

BA PSYCHOLOGY
FOURTH SEMESTER [REPEAT]
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY-II
BPY – 401

**SET
A**

[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

- The term "....." refers to the mental shortcuts or rules of thumb that individuals use to make judgments and decisions quickly.
 - Schema
 - Heuristics
 - Attribution
 - Stereotypes
- The phenomenon in which the presence of others enhances an individual's performance on a task is known as

 - Social facilitation
 - Social loafing
 - Group polarization
 - Cognitive dissonance

- The tendency for individuals to exert less effort in a group task compared to when they are individually responsible is called

 - Social facilitation
 - Social loafing
 - Groupthink
 - Group polarization

- Thebias occurs when individuals attribute their own negative behavior to external factors but attribute others' negative behavior to internal factors.
 - Self-serving
 - Actor-observer
 - Confirmation
 - Halo
- Attitudes, prejudices, discrimination, and stereotypes are all important concepts within the field ofpsychology.
 - Social
 - Cognitive
 - Developmental
 - Personality
-are widely held beliefs about a group of people that are oversimplified and generalized.
 - Stereotypes
 - Prejudices
 - Implicit biases
 - Overt behaviors
-is the process of reducing prejudice and discrimination by promoting positive interactions between different groups.
 - Contact hypothesis
 - Implicit bias training
 - Intergroup cooperation
 - Stereotype activation

8.refers to the process of influencing others to adopt a particular belief or behavior.
 - a. Conformity
 - b. Obedience
 - c. Persuasion
 - d. Compliance
9. Which of the following is *not* an essential component of leadership?
 - a. Vision
 - b. Communication
 - c. Control
 - d. Inspiration
10. Thestyle of leadership involves consulting with others and considering their input before making decisions.
 - a. Autocratic
 - b. Democratic
 - c. Laissez-faire
 - d. Transformational
11.refers to the process of bringing individuals from different social groups together to promote understanding and reduce prejudice.
 - a. Social comparison
 - b. Intergroup contact
 - c. Stereotype activation
 - d. Cognitive dissonance
12. The affective component of attitude involvessuch as likes, dislikes, positive or negative emotions towards the attitude object.
 - a. Evaluations
 - b. Feelings
 - c. Reactions
 - d. Perceptions
13.refers to the tendency to favor one's own group over other groups, leading to biased judgments and behavior.
 - a. Stereotyping
 - b. Prejudice
 - c. Discrimination
 - d. In-group bias
14. Attitude is a psychological construct that consists of three main components:, affective, and behavioral.
 - a. Cognitive
 - b. Emotional
 - c. Social
 - d. Cultural
15.refers to the process of recognizing and acknowledging one's own biases and prejudices, leading to personal reflection and change.
 - a. Empathy
 - b. Self-awareness
 - c. Counter-stereotyping
 - d. Cognitive dissonance
16.is a phenomenon in which individuals are aware of the negative stereotypes associated with their group and fear that their behavior may confirm those stereotypes.
 - a. Stereotype threat
 - b. Prejudice reduction
 - c. Implicit bias
 - d. Social categorization
17. Prejudice is often based onstereotypes and generalizations about a particular group of people.
 - a. Accurate
 - b. Positive
 - c. Informed
 - d. Biased

18. Thebias occurs when individuals attribute their own successes to internal factors but attribute their failures to external factors.
- a. Self-serving
 - b. Actor-observer
 - c. Confirmation
 - d. Halo
19. Cognitive dissonance theory suggests that individuals experience discomfort when they hold conflictingand will try to reduce this discomfort.
- a. Emotions
 - b. Behaviors
 - c. Beliefs
 - d. Attitudes
20. The behavioral component of attitude involves an individual'stowards the attitude object, such as actions, intentions, or observable behaviors.
- a. Evaluations
 - b. Feelings
 - c. Reactions
 - d. Actions

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. What do you understand by social cognition? Elaborate and write about the elements of social cognition. 2+8=10
2. Elaborate and write about the errors & biases in attribution. 10
3. What do you understand by attitude? Explain how attitudes are formed. Mention the three components of attitude with examples. 2+5+3=10
4. Differentiate between prejudice, stereotypes and discrimination with examples. Write the techniques for reducing prejudice and discrimination. 4+6=10
5. Write a short note on *any two*: 5×2=10
 - a) Social Facilitation Theory
 - b) Kelley's theory of Casual Attribution
 - c) Message Learning Approach(Yale Approach)
 - d) Cognitive Dissonance Theory
6. Explain the functions & roles of a good leader. 10
7. Write in details about the patterns of influence within group. 10
8. Explain in details about the sources of prejudice and discrimination. Give examples to support your answer. 10

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