KAHM UNITY WOMEN'S COLLEGE, MANJERI

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

QUESTION BANK
SEMESTER 6
PSY6B02 - SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which is NOT a key element of social psychology?
    a) Individual behavior
    b) Group dynamics
    c) Cognitive processes
    d) Genetics
    Answer: d) Genetics

2. What's the tendency to blame others but not oneself?
    a) Fundamental attribution error
    b) Actor-observer bias
    c) Self-serving bias
    d) Social loafing
    Answer: a) Fundamental attribution error

3. What happens when attitudes clash with behaviors?
    a) Change attitudes
    b) Ignore inconsistency
    c) No action
    d) Change behaviors
    Answer: d) Change behaviors

4. Asch's experiments demonstrated:
    a) Group conformity
    b) Group size impact
    c) Social norms influence
    d) Conform to wrong judgments
    Answer: d) Conform to wrong judgments

5. Less effort in group work is called:
    a) Social facilitation
    b) Social loafing
    c) Group polarization
    d) Deindividuation
    Answer: b) Social loafing

6. Zimbardo's prison study showed:

   a) Deindividuation's power

   b) Authority's influence

   c) Altruism importance

   d) Cognitive dissonance's role

   Answer: b) Authority's influence

7. Group discussions amplify initial tendencies in:

   a) Groupthink

   b) Social loafing

   c) Group polarization

   d) Deindividuation

   Answer: c) Group polarization

8. Social identity theory emphasizes:

   a) Success identification

   b) Rejecting categories

   c) Avoiding groups

   d) Minimizing comparisons

   Answer: a) Success identification

9. Which isn't a factor in attraction according to reinforcement-affect model?

   a) Proximity

   b) Similarity

   c) Physical attractiveness

   d) Cognitive dissonance

   Answer: d) Cognitive dissonance

10. The presence of others reduces helping in:

   a) Bystander effect

   b) Social loafing

   c) Altruism

   d) Deindividuation

   Answer: a) Bystander effect

11. Milgram's experiment demonstrated:
   a) Authority's power
   b) Group polarization
   c) Social norm conformity
   d) Conformity to authority
   Answer: a) Authority's power

12. Prejudice from competition for resources is in:
   a) Realistic conflict theory
   b) Social identity theory
   c) Contact hypothesis
   d) Stereotype threat theory
   Answer: a) Realistic conflict theory

13. Stereotypes fuel prejudice via:
   a) Confirmation bias
   b) Group polarization
   c) Deindividuation
   d) Cognitive dissonance
   Answer: a) Confirmation bias

14. Observing and imitating others is:
   a) Vicarious reinforcement
   b) Social comparison
   c) Social facilitation
   d) Social identity
   Answer: a) Vicarious reinforcement

15. Self-fulfilling prophecy is:
   a) Conforming to avoid rejection
   b) Confirming stereotypes
   c) Extremizing views post-discussion
   d) Aligning attitudes with behaviors
   Answer: b) Confirming stereotypes

Which doesn't increase conformity in Asch's experiment?
  e) Task ambiguity
  f) Majority size
  g) Dissenting partner
  h) Cultural factors
  Answer: c) Dissenting partner

16. Forming impressions based on central traits is:
  a) Impression formation
  b) Stereotyping
  c) Attribution
  d) Self-fulfilling prophecy
  Answer: a) Impression formation

17. Ingroup bias favors:
  a) Own group
  b) Stereotyping
  c) Dispositional factors
  d) Majority opinions
  Answer: a) Own group

18. Central route in persuasion involves:
  a) Careful argument consideration
  b) Peripheral cues
  c) Emotional appeals
  d) Cognitive shortcuts
  Answer: a) Careful argument consideration

19. Social facilitation enhances performance in:
  a) Simple tasks
  b) Complex tasks
  c) Group work
  d) Non-social environments
  Answer: a) Simple tasks

2- Mark Questions

1. Define social psychology and explain its scope.

2. What is social cognition? Provide an example.

3. Discuss the fundamental attribution error.

4. Explain the concept of social influence.

5. Define conformity and provide an example.

6. Differentiate between normative and informational social influence.

7. What is compliance? Provide an example.

8. Discuss the factors influencing obedience to authority.

9. Define social facilitation and social loafing.

10. Explain the bystander effect.

11. Discuss the key findings of Stanley Milgram's obedience studies.

12. Define social identity theory.

13. Explain the concept of ingroup and outgroup.

14. Discuss the impact of social categorization on intergroup behavior.

15. Define stereotype and discuss its implications.

16. Explain the concept of prejudice and discrimination.

17. Discuss the contact hypothesis.

18. Define aggression and discuss its determinants.

19. Explain the bystander intervention model.

20. Discuss the social cognitive theories of aggression.

5-Mark Questions

1. Discuss the role of schemas in social cognition, providing examples to illustrate their impact.

2. Compare and contrast the theories of social influence proposed by Solomon Asch and Stanley Milgram.

3. Explain the process of group polarization and provide real-world examples.

4. Discuss the factors that contribute to the formation and maintenance of stereotypes.

5. Evaluate the social identity theory and its implications for intergroup relations.

6. Analyze the bystander effect, including the psychological mechanisms that underlie it and strategies for reducing its occurrence.

