

Prejudice Past Paper Questions

January 2016

1. Critically evaluate whether mental illness is viewed more negatively than physical disability.
2. Critically discuss how prejudice has changed over time.
3. Critically evaluate the role of authority figures in influencing prejudice in people who score high on Right Wing Authoritarianism scales.
4. 'Aversive racism characterises the biases of those who are politically liberal and openly endorse non-prejudiced views, but whose unconscious negative beliefs get expressed in subtle, indirect and often rationalisable ways (Dovidio & Gaertner, 2004). Critically evaluate this statement.

May 2016

1. Critically evaluate the evidence for stereotyping leading to self-fulfilling prophecies.
2. Critically evaluate the empirical evidence for the existence of Social Dominance Orientation.
3. Critically evaluate whether the IAT truly measures prejudice.
4. Is sexism still an issue in contemporary society? Evaluate the empirical research evidence.

May 2015

1. 'Old-fashioned prejudice is hot and direct whilst modern prejudice is cool and indirect' (Pettigrew & Meertens, 1995). Critically evaluate this statement using the psychological literature.
2. Critically evaluate the impact of stereotype threat upon performance.
3. Critically evaluate the empirical evidence for prejudice development during childhood.
4. Critically evaluate the argument that symbolic racism can explain modern prejudice.

August 2015

1. Discuss the key findings of the Princeton Trilogy and evaluate their effects on studies of automatic and controlled prejudice.
2. Critically discuss psychological interventions that have attempted to reduce prejudice. How successful have they been?
3. Critically evaluate the empirical evidence for the existence of Right-Wing Authoritarianism.
4. Is ageism still an issue in contemporary society? Evaluate the empirical research evidence.

January 2014

1. Critically evaluate Devine's (1989) argument that automatic and controlled prejudice cannot be dissociated.
2. Using research evidence from the psychological literature, critically evaluate evidence for the existence of aversive racism.
3. Compare and contrast Right-Wing Authoritarianism and Social Dominance Orientation, using research evidence to support your arguments.
4. How successful have psychological interventions been in helping to reduce prejudice and discrimination? Support your answer with evidence from the psychological literature but also consider how other factors (e.g., government policies) may also impact upon reduction in prejudice and discrimination.

September 2014

1. 'Old-fashioned prejudice has been replaced with more covert, modern prejudice' (McConahay, 1983). Critically evaluate this statement with reference to the empirical evidence.
2. 'Prejudice is not taught by the parent, it is caught by the child' (Allport, 1954). Critically evaluate this statement with reference to evidence from the psychological literature.
3. Using empirical evidence, critically discuss how stereotypes may influence how people think about themselves.
4. Critically evaluate the extent to which the Implicit Association Test (IAT) measures prejudice.

May 2013

1. Using empirical evidence, critically discuss how the use of stereotypes may influence how we seek and process information about others.
2. What does the Implicit Association Test (IAT) measure? Critically evaluate using evidence from the psychological literature.
3. "People are not as prejudiced as they were 50 years ago": Critically evaluate this statement using evidence from the psychological literature.
4. Do prejudice and discrimination in childhood differ from prejudice and discrimination in adulthood? Critically analyse and support your answer using evidence from the psychological literature.

September 2013

1. Is stereotyping a person based upon their group membership a bad thing to do? Critically evaluate using the psychological literature.
2. Critically evaluate the evidence for a divergence of implicit and explicit prejudice.
3. 'Old-fashioned prejudice is hot and direct whilst modern prejudice is cool and indirect'. Critically evaluate this statement using the psychological literature.
4. 'Prejudice is not taught by the parent, it is caught by the child'. Critically evaluate this statement with reference to evidence from the psychological literature.