the correct days each of them happened

- A** one prisoner was promoted to the role of a guard
- B** a new prisoner, a trade union official, was added to the experiment
- C** prisoners informed of a promotion which would happen
- D** the experiment was ended to avoid outbreak of physical violence
- E** prisoners broke out of their cells and occupied the guards' quarters
- F** prisoners and guards agreed to govern the prison equally

One has been done for you.

- Day 1
- Day 3
- Day 5
- Day 6
- Day 7
- Day 8

(5 marks)

- (ii) Explain why the experiment was finally ended on the eighth day

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(3 marks)

**Total: 19 marks**