

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF ARTS**  
**B. Arts Summer 2022–23 Examination**

Semester: - 06

Date: 15/03/2023

Subject Code: - 15105382

Time: 10:30am to 01:00pm

Subject Name: - General Elective – Social Psychology

Total Marks: 60

**Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

**Q.1 Do As Directed.**

08

- 1 A social psychologist would tend to look for explanations of a young man's violent behavior primarily in terms of-
 

(A) His aggressive personality traits	(B) How his peer group behaves
(C) Possible Genetic Contributions	(D) What his father taught him
- 2 Social cognition is influenced heavily by \_\_\_\_\_ from cognitive psychology.
 

(A) Theory	(B) Models
(C) Methods	(D) All of the above
- 3 People about their own thoughts and behaviors is a technique used by:
 

(A) Behaviorists	(B) Elementa lists
(C) Gestalt psychologists	(D) B and C
- 4 According to Kurt Lewin, behavior is determined in part by:
 

(A) Emotion	(B) Motivation
(C) Experiences	(D) A and B
- 5 How does Social Psychology differ from Personality Psychology?
 

(A) Social psychology focuses on individual differences, whereas personality psychology focuses on how people behave in different situations.	(B) Social psychology focuses on the shared processes that make people susceptible to social influence, whereas personality psychology focuses on individual differences.
(C) Social psychology provides general laws and theories about societies, whereas personality psychology studies the characteristics that make people unique.	(D) Social psychology focuses on individual differences, whereas personality psychology provides general laws and theories about societies.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ is a thought-sampling technique frequently used outside the laboratory:
 

(A) Experience sampling	(B) Think-aloud paradigm
(C) Videotaping	(D) A and C
- 7 The dual-process model and continuum model of impression formation:
 

(A) Do not depend on motivation	(B) Both propose stable cognitive representations at different stages of impression formation
(C) Both suggest distinct rules for proceeding to each stage of impression formation	(D) Both involve an interplay of automatic and controlled processes
- 8 Which aspect of attention is not controlled voluntarily?
 

(A) Top-down sensitivity control	(B) Bottom-up filtering for salient stimuli
(C) Competitive selection	(D) Working memory
- 9 Social Psychology had its origins in
 

(A) Gestalt psychology.	(B) Freudian psychology
(C) Biological Psychology	(D) behavioural psychology
- 10 Direction (selectivity) is a component of attention to:
 

(A) External objects	(B) Internal memories
(C) Both A and B	(D) Neither A nor B
- 11 Why do angry faces appear to “pop out” from an array of different faces?
 

(A) Angry faces are more salient than other faces	(B) Angry faces are more vivid than other faces
(C) Angry faces are more likely to be outgroup faces than in group faces	(D) Facial features appear larger in angry faces than in other faces

- 12 What are the most central traits inferred spontaneously from faces?  
 (A) Race and Gender (B) Age and Physical Attractiveness  
 (C) Trustworthiness and dominance (D) Emotion and Intelligence
- 13 Which is a reason why neither ecological nor cognitive approaches can be seen as exclusively correct?  
 (A) Both approaches are theoretically impossible to disprove (B) Cognition and perception are difficult to disentangle in practice  
 (C) Characteristics of stimuli and perceivers vary on different scales (D) All of the above
- 14 The fundamental attribution error is best defined as the tendency to  
 (A) Explain our own and other people's behaviour entirely in terms of personality traits, thereby underestimating the power of social influence (B) Explain our own and other people's behaviour in terms of the social situation, thereby underestimating the power of personality factors.  
 (C) Believe that people's group memberships influence their behaviour more than their personalities. (D) Believe that people's personalities influence their behaviour more than their group memberships.
- 15 What is a primary difference between top-down and bottom-up processing of stimuli?  
 (A) Automaticity (B) Inference  
 (C) Encoding (D) Sensitivity
- 16 Which qualities does a person have self-schemas for?  
 (A) Qualities that are important to the person (B) Qualities on which the person believes himself to be extreme  
 (C) Qualities on which the person is certain the opposite is not true (D) All of the above

**B. Terms / Short Notes / Case Study / Charts / Graphs/ Tables, etc. (Each of 01 mark) (07)**

- 1 What is Attitude?
- 2 Definition of Prejudices?
- 3 What is Social Cognition?
- 4 Definition of Perception?
- 5 What is Group?
- 6 Definition of Belief?
- 7 What is Social Psychology?

**Q.2 Answer the following.**

- 1 What is Self-presentation? Discuss in Brief. (04)
- 2 Definition of communication? Discuss in Brief. (04)
- 3 What is Impression formation? Discuss in Brief. (04)

**OR**

- 3 What is attribution? Discuss in Brief. (04)

**Q.3 Answer the following.**

- 1 What is frustration? Discuss in the details (05)
- 2 Definition of research? Discuss in the details (05)
- 3 What is Helping behavior? Discuss in the details (05)

**OR**

- 3 What are Human values? Discuss in the details (05)

**Q.4 Answer the following.**

- 1 What is Social influence? Discuss how people are influence others. (06)
- 2 What is Prejudice? How Prejudice can reduced. (06)
- 3 Discuss the non-verbal communication in details. (06)

**OR**

- 3 Discuss the Social psychology and related disciplines in details (06)