

BA PSYCHOLOGY
THIRD SEMESTER
PSYCHOLOGY IN CONTEXT OF SOCIETY
BPY – 731 [GENERIC ELECTIVE]
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET
A**

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

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

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

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: (*any two*) 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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