

KAHM UNITY WOMEN'S COLLEGE, MANJERI

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

QUESTION BANK

SEMESTER 5

PSY5B02 - SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which theory explains how people explain their own and others' behavior?

- A) Attribution Theory
- B) Social Learning Theory
- C) Cognitive Dissonance Theory
- D) Social Exchange Theory

Answer: A) Attribution Theory

2. What is the fundamental attribution error?

- A) Attributing others' behavior to their dispositions
- B) Attributing others' behavior to external factors
- C) Attributing our behavior to our dispositions
- D) Attributing our behavior to external factors

Answer: A) Attributing others' behavior to their dispositions

3. Which concept involves changing one's behavior to match the responses of others?

- A) Compliance
- B) Obedience
- C) Conformity
- D) Social Facilitation

Answer: C) Conformity

4. What is cognitive dissonance?

- A) Discomfort when behavior and attitudes do not match
- B) Discomfort when attitudes match behavior
- C) Agreement between behavior and attitudes
- D) Agreement between different attitudes

Answer: A) Discomfort when behavior and attitudes do not match

5. Which researcher is known for the study on obedience involving electric shocks?

- A) Philip Zimbardo
- B) Stanley Milgram
- C) Solomon Asch
- D) Albert Bandura

Answer: B) Stanley Milgram

6. Which phenomenon describes improved performance on simple tasks in the presence of others?

- A) Social Loafing
- B) Social Facilitation
- C) Groupthink
- D) Deindividuation

Answer: B) Social Facilitation

7. What is the "bystander effect"?

- A) More likely to help in the presence of others
- B) Less likely to help in the presence of others
- C) More likely to help when alone
- D) Less likely to help when alone

Answer: B) Less likely to help in the presence of others

8. Which theory posits that people learn behaviors through observation?

- A) Social Learning Theory
- B) Social Exchange Theory
- C) Cognitive Dissonance Theory
- D) Attribution Theory

Answer: A) Social Learning Theory

9. What is groupthink?

- A) Suppressing dissenting opinions in a group
- B) Enhancing group's prevailing attitudes
- C) Exerting less effort in a group
- D) Dividing labor within a group

Answer: A) Suppressing dissenting opinions in a group

10. What term describes the reduction in individual effort when working in a group?

- A) Social Facilitation
- B) Social Loafing
- C) Deindividuation
- D) Group Polarization

Answer: B) Social Loafing

11. Which term refers to a change in behavior due to direct orders from an authority figure?

- A) Conformity
- B) Compliance
- C) Obedience
- D) Persuasion

Answer: C) Obedience

12. Which experiment is famous for demonstrating 11. Which term refers to a change in behavior due to direct orders from an authority figure?

- A) Conformity
- B) Compliance
- C) Obedience
- D) Persuasion

Answer: C) Obedience

12. Which experiment is famous for demonstrating the power of social roles and authority in behavior?

- A) Milgram's Obedience Study
- B) Asch's Conformity Experiments
- C) Zimbardo's Stanford Prison Experiment
- D) Bandura's Bobo Doll Experiment

Answer: C) Zimbardo's Stanford Prison Experiment

13. What does the term "in-group bias" refer to?

- A) Favoring out-group members
- B) Holding negative attitudes toward own group
- C) Preferring own group over others
- D) Equal treatment of all groups

Answer: C) Preferring own group over others

14. Which principle explains why people are more likely to comply with a small request after agreeing to a larger one?

- A) Foot-in-the-Door Technique
- B) Door-in-the-Face Technique
- C) Low-Ball Technique
- D) Reciprocity Norm

Answer: B) Door-in-the-Face Technique

15. What is the just-world hypothesis?

- A) People get what they deserve
- B) Success is due to own abilities
- C) Helping others in need
- D) Belief that own group is superior

Answer: A) People get what they deserve

16. Which bias involves overestimating the extent to which others share our beliefs and behaviors?

- A) False Consensus Effect
- B) Self-Serving Bias
- C) Actor-Observer Bias
- D) Hindsight Bias

