

C 20850

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

SIXTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022

(CBCSS-UG)

Sociology

SGY 6B 12—SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A*Answer atleast ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Define crowd.
2. What is conformity ?
3. Explain a social group.
4. What are the major themes in Social Psychology ?
5. Explain sensation.
6. Examine the term perception.
7. What is motivation ?
8. Explain the process of life span development.
9. Discuss the organizational functions of self.
10. What is self-awareness ?
11. Mention *two* advantages of introspection.
12. Define explicit attitude.
13. Prepare a short note altruism.
14. Explain positive moods.
15. What is persuasion ?

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

*Answer atleast **five** questions.*

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Explain the methods of studying Social Psychology.
17. Discuss the Social learning theory of Albert Bandura.
18. Briefly explain different cognitive processes.
19. Analyze cognitive and emotional development during middle age.
20. Describe in brief Self-perception theory.
21. Explain the basic propositions of social comparison theory.
22. Briefly analyze the ABC model of attitude.
23. Discuss how positive mood affect Pro-social behavior.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

*Answer any **two** questions.*

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Discuss the nature, subject matter and scope of Social Psychology.
25. Explain basic sensory perceptual processes.
26. Define and discuss self-perception theory in Psychology.
27. What is Pro-social behavior and explain its predictors ?

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

C 20850–A

(Pages : 4)

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SIXTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022

(CBCSS–UG)

Sociology

SGY 6B 12—SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

(2019 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

SGY 6B 12—SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Altruism refer to———.
 - (A) Actions that are generally valued by other people.
 - (B) Behaviour that unintentionally benefits others.
 - (C) Behaviour that benefits others but is not expected to benefit the self.
 - (D) None of them.
2. In which method of study of psychology, independent and dependent variable are important elements.
 - (A) Introspection Method.
 - (B) Observational Method.
 - (C) Experimental Method.
 - (D) Case History Method.
3. —— is the process by which an individual acquires knowledge, attitudes and skills that are necessary to meet the demands of life in the society.
 - (A) Introspection.
 - (B) Perception.
 - (C) Social learning.
 - (D) Conformity.
4. Identification occurs when an individual accepts influence because he wants to establish or maintain a satisfying self-defining relationship to another person or group.
 - (A) True.
 - (B) False.
5. The Bobo Doll Experiment was developed by———.
 - (A) Albert Bandura .
 - (B) Solomon Asch.
 - (C) Carl Roger.
 - (D) Alfred Adler.
6. —— is a behaviour in which action by individuals to help others without any immediate benefit to them or helpers.
 - (A) Helping Behaviour.
 - (B) Social behaviour.
 - (C) Prosocial behaviour.
 - (D) Proactive behaviour.
7. —— suggest important reason that people help others to boost their own status and reputation.
 - (A) Competitive altruism.
 - (B) Status altruism.
 - (C) Comparative altruism.
 - (D) Collaborative altruism.

8. Which of the following is probably least effective in reducing aggression ?
- (A) Rewards for non-aggressive behaviour.
 - (B) Reducing the availability of weapons.
 - (C) Ignoring aggressive behaviour.
 - (D) Punishing aggressive behaviour.
9. _____ proposes that people help other people in order to relive and make less negative their own emotional discomfort.
- (A) Empathic joy hypothesis.
 - (B) Empathic altruism.
 - (C) Negative state relief model.
 - (D) Diffusion of responsibility.
10. _____ altruism is based on a mutual give-and-take relationship.
- (A) Genetic altruism.
 - (B) Reciprocal altruism.
 - (C) Group-selected altruism.
 - (D) Pure altruism.
11. _____ involves engaging in altruistic acts for people based upon their group affiliation.
- (A) Genetic altruism.
 - (B) Reciprocal altruism.
 - (C) Group-selected altruism.
 - (D) Pure altruism.
12. _____ is the principle and moral practice of concern for happiness of other human beings or other animals, resulting in a quality of life both material and spiritual.
- (A) Positive Mood.
 - (B) Prosocial Behaviour.
 - (C) Negative-state relief model.
 - (D) Altruism.
13. Crowd is a temporary, direct and unorganised group of individuals.
- (A) True.
 - (B) False.
14. _____ involves the construction of questionnaires which are administered by interviewers to representative samples of the public.
- (A) Case history.
 - (B) Observation.
 - (C) Interview.
 - (D) Survey.

Turn over

15. _____ has been recognised as one of the explanations of how the child learns new behaviour - new roles - as well as how he develops internal controls or a conscience.
- (A) Identification. (B) Learning.
(C) Imitation. (D) Accommodation.
16. In _____, the learner proceeds blindly, tries in various directions, commits errors, eliminates them and finally arrives at the successful response.
- (A) Identification. (B) Imitation.
(C) Conditioned responses. (D) Trial and Error.
17. Social facilitation is the enhancement of one's response by the presence or behaviour of other persons :
- (A) True. (B) False.
18. _____ is the act of matching attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours to group norms, politics or being like-minded.
- (A) Conformity. (B) Prejudice.
(C) Social Learning. (D) Perception.
19. Socio-cultural Perspective argues that social behaviours are developed through genetics and inheritance and emphasises the role of biology and gene transmission across generations to explain current behaviour.
- (A) True. (B) False.
20. Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood which extends from 12-20 years.
- (A) True. (B) False.