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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.*

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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:**

- a) Behavior is solely determined by genetic factors
  - b) People's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are shaped by others
  - c) Behavior cannot be studied scientifically
  - d) Social context is irrelevant to individual behavior
6. **Which psychological theory emphasizes the importance of observational learning in social interactions?**
- a) Psychoanalytic theory
  - b) Behaviorism
  - c) Social learning theory
  - d) Cognitive theory
7. **Social norms are:**
- a) Explicitly stated rules only
  - b) Rules that dictate how people should behave in social contexts
  - c) Created by governments
  - d) Primarily based on biological drives
8. **In social psychology, the concept of 'cognitive dissonance' refers to:**
- a) The mental discomfort of holding two conflicting beliefs or behaviors
  - b) The unconscious process of learning social norms
  - c) The mental state of being highly aware of others' judgments
  - d) The process of adopting a new social role
9. **Which of the following is a key principle of social influence?**
- a) Conformity
  - b) Genetic inheritance
  - c) Brain structure
  - d) Psychodynamic conflict
10. **A famous study on obedience was conducted by:**
- a) Philip Zimbardo
  - b) Solomon Asch
  - c) Stanley Milgram
  - d) Harry Harlow
11. **The 'foot-in-the-door' technique refers to:**
- a) Asking for a large favor after securing a small one
  - b) Asking for a large favor first to secure a small one
  - c) A method of persuasion involving monetary incentives
  - d) 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?
- a) To predict individual behavior
  - b) To describe and understand social influence and interactions
  - c) To study mental disorders
  - d) To develop new therapeutic techniques
33. The concept of 'ingroup' refers to:
- a) The group an individual feels they do not belong to
  - b) The group that is perceived as superior
  - c) The group an individual feels they belong to
  - d) 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?
- a) Experimentation
  - b) Case study
  - c) Survey
  - d) Participant observation
35. Which of the following best describes 'social influence'?
- a) The ability to influence someone's behavior through direct orders
  - b) The process by which individuals change their behavior due to the presence or actions of others
  - c) The natural tendency to avoid conflict in groups
  - d) The influence of genetics on behavior
36. The 'halo effect' occurs when:
- a) A person's overall impression of someone influences their perception of that person's traits
  - b) Individuals rate others based solely on one aspect of their behavior
  - c) Someone rates themselves higher than they are
  - d) A group behaves collectively in a specific way
37. The 'norm of reciprocity' suggests that:
- a) People should help those who are in need without expecting anything in return
  - b) People tend to help others when they have been helped themselves
  - c) Reciprocity is unrelated to helping behavior
  - d) People engage in selfish behavior to maximize their benefits
38. Which of the following best describes the 'just-world hypothesis'?
- a) People believe they get what they deserve in life
  - b) People tend to view the world as chaotic and unpredictable
  - c) People think their fate is determined by external forces
  - d) People assume all events are random

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

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