



8. Social.....studies how people perceive, think about, and remember information about others.
- a. Attitude
  - b. Cognition
  - c. Values
  - d. All the above
9. In which year social psychology was born .....
- a. 1779
  - b. 1200
  - c. 1902
  - d. None
10. Who wrote the book "*Social Psychology*"?
- a. Edward Alsworth Ross
  - b. Weber
  - c. Spencer
  - d. All the above
11. The word psychology derives from.....roots meaning study of the psyche.
- a. English
  - b. American
  - c. Latin
  - d. Greek
- 12.....is the study of mind and behaviour.
- a. Psychology
  - b. Sociology
  - c. Economics
  - d. Education
- 13.....derives from the Latin verb *intelligere*, to comprehend or perceive.
- a. Cognition
  - b. Attitude
  - c. Perception
  - d. Intelligence
- 14.....intelligence is the intellectual capacity of humans, which is characterized by perception, consciousness, self-awareness, and volition.
- a. Animal
  - b. Child
  - c. Human
  - d. None
- 15.....intelligence (or AI) is both the intelligence of machines and the branch of computer science which aims to create it, through "the study and design of intelligent agents.
- a. Psychological
  - b. Artificial
  - c. All the above
  - d. None
16. Erikson's stages of psychosocial development is a.....theory which identifies eight stages through which a healthily developing human should pass from infancy to late adulthood.
- a. Social
  - b. Economic
  - c. Historical
  - d. Psychoanalytic
- 17.....also known as dynamic psychology, in its broadest sense, is an approach to psychology that emphasizes systematic study of the psychological forces that underlie human behavior, feelings, and emotions and how they might relate to early experience:
- a. Psychodynamics
  - b. Socio dynamics
  - c. All the above
  - d. None
18. The term psychodynamics is also used by some to refer specifically to the psychoanalytical approach developed by:
- a. Marx
  - b. Darwin
  - c. Sigmund Freud
  - d. None

19.....is an area of study that deals with complex human behaviour, including emotions, actions, and cognitive (thought) processes.

- a. Culture
- b. Society
- c. Community
- d. Personality

20.The term personality has been derived from the.....word “Persona”.

- a. Latin
- b. German
- c. English
- d. None

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**BA SOCIOLOGY**  
**Third Semester**  
**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**  
**(BSO - 14)**

**Duration: 3Hrs.**

**Full Marks: 70**

Part-A (Objective) =20  
Part-B (Descriptive)=50

**(PART-B: Descriptive)**

**Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.**

**Marks: 50**

**Answer any *five* of the following questions:**

1. Describe the nature and scope of Social Psychology. (5+5=10)
2. Explain the Social Cognitive Theory in details. (10)
3. Describe the term Behaviour and Pro-Social Behaviour. (5+5=10)
4. Write about the concept of Aggression. (10)
5. Describe the twin concepts of Attitude and Attitude Change. (5+5=10)
6. Define the term Personality. Write the nature of Personality. (3+7=10)
7. Write the characteristic features of Personality. (10)
8. Define the term Intelligence. Describe the theories of Intelligence. (3+7=10)

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