

**BA PSYCHOLOGY
THIRD SEMESTER
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
BPY - 301**

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. Which of the following best defines social psychology
 - a. The study of individual behavior in isolation
 - b. The scientific study of how individuals think, feel, and behave in a social context
 - c. The study of societal institutions and their effects on individual behavior
 - d. The analysis of the human mind through cognitive and neurological processes.
2. Which concept is central to social psychology?
 - a. Genetics and biology
 - b. Interpersonal relationships.
 - c. Personality development
 - d. Cultural anthropology
3. Who is considered one of the founding figures of social psychology?
 - a. Sigmund Freud
 - b. B.F. Skinner
 - c. Kurt Lewin
 - d. Ivan Pavlov
4. The term "social cognition" refers to:
 - a. How people understand and interpret the behavior of others
 - b. The study of cultural norms and values
 - c. The neural processes involved in thinking
 - d. The biological mechanisms of social interaction
5. Social psychology focuses on:
 - a. The influence of personality traits on individual behavior
 - b. The unconscious mind's role in behavior.
 - c. The situational and environmental factors that influence behavior
 - d. The biological basis of social behavior.
6. Which of the following best describes "self-concept"?
 - a. The ability to understand other people's emotions
 - b. A person's knowledge and beliefs about their own traits, behaviors, and attributes.
 - c. The ability to think critically about social situations
 - d. The unconscious part of the mind that influences behavior.

7. What is meant by "social identity"?
 - a. A person's sense of who they are based on their group memberships.
 - b. A person's inherent traits and characteristics.
 - c. A person's self-esteem related to personal success
 - d. A person's unique personal identity unrelated to others.
8. Which theory suggests that individuals have a basic need to maintain a positive self-image?
 - a. Cognitive Dissonance Theory
 - b. Self-Discrepancy Theory
 - c. Social Comparison Theory
 - d. Self-Affirmation Theory
9. Which of the following best describes "self-esteem"?
 - a. The confidence a person has in specific abilities.
 - b. The overall value or worth a person attributes to themselves.
 - c. The evaluation of one's abilities in comparison to others.
 - d. The awareness of one's internal thoughts and feelings.
10. Which of the following best explains "cognitive dissonance"?
 - a. A state of mental harmony achieved by holding consistent beliefs.
 - b. The discomfort experienced when holding two conflicting beliefs or behaviors
 - c. The process of forgetting negative experiences.
 - d. A deep understanding of one's social environment.
11. Which of the following best defines social interaction
 - a. The communication between two or more people
 - b. The internal thought process of an individual.
 - c. A person's behavior in isolation
 - d. The emotional response to external stimuli
12. Social facilitation refers to:
 - a. The tendency for people to perform better on simple tasks in the presence of others.
 - b. The decrease in performance when performing tasks in groups.
 - c. The inability to perform complex tasks in front of others
 - d. The influence of social media on behavior
13. The term "deindividuation" refers to
 - a. The loss of self-awareness and individual accountability in group situations
 - b. A person's heightened sense of individualism in a crowd
 - c. The ability to maintain one's identity despite group pressure.
 - d. The process of becoming a group leader.
14. Which of the following is an example of informational social influence?
 - a. A person copying others' behavior to gain approval.
 - b. A person changing their behavior because they believe others have more accurate information.
 - c. A person following their personal beliefs despite group norms.
 - d. A person refusing to conform to avoid losing their individuality.

15. What is "obedience" in the context of social influence?
- a. Voluntarily changing one's behavior to match group norms.
 - b. Following direct commands or instructions from an authority figure
 - c. Seeking approval by mimicking the behavior of others.
 - d. Actively participating in decision-making processes in a group
16. Which of the following is a key characteristic of transformational leadership?
- a. Focus on routine tasks and supervision
 - b. Encouraging innovation, inspiration, and motivating followers to achieve higher goals.
 - c. Adhering strictly to rules and regulations
 - d. Enforcing authority and ensuring compliance through punishment.
17. "Social loafing" refers to:
- a. Improved performance by individuals when working in a group.
 - b. The tendency for individuals to exert less effort when working in a group than when working alone
 - c. The act of agreeing with others to avoid conflict
 - d. The increased motivation to work harder in a team environment.
18. A "task-oriented leader" is most concerned with:
- a. The personal well-being of group members.
 - b. Building relationships and maintaining group cohesion
 - c. Achieving the goals of the group and completing tasks efficiently.
 - d. Managing conflict within the group
19. Democratic leadership" is characterized by:
- a. The leader making decisions without input from group members.
 - b. The leader allowing group members to participate in decision-making.
 - c. The leader taking a hands-off approach to leadership
 - d. The leader enforcing strict rules and expecting obedience
20. Which of the following is the best definition of a "group"?
- a. A collection of people who have no interaction with each other.
 - b. A collection of two or more people who interact and are interdependent.
 - c. A random assembly of people in the same place at the same time.
 - d. A gathering of individuals with no shared goals.
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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. What is social psychology, and how does it differ from other disciplines such as sociology and psychology? | 10 |
| 2. How do attitudes form and change according to social psychological theories? | 10 |
| 3. What role do personal and social identities play in understanding oneself and the world? | 10 |
| 4. Discuss Social Influence. Write short notes on Conformity, Compliance and Obedience. | 10 |
| 5. What is social interaction? What role does empathy play in enhancing social interactions and building relationships? | 10 |
| 6. How do social cues, such as eye contact and tone of voice, affect the interpretation of messages in social interactions? | 10 |
| 7. What is Groupthink? Elucidate the characteristics of Groupthink with examples. | 10 |
| 8. Define Leadership in Groups. Discuss the different Leadership styles. | 10 |

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