

**MA PSYCHOLOGY
FIRST SEMESTER
INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
MPY – 102**

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:

$$1 \times 20 = 20$$

1. Social loafing is a..... in individual efforts when working on a collective task.
 - a. Discouragement
 - b. Motivation
 - c. Enhancement
 - d. Reduction
2. When compliance is shown to an instruction or orders from a person in authority, such as parents, teachers, leaders etc, that behavior is called.....
 - a. Conformity
 - b. Self- compliance
 - c. Obedience
 - d. Co-operation
3. Behavior according to the group norm is called.....
 - a. Compliance
 - b. Conformity
 - c. Obedience
 - d. Co-operation
4. Making inferences about personal qualities of people on meeting them is called.....
 - a. Social Cognition
 - b. Pro social behaviour
 - c. Impression Formation
 - d. Social Facilitation
5. The tendency to attribute others' behavior to internal factors rather than situational factors is known as.....
 - a. Fundamental Attribution error
 - b. Self serving bias
 - c. Actor observer bias
 - d. Stereotyping
6. Identify the correct sequence of the Stages of group formation:
 - a. Performing, norming, storming, forming
 - b. Forming, storming, norming, Performing
 - c. Norming, storming, forming, Performing
 - d. Storming, norming, Performing, forming
7. The basic quality of dominant leadership is.....
 - a. Aggressive, rigid, skillful
 - b. Easy, sympathetic, popular
 - c. Order, action orientated
 - d. Adaptability according to condition.

8. What do you call a style of leadership that takes account of others' views, opinions and ideas?
 - a. Laissez faire
 - b. People orientated
 - c. Democratic
 - d. Autocratic
9. Which of these is not a principle of great man theory?
 - a. Leaders are born, not made
 - b. Great man rise up in time of crisis
 - c. We can learn from the biographies of Great leaders
 - d. A great leader is only great in certain situation
10. A leader who encourages creativity, risk-taking and innovation is most likely practicing.....
 - a. Bureaucratic leadership
 - b. Autocratic leadership
 - c. Laissez-faire leadership
 - d. Transformational leadership
11. Social psychologists have vastly studied various phenomena related to social groups and.....
 - a. Group conflict
 - b. Group dynamics
 - c. Group conformity
 - d. Group cohesion
12. Heider's Balance theory is a..... relationship.
 - a. Quadrilateral interpersonal
 - b. Triadic group relationship
 - c. Triadic interpersonal
 - d. Tripod relationship
13.known as "the father of social psychology", developed many of the important ideas on the dynamic interactions among people.
 - a. Kurt T. Lewin
 - b. Leon Festinger
 - c. W.Wundt
 - d. Auguste Comte
14. Following one is not the source of Error of social cognition:
 - a. Negativity bias
 - b. Conflict management
 - c. Optimistic bias
 - d. Magical thinking
15. Negativity bias is also known as.....
 - a. Positive-bias asymmetry
 - b. Positive -negative symptoms
 - c. Positive -negative asymmetry
 - d. Optimistic -bias asymmetry
16. Terror management is an effort to protect ourselves from concerns about.....
 - a. Conformity
 - b. Negative thinking
 - c. Biasness
 - d. Death
17. Schema is a cognitive framework that helps organize and interpret the.....
 - a. Information
 - b. Concept
 - c. Attitude
 - d. Prejudice

18.a fear or a general dislike of people considered strange typically compared to their native country.
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|---------------|----------------|
| a. Xenophobia | b. Nationalism |
| c. Racism | d. Homophobia |
19. The term Schema was first used by..... as a part of his Learning theory.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| a. Jean Piaget | b. Frederic Bartlett |
| c. Ivan Pavlov | d. B.F. Skinner |
20.is the author of the book "The Nature of Prejudice".
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| a. Thomas Dover | b. John Hunger |
| c. Wilhelm Wundt | d. Gordon Allport |

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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 social psychology is related to other social sciences and other branches of psychology. | 2+8=10 |
| 2. Define Kelly's theory of causal Attribution. Explain with Example. | 2+8=10 |
| 3. What is compliance? Explain the techniques of compliance with example. | 2+8= 10 |
| 4. Define Group. Mention and explain the types of group. | 4+6=10 |
| 5. "There are the different types of leadership styles in social psychology" Explain with example. | 10 |
| 6. What do you mean by Prejudice? Write in details about the causes of Prejudice and about the impact of prejudice on human life? | 2+4+4=10 |
| 7. Define attitude. Mention some theories of attitude. Explain the Heider's Balance Theory. | 2+3+5=10 |
| 8. Define Social Cognition. Write in details about the Potential sources of Error in Social Cognition. | 2+8=10 |

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