

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2025
(Third Semester)

Branch – **PSYCHOLOGY**

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Social psychology is primarily the scientific study of: a) Mental disorders and their treatment b) How individuals' thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are influenced by others c) Childhood development and learning processes d) Biological bases of behaviour	K2	CO1
	2	Ensuring participants understand the nature of the research and agree to participate is known as: a) Debriefing b) Deception c) Informed Consent d) Confidentiality	K1	CO1
2	3	Mental frameworks that organize our knowledge about the social world are called: a) Attributions b) Heuristics c) Self-perceptions d) Social Schemas	K1	CO2
	4	Attributing someone's late arrival to their lazy personality rather than considering potential traffic delays is an example of: a) Self-serving bias b) Fundamental Attribution Error c) Social comparison d) Implicit bias	K2	CO2
3	5	Changing one's behaviour or beliefs to match those of others, often due to unspoken group pressure, is called: a) Obedience b) Compliance c) Conformity d) Persuasion	K1	CO3
	6	The phenomenon where the presence of others inhibits helping behaviour in an emergency is known as the: a) Social Loafing Effect b) Groupthink Effect c) Bystander Effect d) Social Facilitation Effect	K2	CO3
4	7	Which factor is often cited as a key determinant of initial attraction? a) Conflict Resolution Skill b) Altruism c) Proximity d) Group Cohesion	K1	CO4
	8	Helping behaviour performed with no expectation of reward or benefit to oneself is termed: a) Cooperation b) Negotiation c) Altruism d) Compliance	K2	CO4
5	9	The theory explaining how we categorize ourselves and others into groups, influencing our self-esteem and intergroup behaviour, is: a) Attribution Theory b) Social Comparison Theory c) Social Identity Theory d) Realistic Conflict Theory	K1	CO5
	10	The tendency for individuals to exert less effort when working collectively compared to when working individually is known as: a) Group Polarization b) Social Facilitation c) Groupthink d) Social Loafing	K2	CO5

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Explain the key features of the experimental method in social psychology research. Discuss its advantages and disadvantages in studying social behaviour.	K3	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Discuss the major ethical considerations that researchers must address when conducting studies in social psychology, providing examples for each.		
2	12.a.	Explain the concept of Attribution Theory. Describe the difference between internal (dispositional) and external (situational) attributions, and discuss common attributional biases like the Fundamental Attribution Error and Self-Serving Bias.?	K3	CO2
		(OR)		

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	12.b.	Describe how social schemas influence our perception and interpretation of social information. Discuss both the benefits and drawbacks of using schemas in social cognition.	K3	CO2
3	13.a.	Evaluate the factors that influence conformity, drawing upon Solomon Asch's classic line judgment studies. Why do people conform even when the group is clearly wrong?	K4	CO3
	(OR)			
	13.b.	Evaluate Stanley Milgram's experiments on obedience to authority. What factors were found to increase or decrease obedience, and what are the major ethical and social implications of his findings?		
4	14.a.	Evaluate the key factors that contribute to interpersonal attraction, including proximity, similarity, physical attractiveness, and reciprocity.	K4	CO4
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Analyze different strategies for conflict resolution and negotiation within interpersonal relationships. Discuss the factors that contribute to successful outcomes.		
5	15.a.	Analyze the typical stages of group development (e.g., forming, storming, norming, performing). Discuss factors that influence group cohesion and group productivity, including phenomena like social facilitation and social loafing.	K4	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Evaluate Social Identity Theory as an explanation for intergroup behaviour and conflict. How does this theory explain in-group favouritism and out-group discrimination? Discuss the role of intergroup contact in potentially reducing prejudice, citing the conditions necessary for its effectiveness.		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Evaluate the historical development of social psychology as a field. Discuss its major theoretical perspectives and illustrate how social psychological principles are applied in contemporary real-life settings	K4	CO1, CO5
2	17	Evaluate the complex relationship between stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination. Discuss how stereotypes are formed and maintained, explain the concept of implicit bias, and analyze the psychological and social consequences of prejudice.	K4	CO2, CO4
3	18	Evaluate various techniques used to gain compliance (e.g., foot-in-the-door, door-in-the-face, low-balling). Discuss theories of persuasion (like the Elaboration Likelihood Model) and analyze factors that influence attitude formation and change.	K4	CO3
4	19	Evaluate different theoretical explanations for altruism and helping behaviour (e.g., evolutionary perspectives, social exchange theory, empathy-altruism hypothesis). Discuss situational factors that promote or inhibit bystander intervention.	K4	CO3
5	20	Evaluate the impact of different leadership styles (e.g., transactional, transformational, democratic) on group effectiveness and morale. Discuss social psychological strategies for reducing intergroup conflict and promoting cooperation between groups.	K4	CO3, CO4, CO5

Z-Z-Z

END