

Total number of printed pages = 7

2024

IDC (MOOCs)

Paper : MOOCIDC1013

(Social Psychology)

Full Marks : 50.

Pass Marks : 20

Time : 2 hours

(Question carries 1 mark each)

Please tick (✓) the correct answer

Use of correction fluid is prohibited ** Multiple ticks will be treated as incorrect.

1. What is social psychology primarily concerned with?

a) The study of individual behavior in isolation

b) The study of group dynamics

c) The study of behavior and mental processes in relation to social influence

d) The study of biological processes

2.

Who is considered the father of social psychology?

a) Sigmund Freud

b) Kurt Lewin

c) Albert Bandura

d) William James

3.

Which of the following is NOT a key focus of social psychology?

a) The study of group behavior

b) The study of individual perception

c) The study of animal behavior in social contexts

d) The study of social influence on individual actions

4.

The term 'social psychology' was first introduced by:

a) William McDougall

b) Kurt Lewin

c) John Dewey

d) Edward Thorndike

5.

A central tenet of social psychology is that:

6. Which psychological theory emphasizes the importance of observational learning in social interactions?
- Behavior is solely determined by genetic factors
 - People's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are shaped by others
 - Behavior cannot be studied scientifically
 - Social context is irrelevant to individual behavior

- Psychoanalytic theory
- Behaviorism
- Social learning theory
- Cognitive theory

7. Social norms are:

- Explicitly stated rules only
- Rules that dictate how people should behave in social contexts
- Created by governments
- Primarily based on biological drives

8. In social psychology, the concept of 'cognitive dissonance' refers to:

- The mental discomfort of holding two conflicting beliefs or behaviors
- The unconscious process of learning social norms
- The mental state of being highly aware of others' judgments
- The process of adopting a new social role

9. Which of the following is a key principle of social influence?

- Conformity
- Genetic inheritance
- Brain structure
- Psychodynamic conflict

10. A famous study on obedience was conducted by:

- Philip Zimbardo
- Solomon Asch
- Stanley Milgram
- Harry Harlow

11. The 'foot-in-the-door' technique refers to:

- Asking for a large favor after securing a small one
- Asking for a large favor first to secure a small one
- A method of persuasion involving monetary incentives
- A strategy for reducing cognitive dissonance

12. Which of the following is an example of an in-group bias?
 - a) Favoring members of your own group over others
 - b) Treating all groups equally
 - c) Favoring members of an out-group
 - d) Rejecting all group membership
13. The concept of 'self-fulfilling prophecy' means:
 - a) People's beliefs about themselves influence their behavior
 - b) People's beliefs about others can lead them to act in ways that make their beliefs true
 - c) Prophecies influence society more than individual behavior
 - d) Predictions about the future shape societal change
14. Which concept refers to the tendency to overestimate the role of personal factors and underestimate situational factors in explaining others' behavior?
 - a) Actor-observer bias
 - b) Self-serving bias
 - c) Fundamental attribution error
 - d) Cognitive dissonance
15. The theory that behavior is influenced by the expectations of others is called:
 - a) Social exchange theory
 - b) Social comparison theory
 - c) Social learning theory
 - d) Social role theory
16. A 'stereotype' is best defined as:
 - a) A favorable belief about a group of people
 - b) A negative attitude toward a group of people
 - c) A generalized belief about a group of people
 - d) An emotional response to a group of people
17. Prejudice refers to:
 - a) Positive feelings toward a group
 - b) Negative feelings and attitudes toward a group
 - c) A neutral stance toward a group
 - d) Equal treatment of all groups

18. Discrimination involves:
 - a) Treating people equally regardless of their group membership
 - b) Unjustly treating people differently based on their group membership
 - c) Holding positive beliefs about all groups
 - d) Ignoring group membership entirely
19. Social identity theory, proposed by Tajfel and Turner, suggests that:
 - a) Individuals derive part of their self-concept from group membership
 - b) Social groups have no impact on an individual's behavior
 - c) Social identity is irrelevant to group dynamics
 - d) Group membership creates anxiety and confusion
20. What does the 'bystander effect' describe?
 - a) The tendency for people to help when in groups
 - b) The reduction in helping behavior as the number of bystanders increases
 - c) The increase in prosocial behavior when others are around
 - d) The tendency to be more aggressive in a crowd
21. In the context of social psychology, 'aggression' refers to:
 - a) Any behavior intended to harm another person
 - b) Any form of self-assertion
 - c) Helping behavior toward others
 - d) Self-sacrifice for the welfare of others
22. The 'contact hypothesis' suggests that:
 - a) Increased contact between groups reduces prejudice
 - b) Contact between groups enhances group conflict
 - c) Groups should remain isolated to avoid prejudice
 - d) Contact has no impact on intergroup relations
23. Which of the following is an example of 'group polarization'?
 - a) A group becomes more moderate in its decision-making
 - b) A group reaches a compromise after a debate
 - c) A group's decision becomes more extreme after discussion
 - d) A group reaches a consensus without discussion
24. The concept of 'social facilitation' refers to:
 - a) The tendency to perform better on tasks in the presence of others
 - b) The reduction of individual effort in group settings
 - c) The act of avoiding tasks in social situations
 - d) The impact of social isolation on performance