Answer: A) False Consensus Effect

17. Which concept involves the desire for harmony in a group leading to poor decision-making?

- A) Group Polarization
- B) Groupthink
- C) Social Facilitation
- D) Social Loafing

Answer: B) Groupthink

18. What is the main focus of Social Exchange Theory?

- A) Cognitive processes in social interactions
- B) Group dynamics on individual behavior
- C) Cost-benefit analysis in relationships
- D) Influence of cultural norms

Answer: C) Cost-benefit analysis in relationships

19. Which theory suggests that prejudice arises from competition between groups for resources?

- A) Realistic Conflict Theory
- B) Social Identity Theory
- C) Attribution Theory
- D) Cognitive Dissonance Theory

Answer: A) Realistic Conflict Theory

20. Which term describes the cognitive process of categorizing individuals into groups?

- A) Stereotyping
- B) Prejudice
- C) Discrimination
- D) Social Categorization

Answer: D) Social Categorization

2-Mark Questions

1. What is self-serving bias?
2. Explain deindividuation.
3. What is the mere exposure effect?
4. Define the halo effect.
5. What is social identity theory?
6. Explain the concept of reciprocity norm.
7. What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination?
8. Define stereotype threat.
9. What is the social comparison theory?
10. Explain the actor-observer bias.
11. What is implicit bias?
12. Describe the contact hypothesis.
13. What is the role of schemas in social cognition?
14. Explain the elaboration likelihood model.
15. What is the dual-process model of persuasion?
16. Describe the frustration-aggression hypothesis.
17. What is the principle of social proof?
18. Explain the concept of altruism in social psychology.
19. What is the out-group homogeneity effect?
20. Describe the role of social norms in shaping behavior.

5-Mark Questions

- 1 Explain the Asch conformity experiments in detail, including the procedure, findings, and significance.
1. Discuss Stanley Milgram's obedience study, outlining the procedure, key findings, ethical concerns, and its implications for understanding human behavior.
2. Describe the Stanford Prison Experiment conducted by Philip Zimbardo, including the setup, results, ethical considerations, and its implications for understanding group dynamics and authority influence.
3. Explain the concept of cognitive dissonance theory in detail, providing examples and discussing its relevance in understanding attitude change and decision-making.
4. Discuss the bystander effect, including the factors influencing it, real-life examples, and its implications for intervention in emergency situations.
5. Explain the social identity theory proposed by Henri Tajfel, including its key concepts, such as social categorization, social comparison, and group identification, and its relevance in understanding intergroup behavior.
6. Describe the concept of group polarization, including its definition, causes, and real-world implications, with examples from social psychology research.
7. Discuss the role of stereotypes in social cognition, including how they are formed, their impact on behavior, and strategies for reducing their influence in society.
8. Explain the factors that contribute to prejudice and discrimination, including social, cognitive, and motivational factors, and discuss strategies for promoting social equality and reducing prejudice in society.
9. Describe the principles of persuasion according to the elaboration likelihood model, including the central and peripheral routes to persuasion, and discuss their applications in advertising and public health campaigns.

10. Discuss the concept of social influence, including the three main types (conformity, compliance, and obedience), and provide examples of each from real-life situations or research studies.
11. Explain the concept of social identity and its implications for intergroup behavior, including how social categorization and social comparison contribute to the formation of social identity.
12. Discuss the role of stereotypes in social perception and judgment, including how they influence impressions of others, and provide examples of stereotype-based judgments in various contexts.
13. Explain the factors that contribute to the bystander effect, including diffusion of responsibility, pluralistic ignorance, and audience inhibition, and discuss strategies for overcoming these barriers to intervention in emergency situations.
14. Describe the principles of social exchange theory, including the concepts of rewards, costs, and outcomes, and discuss how this theory can be applied to understand interpersonal relationships and social interactions.
15. Discuss the role of attribution processes in social perception and judgment, including the fundamental attribution error and the actor-observer bias, and provide examples of how these biases influence our understanding of behavior.
16. Explain the concept of cognitive heuristics and their impact on decision-making and judgment, including availability heuristic, representativeness heuristic, and anchoring and adjustment heuristic, with examples of each.
17. Discuss the concept of social facilitation and its effects on individual performance in the presence of others, including the conditions under which social facilitation occurs and its implications for group behavior.
18. Explain the role of social norms in shaping behavior, including descriptive norms and injunctive norms, and discuss how conformity to social norms influences individual behavior in various social contexts.
19. Describe the role of culture in shaping social behavior and attitudes, including cultural variations in social cognition, social influence, and intergroup relations, and discuss the implications of cultural differences for understanding human behaviour.