7. Critically evaluate the role of culture in shaping social behavior, providing examples from different cultural contexts.

8. Explain the concept of cognitive dissonance and discuss its relevance in understanding attitude change.

9. Compare and contrast the social exchange theory and the social norms theory of altruism.

10. Discuss the influence of social media on social perception and behavior, including its potential benefits and drawbacks.

11. Analyze the relationship between aggression and media violence, considering both correlational and experimental evidence.

12. Evaluate the effectiveness of different strategies for reducing prejudice and discrimination.

13. Discuss the impact of social support on health and well-being, considering both theoretical perspectives and empirical findings.

14. Explain the process of socialization and discuss its role in shaping individual behavior and identity.

15. Critically evaluate the concept of conformity, considering its adaptive and maladaptive aspects.

16. Discuss the role of attribution processes in interpersonal relationships, providing examples to illustrate different attributional biases.

17. Explain the concept of self-esteem and discuss its relationship with social behavior and mental health.

18. Analyze the influence of group dynamics on decision-making processes, considering factors such as groupthink and minority influence.

19. Discuss the psychological processes underlying romantic attraction and relationship formation.

20. Evaluate the effectiveness of different strategies for promoting prosocial behavior and cooperation in groups.

10 - Mark Questions

1. Discuss the social identity theory in detail, including its key concepts, such as ingroup favoritism and social categorization, and provide empirical evidence supporting the theory.

2. Critically evaluate the role of social norms in influencing behavior, considering both descriptive and injunctive norms and their impact on conformity and compliance.

3. Analyze the factors that contribute to the formation and maintenance of prejudice, including social, cognitive, and motivational processes, and discuss strategies for reducing prejudice and promoting intergroup harmony.

4. Discuss the concept of social influence in depth, considering different forms such as conformity, compliance, and obedience, and evaluating their ethical implications.

5. Evaluate the impact of social media on social perception and behavior, considering factors such as online disinhibition, social comparison, and the formation of online identities.

6. Critically analyze the bystander effect, including its underlying psychological mechanisms, real-world examples, and strategies for overcoming it in emergency situations.

7. Discuss the role of culture in shaping social behavior, considering cultural differences in values, norms, and socialization practices, and their implications for understanding human behavior across cultures.

8. Analyze the psychological processes underlying attraction and romantic relationships, including factors such as proximity, similarity, and attachment styles, and their implications for relationship satisfaction and longevity.

9. Evaluate the impact of group dynamics on decision-making processes, considering phenomena such as group polarization, groupthink, and minority influence, and their implications for organizational behavior and societal change.

10. Discuss the social cognitive theories of aggression, including Bandura's social learning theory and Berkowitz's cognitive neo association model, and evaluate their explanatory power in understanding the causes of aggressive behavior.

11. Critically evaluate the concept of social support, including its different forms (e.g., emotional, instrumental) and its impact on physical and mental health outcomes, considering both theoretical frameworks and empirical evidence.

12. Analyze the influence of power and authority on social behavior, considering Milgram's obedience studies, Zimbardo's Stanford prison experiment, and real-world examples of institutional authority.

13. Discuss the impact of stereotypes on social perception and behavior, considering both explicit and implicit forms of stereotyping and their consequences for intergroup relations and individual identity.

14. Evaluate the effectiveness of different strategies for resolving intergroup conflicts, considering approaches such as contact hypothesis, intergroup contact theory, and reconciliation processes.

15. Analyze the role of emotions in social decision-making, considering how emotions influence judgments, attitudes, and behavior, and evaluating their adaptive and maladaptive effects in interpersonal interactions.

16. Discuss the psychological processes underlying persuasion, including the central and peripheral routes to persuasion, source credibility, message content, and audience characteristics, and their implications for attitude change.

17. Critically evaluate the concept of self-concept, including its formation, maintenance, and malleability, and its implications for social behavior, motivation, and well-being.

18. Analyze the impact of socialization agents (e.g., family, peers, media) on the development of gender roles and stereotypes, considering how gender socialization influences individual identity and behavior across the lifespan.

19. Discuss the role of nonverbal communication in social interaction, considering the functions of facial expressions, body language, and vocal cues in conveying emotions, attitudes, and relational messages.

20. Evaluate the psychological mechanisms underlying cooperation and competition in social groups, considering theories such as social exchange theory, social identity theory, and evolutionary psychology perspectives, and their implications for collective action and social change.