

Enrollment No. :
Centre Code :

2025

(MOOCs) IDC

Paper : MOOCIDC2013

(Social Psycholog)

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. Social psychology primarily studies

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Individual differences | B. Human behaviour in social contexts |
| C. Animal instincts | D. Personality types |

2. The term "cognitive dissonance" was introduced by

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|------------|--------------|
| A. Freud | B. Festinger |
| C. Milgram | D. Asch |

3. Conformity refers to

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|--|--|
| A. Changing behaviour due to authority | B. Changing behaviour to match group norms |
| C. Trying to impress others | D. Expressing personal attitudes |

4. The attribution theory explains

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|---------------------------|---|
| A. Group conflict | B. How people explain causes of behaviour |
| C. Obedience to authority | D. Prejudice formation |

5. The fundamental attribution error refers to

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| A. Overestimating situational causes | B. Overestimating dispositional causes |
| C. Underestimating personality factors | D. Overestimating unconscious motives |

6. The classic conformity experiment was conducted by

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|-------------|-----------|
| A. Bandura | B. Asch |
| C. Zimbardo | D. Sherif |

7. Obedience to authority was studied by

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|------------|-----------|
| A. Milgram | B. Watson |
| C. Lewin | D. Harlow |

8. Social facilitation refers to

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|--|--|
| A. Performance decline in presence of others | B. Performance improvement in presence of others |
| C. Lack of motivation | D. Peer pressure |

9. Prejudice is

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|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. A behaviour | B. An emotional response |
| C. A negative attitude toward a group | D. A personality trait |

10. Stereotypes are
- A. Behavioural responses
 - C. Emotional reactions
 - B. Generalized beliefs about a group
 - D. Learned habits
11. Discrimination refers to
- A. Thoughts about a group
 - C. Negative behaviour toward a group
 - B. Feelings about a group
 - D. Cultural differences
12. Social loafing occurs when
- A. Individuals work harder in groups
 - C. Groups work harder under pressure
 - B. Individuals work less in groups
 - D. Competition increases performance
13. The Bobo doll experiment studied
- A. Memory
 - C. Observational learning
 - B. Creativity
 - D. Conformity
14. Self-concept refers to
- A. How others see us
 - C. How we think about ourselves
 - B. How we evaluate society
 - D. Our role in groups
15. Which term refers to the discomfort we feel when our attitudes and behaviours conflict?
- A. Social inhibition
 - C. Cognitive dissonance
 - B. Learned helplessness
 - D. Attribution
16. Groupthink is most likely to occur when
- A. Group is diverse
 - C. Group values harmony over accuracy
 - B. Group encourages criticism
 - D. Group is competitive
17. The bystander effect explains
- A. People help more when alone
 - C. People are equally helpful in all settings
 - B. People help more in groups
 - D. People avoid strangers deliberately
18. The "foot-in-the-door" technique involves
- A. Large request first
 - C. Giving orders
 - B. Small request followed by a larger one
 - D. Avoiding difficult questions
19. Social perception refers to
- A. Understanding physical objects
 - C. Observing group behaviour
 - B. Forming impressions of others
 - D. Evaluating nature
20. Aggression is best defined as
- A. Any physical activity
 - C. Competitive behaviour
 - B. Behaviour intended to harm others
 - D. Verbal communication
21. Prosocial behaviour refers to
- A. Antisocial tendencies
 - C. Selfish behaviour
 - B. Helping others without expectation of reward
 - D. Group formation
22. Attitudes consist of
- A. Thoughts only
 - C. Behaviour only
 - B. Emotions only
 - D. Cognitive, affective, and behavioural components
23. A stereotype threat occurs when
- A. People try to conform
 - C. People discriminate
 - B. People fear confirming a negative stereotype
 - D. People seek approval

