

**BA POLITICAL SCIENCE  
THIRD SEMESTER  
PSYCHOLOGY IN CONTEXT OF SOCIETY  
BPY – 731 / 302A [GENERIC ELECTIVE]  
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

**(Objective)**

Marks: 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

*1 × 20 = 20*

1. What defines a person's social identity?  
a. The individual  
b. Society  
c. The current social context  
d. All of the above
2. Which emotion makes people stereotype relatively more?  
a. Sadness  
b. Anger  
c. Neither  
d. Both
3. Feelings of guilt promote less prejudiced behavior by:  
a. Low-prejudice respondents  
b. High prejudice respondents  
c. Both A and B  
d. Neither A or B
4. What is a primary difference between guilt and shame?  
a. Guilt and shame both is self-oriented  
b. Guilt is other-oriented; shame is self-oriented  
c. Guilt and shame both is other-oriented  
d. Guilt is self-oriented; shame is other-oriented
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is negative emotional responses or dislike toward members of a group membership.  
a. Prejudice  
b. Stereotype  
c. Differential attitude  
d. Discrimination
6. Conformity is first systematically studied by the researcher \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Albert Ellis  
b. Piaget  
c. Alfred Adler  
d. Solomon Asch
7. Many ways by which people produce changes in other in their behaviour, attitudes, or beliefs called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Social influence  
b. Social conformity  
c. Social cognition  
d. Social compliances
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the degree of attraction felt by an individual toward some group and want to belong to it.  
a. Cohesiveness  
b. Liking  
c. Social Influence  
d. Love

9. When consensus, consistency and distinctiveness are all high, we tend to make attributions to:
  - a. Internal factors
  - b. Situational factors
  - c. Unchosen actions
  - d. None of the above
10. The theory of "correspondent inferences" examines how behaviour is attributed to a specific underlying intention, trait or disposition. This theory was advocated by:
  - a. I.J. Stone
  - b. Edward Jones and Keith Devis
  - c. Harold Kelly
  - d. Solomon Asch
11. "You are like me and I am like you". This is a tendency that constitutes one kind of Attributional bias popularly known as:
  - a. Uncommon Effects
  - b. Consensus Information
  - c. Assumed Similarity Bias
  - d. Non-common Effects
12. The term "Prejudice" is commonly used to mean:
  - a. A negative evaluation of others by us without any prior experience or basis
  - b. A positive evaluation of others by us without any prior experiences or biases
  - c. Rough attitude of a person categories
  - d. Prejudgments generated by placing people in cognitive categories
13. The total process of assimilating and interpreting sensory experiences is known as:
  - a. Conation
  - b. Affection
  - c. Cognition
  - d. Creativity
14. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a change in behaviour that is requested by another individual or group and the individual fulfils the request.
  - a. Obedience
  - b. Compliance
  - c. Conformity
  - d. Influence
15. Acting in accordance with direct order or a command can be understood as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Obedience
  - b. Compliance
  - c. Conformity
  - d. Influence
16. The major forms of social influence include-
  - a. Obedience, Compliance, Conformity
  - b. Obedience, Compliance, Conformity & Prejudice
  - c. Conformity and Obedience
  - d. Prejudice & Stereotypes
17. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the tendency to change one's belief or behaviour to match the behaviour of the others.
  - a. Obedience
  - b. Compliance
  - c. Conformity
  - d. Influence
18. Which is NOT the factor affecting conformity-
  - a. Small Group Size creates larger conformity effects.
  - b. Larger Group Size creates larger conformity effects.
  - c. Culture does not influence conformity
  - d. When individuals don't know how to perform a difficult task.

19. The process by which impressions, opinions or feelings about other persons are formed is known as:
- a. Person Perception
  - b. Phi-Phenomenon
  - c. Social Perception
  - d. Hallucination
20. \_\_\_\_\_ involves the positive and negative evaluations of members of a group that are based primarily on membership in a group.
- a. Stereotype
  - b. Prejudice
  - c. Discrimination
  - d. Influence

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**(Descriptive)**

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]

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| 1. Define social psychology? Discuss its nature.   | 3+7=10   |
| 2. Discuss different techniques of compliance. Outline strategies to reduce destructive influence in compliance.                                   | 5+5=10   |
| 3. Discuss the Jones & Davis Correspondent Inference Theory.   | 10       |
| 4. What is a stereotype and prejudice? Write some ways of in which the prejudice and discrimination held by people can be reduced, if not removed. | 6+4=10   |
| 5. What is social influence? Discuss the various forms of social influence.  | 2+8=10   |
| 6. What is attribution theory? Discuss how we attribute the behaviours of-   | 2+4+4=10 |
| a) Others to their personality, motives or beliefs   |          |
| b) Own when we try to explain our own behaviour.   |          |
| 7. Define attitude in your own words. Why attitude is considered the central construct of social psychology?                                       | 5+5=10   |
| 8. Discuss in brief: ( <i>any two</i> )  | 5+5=10   |
| a) Errors in attribution with suitable example?  |          |
| b) Cognitive Dissonance theory   |          |
| c) Importance to know our own emotions   |          |

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