

- **Module 1 – social psychology, socialisation, culture, and social research methods**
- **Module 2 – The social self, social cognition, and attribution theory**
- **Module 3 – Language, communication and social skills**
- **Module 4 – Attachment, attraction & loneliness**
- **Module 5 – Love, marriage and family issues**
- **Module 6 – Aggression**
- **Includes Mod 1 – 6**
- **14 pages, 5321 words**

Example -

PSY2010 Revision Questions

Module 1 – social psychology, socialisation, culture, and social research methods

1. **Define Social Psychology**
Scientific investigation of how the thoughts, feelings and behaviours of individuals are defined by the actual, imagined, or implied presence of others
2. **Explain how social psychology differs from sociology and social anthropology**
Social Psychology is devoted to social behaviour in all its forms.
Sociology is the study of human societies and the structures & processes within them.
Social anthropology is devoted to the study of social and cultural phenomena such as religious beliefs, kinship systems, and political and economical structures especially in non-literate societies.
3. **Define socialisation and some of its key features**
The process whereby helpless infant gradually becomes a self-aware, knowledgeable person, skilled in the culture he/she was born within
Anticipatory Socialisation – Where you learn to play a role before you are actually in that role.e.g. playing mummy and daddys
Resocialisation – where we learn something contrary to our previous experiences
4. **What is the difference between primary socialisation, anticipatory socialisation, and socialisation. Give some examples**
Primary socialisation – Usually occurs within the child's family
Anticipatory Socialisation - Where you learn to play a role before you are actually in that role.e.g. playing mummy and daddys
Socialisation - infant gradually becomes a self-aware, knowledgeable person, skilled in the culture he/she was born within
5. **What are agents of socialisation, give some examples**
People and groups that influence our self- concept, emotions, attitudes, and behaviour eg. Peers, government, religion
6. **What is culture**
Ideas, knowledge, beliefs, customs etc handed down from one generation to the next in a society.
7. **Social psychology has been criticised for being culture-bound and culture-blind. What is meant by this**