24. Social identity theory was developed by

- A. Festinger
- C. Freud

- B. Tajfel and Turner
- D. Cattell

25. The primacy effect refers to

- A. Remembering the last information better
- C. Judging people by their race

- B. First impressions influencing judgment
- D. Forgetting earlier information

26. Deindividuation occurs when

- A. Personal identity is strengthened
- C. People become more responsible

- B. Self-awareness decreases in groups
- D. People follow norms strictly

27. Altruism means

- A. Helping for personal gain
- C. Reducing tension

- B. Helping without expecting rewards
- D. Obeying rules

28. In-group bias refers to

- A. Preferring outsiders
- C. Rejecting all groups

- B. Preferring one's own group
- D. Disliking strangers

29. Attitude change through careful, logical processing uses

- A. Peripheral route
- C. Emotional route

- B. Central route
- D. Social route

30. Persuasion is influenced by

- A. The communicator
- C. The audience

- B. The message
- D. All of the above

31. Social norms are

- A. Personality traits
- C. Biological instincts

- B. Rules for accepted behaviour
- D. Cognitive biases

32. "Group polarization" means

- A. Group members move toward extreme positions
- C. Groups become smaller

- B. Groups break apart
- D. Groups become friendlier

33. The actor-observer bias refers to

- A. Judging others harshly
- C. Viewing all behaviour as situational

- B. Attributing others' behaviour to dispositions but our own to situations
- D. Viewing self as superior

34. Implicit attitudes are

- A. Conscious
- C. Unconscious

- B. Deliberate
- D. Imaginary

35. A self-fulfilling prophecy occurs when

- A. Expectations influence behaviour and cause the expectation to come true
- C. People misjudge others

- B. People actively resist change
- D. People imitate behaviour

36. Social comparison theory was proposed by

- A. Maslow
- C. Bandura

- B. Festinger
- D. Skinner

- 37. The mere exposure effect states that**
- A. Familiarity increases liking
 - B. Familiarity decreases liking
 - C. Exposure creates stress
 - D. Newness increases liking
- 38. A collectivist culture emphasizes**
- A. Individual goals
 - B. Personal achievement
 - C. Group harmony
 - D. Competition
- 39. Self-esteem refers to**
- A. Intelligence
 - B. Emotional stability
 - C. Evaluation of one's worth
 - D. Social identity only
- 40. Social cognition studies**
- A. Group formation
 - B. Brain structures
 - C. How people think about social information
 - D. Personality traits
- 41. Role conflict occurs when**
- A. Roles align perfectly
 - B. Two or more roles clash
 - C. One stops following rules
 - D. Group norms dominate
- 42. According to social learning theory, behaviour is learned by**
- A. Direct reinforcement only
 - B. Observation and imitation
 - C. Genetics alone
 - D. Punishment only
- 43. Which of the following is an example of obedience?**
- A. Following fashion trends
 - B. Following instructions from a superior
 - C. Helping a stranger
 - D. Avoiding group work
- 44. Interpersonal attraction is increased by**
- A. Physical proximity
 - B. Similarity
 - C. Reciprocity
 - D. All of the above
- 45. The halo effect refers to**
- A. Assuming negative traits
 - B. Assuming positive traits based on one good trait
 - C. Forgetting details
 - D. Ignoring evidence
- 46. Which factor decreases conformity?**
- A. Group unanimity
 - B. Large group size
 - C. Presence of an ally
 - D. High group cohesion
- 47. Social influence refers to**
- A. Internal motivation
 - B. Efforts to change others' behaviour
 - C. Genetic factors
 - D. Social identities only
- 48. Ethnocentrism means**
- A. Respect for all cultures
 - B. Judging one's own culture as superior
 - C. Belief in cultural equality
 - D. Rejecting traditions
- 49. Impression management involves**
- A. Avoiding social situations
 - B. Presenting oneself favourably
 - C. Judging others
 - D. Personality changes
- 50. Frustration-aggression hypothesis suggests**
- A. Frustration always reduces aggression
 - B. Frustration leads to aggression
 - C. Aggression reduces frustration
 - D. Aggression is unrelated to frustration