10 - Mark Questions

Discuss the concept of social identity theory in detail, including its key components, such as social categorization, social identity, and social comparison. Provide examples to illustrate how social identity theory can be applied to understand intergroup behavior and conflicts.

1. Explain the factors influencing conformity in social psychology, including informational influence and normative influence. Discuss research studies that demonstrate these factors and their implications for understanding group behavior.

2. Discuss Stanley Milgram's obedience experiments in detail, including the procedure, findings, and ethical considerations. Critically evaluate the ethical implications of the study and its significance for understanding obedience to authority.

3. Describe the social cognitive processes involved in prejudice and discrimination, including stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination. Provide examples to illustrate each concept and discuss strategies for reducing prejudice and discrimination in society.

4. Explain the concept of cognitive dissonance theory in detail, including its basic principles and mechanisms. Discuss research studies that support cognitive dissonance theory and its applications in understanding attitude change and decision-making.

5. Discuss the role of social influence in decision-making, including the influence of informational and normative social influence on individual behavior. Provide examples of how social influence affects decision-making in various social contexts.

6. Explain the phenomenon of group polarization, including its definition, causes, and consequences. Discuss research findings that demonstrate group polarization and its implications for decision-making and intergroup relations.

7. Describe the factors influencing bystander intervention in emergency situations, including diffusion of responsibility, pluralistic ignorance, and audience inhibition. Discuss strategies for promoting bystander intervention and reducing barriers to helping behavior.

8. Discuss the role of culture in shaping social behavior and attitudes, including cultural variations in social cognition, social influence, and intergroup relations. Provide examples to illustrate cultural differences in social behavior.

9. Explain the principles of persuasion according to the elaboration likelihood model, including the central and peripheral routes to persuasion. Discuss how these principles can be applied to influence attitudes and behavior in advertising and public health campaigns.

10. Discuss the role of social norms in shaping behavior, including descriptive and injunctive norms. Provide examples to illustrate how social norms influence individual behavior in various social contexts.
11. Explain the concept of social exchange theory in detail, including the principles of reciprocity, equity, and social comparison. Discuss research findings that support social exchange theory and its applications in understanding interpersonal relationships and social interactions.
12. Describe the factors influencing social loafing in group settings, including group size, task difficulty, and individual motivation. Discuss strategies for reducing social loafing and promoting individual effort in group contexts.
13. Discuss the concept of stereotype threat and its impact on individual performance, particularly in academic and achievement contexts. Provide examples of stereotype threat and discuss strategies for mitigating its effects.
14. Explain the principles of social comparison theory, including upward and downward social comparison. Discuss how social comparison influences self-esteem and behavior in social settings.
15. Discuss the role of attribution processes in social perception and judgment, including internal and external attributions. Provide examples to illustrate how attribution processes influence our understanding of behavior.
16. Explain the concept of individuation and its effects on behavior in group settings, including the factors that contribute to deindividuation and its consequences for individual behavior.
17. **Describe the principles of the contact hypothesis and discuss its applications in reducing prejudice and improving intergroup relations. Provide examples of successful applications of the contact hypothesis in real-world settings.
18. Discuss the concept of social identity and its implications for intergroup behavior, including the processes of social categorization, social comparison, and group identification. Provide examples to illustrate each concept.
19. Explain the role of social support in promoting health and well-being, including the types of social support and their effects on physical and psychological health. Discuss research findings that demonstrate the importance of social support for individual well-being.