25. According to Festinger's social comparison theory, individuals compare themselves to others to:

- a) Feel superior
- b) Gain self-knowledge
- c) Improve their performance
- d) Understand social norms

26. The 'mere exposure effect' suggests that:

- a) Familiarity with something increases one's liking for it
- b) Exposure to an event leads to dislike
- c) Repeated exposure to negative experiences builds resilience
- d) Familiarity leads to social anxiety

27. Which of the following is an example of internal attribution?

- a) Blaming someone's behavior on situational factors
- b) Assuming someone's behavior is due to their personality
- c) Attributing behavior to external pressures
- d) Ignoring any personal factors in behavior

28. A situation where people conform to group norms to avoid conflict is known as:

- a) Informational influence
- b) Normative influence
- c) Groupthink
- d) Social loafing

29. What does the concept of 'self-esteem' refer to in social psychology?

- a) A person's belief in their social skills
- b) A person's sense of personal value and self-worth
- c) A person's assessment of others' opinions
- d) A person's ability to fit into society

30. The phenomenon where people put less effort into a task when they are part of a group is called:

- a) Social facilitation
- b) Social loafing
- c) Conformity
- d) Social influence

31. According to the theory of cognitive dissonance, people are motivated to:

- a) Reduce contradictions between their attitudes and behaviors
- b) Increase contradictions to encourage change
- c) Maintain attitudes even in the face of evidence to the contrary
- d) Avoid social interactions

32. Which of the following is the primary goal of social psychology research?
- To predict individual behavior
 - To describe and understand social influence and interactions
 - To study mental disorders
 - To develop new therapeutic techniques
33. The concept of 'ingroup' refers to:
- The group an individual feels they do not belong to
 - The group that is perceived as superior
 - The group an individual feels they belong to
 - Any group that is formed arbitrarily
34. Which of the following research methods is commonly used in social psychology to gather data from a large sample?
- Experimentation
 - Case study
 - Survey
 - Participant observation
35. Which of the following best describes 'social influence'?
- The ability to influence someone's behavior through direct orders
 - The process by which individuals change their behavior due to the presence or actions of others
 - The natural tendency to avoid conflict in groups
 - The influence of genetics on behavior
36. The 'halo effect' occurs when:
- A person's overall impression of someone influences their perception of that person's traits
 - Individuals rate others based solely on one aspect of their behavior
 - Someone rates themselves higher than they are
 - A group behaves collectively in a specific way
37. The 'norm of reciprocity' suggests that:
- People should help those who are in need without expecting anything in return
 - People tend to help others when they have been helped themselves
 - Reciprocity is unrelated to helping behavior
 - People engage in selfish behavior to maximize their benefits
38. Which of the following best describes the 'just-world hypothesis'?
- People believe they get what they deserve in life
 - People tend to view the world as chaotic and unpredictable
 - People think their fate is determined by external forces
 - People assume all events are random

39. What is 'prosocial behavior'?
- Behavior that is intended to harm others
 - Behavior that benefits others
 - Behavior driven by social conformity
 - Behavior that violates social norms
40. The process by which individuals conform to group behavior due to a desire to be liked is called:
- Informational social influence
 - Normative social influence
 - Normative conflict
 - Social facilitation
41. Which of the following is a characteristic of a charismatic leader?
- Lack of personal motivation
 - Ability to inspire and motivate followers
 - Reluctance to take risks
 - Focus on short-term goals
42. The term 'social comparison' refers to:
- Comparing oneself to others to evaluate personal abilities and opinions
 - Comparing the benefits of group membership
 - Evaluating personal beliefs through introspection
 - Judging social behavior without considering context
43. Which of the following is a key feature of authoritarian leadership?
- Strong emphasis on personal freedom and autonomy
 - High control and limited input from group members
 - Collaborative decision-making
 - Democratic decision-making process
44. According to the theory of planned behavior, which of the following factors influences behavior?
- Attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control
 - Personality and motivation
 - Situational factors alone
 - Past experiences
45. The concept of 'groupthink' is associated with:
- Encouraging creative solutions in group settings
 - The desire for consensus that leads to poor decision-making
 - The group's collective intelligence overcoming individual biases
 - Effective problem-solving in a collaborative environment

46. Social psychology is typically studied through:
- a) Only qualitative methods
 - b) Only quantitative methods
 - c) Both qualitative and quantitative methods
 - d) Only experiments
47. The concept of 'self-serving bias' refers to the tendency to:
- a) Attribute our successes to internal factors and our failures to external factors
 - b) Believe that others are more capable than we are
 - c) Take responsibility for both our successes and failures
 - d) Rely on external sources for self-assessment
48. The 'foot-in-the-door' technique works based on the principle of:
- a) Reciprocity
 - b) Commitment
 - c) Authority
 - d) Liking
49. Which of the following is a key factor in helping behavior according to social psychology?
- a) The presence of other people
 - b) Emotional detachment
 - c) Aggression
 - d) Negative social influence
50. The 'illusion of transparency' refers to the belief that:
- a) Others can read our minds
 - b) People tend to be more private than we assume
 - c) Our thoughts and feelings are visible to others
 - d) Our behaviors are perfectly understood by others
