# Midterm Examination Review

Fall 2015

## Midterm Exam

Wednesday, October 21, 2015

Review in Class Monday, October 19 Q&A Format

Narrative Review Posted to Course Website Now

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# Content of Midterm Exam

Covers August 26-October 14, Inclusive

- Introduction
- Cognitive Perspective on Social Interaction
   Fiske & Taylor Chs 1-2; Zerubavel Ch 1
- Social Perception - F&T Chs 3, 9-10; Z, Chs 2-3
- Social Memory - F&T, Ch 4; Z, Ch 6
- Social Categorization - F&T, Chs 11-12; Z, Chs 4-5
- Social Judgment & Inference - F&T, Chs 6-8

# Format of Exam

- 15 Questions, 3-4 points each
   50 points total
- Short Answers

   No more than 5 sentences
- Answer on Exam Itself
  - No "Blue Books" Required
  - Write Answers in Ink
  - If Pencil, No Re-Evaluation

#### **Exam Preparation**

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- "Exam Information" Page Link on bCourses – "Philosophy of Exams", Information on Scoring
- Narrative Review
- All Old Exams (with Scoring Guide)
- Lecture Illustrations
- Lecture Supplements
- Post Questions to bCourses Forum
  - "Questions Pertaining to the Midterm Exam"
  - Deadline: Tuesday, October 20, 12:00 Noon

# Introduction

- Domain of Social Cognition
- Differences with Nonsocial Cognition
  - Quantitative
  - Qualitative
- Impression Formation & Impression Management

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# Cognitive Perspective on Social Interaction

- "Lewin's Grand Truism": B=f(P, E)
  - Doctrine of Situationism
  - Doctrine of Interactionism
    Modes of Interaction
- The Thomas Theorem, Symbolic Interactionism
- The General Social Interaction Cycle
- The Self-Fulfilling Prophecy
  - Expectancy Confirmation Effects
    - Behavioral Confirmation & Perceptual Confirmation
  - Self-Verification

## Readings

- Models of the Social Thinker
- Cultural Psychology
- Social Cognition vs. Cognitive Sociology

## **Social Perception**

- · Ecological vs. Constructivist Views
- The Asch Impression-Formation Experiment – Central Traits
- Applications of the Ecological View
  - Emotion Perception
  - Baby-Facedness
  - "Gaydar"
- The Problem of Accuracy
  - Brunswik's Lens Model

## Readings

- Attention & Encoding
  - Salience Effects
  - Assimilation & Contrast
- Attitudes
  - Balance Theory & Dissonance Theory
  - Heuristic vs. Systematic Processing
  - Persuasion & Attitude Change
  - Implicit Attitudes
- "Social" Analogs to Perception, Attention
  - Optical Pluralism, Community, Tradition, Socialization10

# Social Memory

- Structure of Memory
  - Networks, Nodes, and Links
    - Individuation & Reference
    - Schematic Processing
    - Traits and Behaviors
  - Priming Effects
- Neural Representation of Person Memory

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# Readings

- Models of Person Memory
  - (Network vs. Proceduralist vs. Connectionist)
     Embodiment
- Theories of Conceptual Structure – Social Categories as Semantic Social Memory
  - Classical vs. Prototype vs. Exemplar Views
- Collective Memory
  - Mnemonic Socialization, Synchronization
  - "Sociobiographical" Memory

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#### Social Categorization

- Ingroup vs. Outgroup
- Natural Categories in Social Domain
  - How "Natural" Are Social Categories?
  - Structure of Social Categories
  - Classical, Prototype, Exemplar, Theory
- Stereotypes as Categories
   Bayesian Approach to Content
  - Illusory Correlation

  - Automatic Activation, Implicit Associations

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- Effects on Perceiver, Target
  - Expectancy ConfirmationAttributional Ambiguity, Stereotype Threat
- Accuracy of Stereotypes

# Readings

- Entitativity and Group Essentialism
- Stereotyping and Prejudice
  - "Subtle" Stereotyping
  - Interaction of Cognition and Emotional Factors
- Prototypes and Exemplars (Again)
- Social Categorization Follows Social Norms

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#### Social Judgment and Inference

- Causal Attribution
  - Phenomenal Causality
  - Lewinian Framework
- Covariation Calculus
- Departures from Covariation Calculus
  - Fundamental Attribution Error
  - Actor-Observer Difference
  - Self-Enhancement
- Malle's Folk-Conceptual Theory
- Automatic vs. Controlled Processes

#### Readings

- Alternatives to the Covariation Calculus
  - Causal Schemata (Kelley)
  - Correspondent Inference (Jones)
  - Attributions for Success and Failure (Weiner)
- Attributional Errors
- Judgment Heuristics Approach
   Prospect Theory, Illusory Correlation
- Normative Rationality vs. Error/Bias – Automaticity