

Chapter 1- Introducing the Concepts of Stereotyping, Prejudice, and Discrimination

1. Explain how “race is a biological fiction but a social fact.”
2. Describe the impact of the nativist view on attitudes toward immigrants.
3. Discuss 3 facets of group privilege and explain why it is resistant.
4. Differentiate stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination.
5. Summarize the origins and accuracy of stereotypes.
6. Explain how the perception of threat fuels prejudice.
7. Describe prejudicial emotions experienced by unprejudiced persons.
8. Explain the insidious nature of institutional and cultural discrimination.
9. Differentiate interpersonal, organizational, institutional, and cultural discrimination.
10. Differentiate overt and subtle forms of discrimination.
11. Differentiate implicit and explicit prejudice.
12. Define intersectionality.
13. Explain 3 defining characteristics of an ism.
14. Define racism and its dominant and subordinate groups.
15. Provide evidence that illustrates the experience of “driving while Black.”
16. Describe the benevolent and hostile components of sexism.
17. Define heterosexism and its dominant and subordinate groups.
18. Define ageism and its dominant and subordinate groups.
19. Define classism and its dominant and subordinate groups.
20. Define ableism and its dominant and subordinate groups.
21. Summarize historical and theoretical origins of prejudice and discrimination.

Chapter 2- How Psychologists Study Prejudice and Discrimination

**You will not be tested on pages 46-48. Start with “Measuring Stereotypes, Prejudice, and Discrimination” on page 49.*

22. Explain social desirability response bias (SDRB) in using self-reports.
23. Discuss the importance of reliability and validity in the research process.
24. Identify the strengths and weaknesses of self-report, unobtrusive, and physiological measures.
25. Summarize research debunking the naturalistic fallacy.
26. Describe 3 cognitive measures of prejudice.
27. Evaluate the use of cognitive measures of prejudice.
28. Identify which measures are used to study controllable and uncontrollable beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors.
29. Explain 4 reasons why multiple measures are used to study prejudice.
30. Differentiate between correlational and experimental research strategies.
31. Differentiate probability and convenience samples.
32. Explain the correlation coefficient.

**There are no objectives for the “Experiments” section, pages 67-72.*

33. Summarize the strengths of ethnographic studies and content analysis.
34. Discuss the importance of generalizability in the research process.
35. Analyze self-regulation theory as a means for reducing prejudice.