Review questions for Unit 1 – Social Psychology

1.0.0
After this section, you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. What is Social psychology about?
2. What is the purpose of Social Psychology?
3. How is Social Psychology a science? Give evidence.
4. What do we know about human behaviour?

1.1.0
When finished this section, you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. What is a "perspective" in Psychology?
2. List and describe the six perspectives.
3. Define the following terms:
    1. Id, Ego, Superego
    2. Conditioned
    3. Cognition
    4. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Triangle
    5. Self Affirmations
    6. Freudian Slip

1.3.0
After this section, be sure you can discuss the following:

1. Explain how Psychology is a science.
2. Clarify why there are two categories of research in Psychology.
3. Identify the independent and dependent variables of a Psychology experiment.
4. Explain the difference between a "reliable experiment" and a "valid" one.
5. Give a "false example of correlation" and "proper example of causation".
6. State the 8 steps of the scientific method in their order.

There are eight steps to science experiments:

1. **Develop a research question**
2. **Describe your hypothesis**
3. **Select your research method**
4. **Describe the process of the study**
5. **Gather your data**
6. **Analyze the data**
7. **Report your findings**
8. **State your conclusion(s)**

1. Experimenter Bias
2. Observer Bias

3. Double Blind
4. Single Blind

5. ~~Selection Bias~~
6. ~~Random Assignment~~
7. Population
8. ~~Representative Sample~~
9. ~~Random Sample~~

10. Dependent Variable
11. Independent Variable
12. Confound

13. Reliability
14. Validity

15. Correlation
16. Causation

1.3.1
After this section, you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. Why do you need different methods of research, instead of only using the "experimental method"?
2. Experimental and Observation Method both include observing behaviour. What is the key difference between the two?
3. Give an example of a study for each method of research that would be an invalid study and explain why. (What about that study or method makes it invalid.)
4. Select three methods of research and explain one benefit and one disadvantage of each.
   Formal Experiments:
   1. Experimental Research

   Non-experimental Experiments:

   2. Interviews
   3. Systematic Observation
      1. Natural
      2. Participant
   4. Case Study
   5. Topical Research Study
   6. Survey

After this section, you should be able to respond to the following questions:

1. Why are ethical rules necessary? Are they the same for each culture / country?
2. Explain the concept of "limited deception".
3. Which of the five rules regarding Human Experiments is most necessary, in your opinion.
4. Discuss whether you believe any rules are missing from those for experiments with animals.
5. Explain the difference between naturalistic and observation research methods. Give an example of each in use.

1.4.0
After this section, you should be able to respond to the following questions:

1. Why are ethical rules necessary? Are they the same for each culture / country?
2. Explain the concept of "limited deception".
3. Which of the five rules regarding Human Experiments is most necessary, in your opinion.
4. Discuss whether you believe any rules are missing from those for experiments with animals.

1.4.1|
After this section, you should be able to answer these questions:

1. How are Stanford and Milgram's experiments similar?
2. Both had ethical failures. Explain.
3. Explain the "limited deception" for the Milgram Experiment.
4. Would The Stanford Prison Experiment have worked better as a "double blind" experiment? Explain with support.
5. Explain whether volunteers believed they were "free to leave" the experiments they were participants in?
6. Stanford and Milgram both prove there are no such thing as "bad apples" - only "bad environments". How do their experiments support this?

> **After watching The Stanford Prison Experiment, answer the following questions.**
>
> 1. Describe the Stanford Prison Experiment in a few sentences.
> 2. What was the purpose of that experiment? What did they hope to learn as a result?
> 3. Explain what ethics of Psychology were violated during the experiment.
> 4. Why do you think the participants took on the "prisoner" or "guard" roles so easily?
> 5. Zimbardo, the Psychologist performing the experiment, told one prisoner that he could become "a snitch" and have benefits if he told Zimbardo secrets of what other prisoners were planning. That "snitch" went back saying "no one was allowed to leave the

experiment". In this moment, were there any errors in ethics, in your opinion?

6. Participant names have been released. How can this happen, ethically?
7. How do you believe an experimenter should determine whether an experiment is still in control or should be stopped? For what reasons would an experiment be cut short?
8. Explain how this experiment and its findings explains abuses of authority such as the prison guards who took degrading photos of prisoners (such as the one below) at Abu Ghraib prison in Afghanistan?

Be able to answer the following questions after viewing The Milgram Experiment video:

1. What did participants believe the "purpose" of the experiment was?
2. Why was it necessary to have a "fake purpose" for this experiment?
3. Two general conclusions have been made from this experiment - "We follow authority with little questioning" and "It isn't just a 'few bad apples' who are responsible for abuses of authority; it's a willingness in all individuals to follow orders". How can these two conclusions explain the German treatment of Jews during WWII?
4. The original prediction for the experiment was that only 3% (3/100 participants) would continue delivering shocks to the fatal levels. In actuality, 65% of participants followed orders to deliver fatal level shocks. Explain whether this was a failed experiment, then, since their Hypothesis was so far off and disproven.