



**B.A part -1**  
**Answer key Set A- Set- B**  
**Social psychology**

**Objective questions**

**( 12X 1=12)**

Q1 Which of the following social psychology perspectives involves learning behaviors based on the way that a person thinks about the behavior of others?

- 1 **Social cognition**
- 2 Socio-cultural
- 3 Social learning
- 4 Evolutionary

Q1 The scientific study of how we think about, influence, and relate to one another  
 answer choices

- 1 Social Psychology
- 2 Mental Psychology
- 3 Psychology
- 4 **Cognitive Psychology**

Q3 Groupthink is defined as:

- 1 When an attitude becomes stronger in group presence
- 2 **Thinking that revolves around keeping harmony within a group through not disagreeing with group opinion**
- 3 The tendency to do less in a group situation
- 4 The loss of identity due to a group situation

Q4 People tend to believe members of an in group are \_\_\_\_\_ and members of an out group are \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1: **similar to each other, different from each other**
- 2: different from each other, similar to each other
- 3: more physically attractive, less physically attractive
- 4: less physically attractive, more physically attractive

Q.5 Speech is the most effective form of:

- 1 **communication**
- 2 Arts
- 3. Speaking.
- 4 Sociability.

Q.6 Emotion can be expressed through which of the following

- 1. Language
- 2. Gesture
- 3 Facial expression
- 4 **All of the above.**

Q.7 Social psychology began with the study of:

- 1. Culture
- 2. Groups
- 3 **Society**
- 4 Status

Q.8 Introspective method is otherwise known as:

- 1. **Self – observation**
- 3 Subjective observation

2. Objective observation

4 Experimentation.

Q.9A group which does not receive treatment in an experiment is called.

1. **Control group**

3 Experimental group

2. Comparing group

4 Extra group

Q.10 Socialization is a product of :

1. Imitation

3 Motivation

2. Intelligence

**4 Learning**

Q11 People are likely to invest less effort in a task when they are working with others. What is this phenomenon called?

1 Social facilitation

**2 Social loafing**

3 Deindividuation

4 The bystander effect

Q12 Jimmy has constantly heard that he is not a good student, after a while starts to act how people perceive him. This recent behavioral change supports the:

**1 Groupthink.**

2 Group polarization

3 Self-fulfilling prophecy

4 **Social influence**

### Short Questions.

**Q.6 Define the barriers of effective communication.**

Ans. **Language Barriers**

1 vocabulary- the vocabulary must be limited to a range as to be understood by the listeners otherwise it would be like using a foreign language.

2. Ambiguity- One should be careful to say what one means but not simply what one means to say.

3. Unusual words- if the words are unfamiliar one should use the best word, the right word and the correct pronunciation.

### Psychological Barriers

4. Mood- Listeners are also affected by the mood they are in, they may be in such a mood that listening may not be a priority.

5. Environmental Barriers

Noise, heat, cold, ventilation,

**Q.7 Explain the levels of analysis of social behaviour.**

Ans. social behaviour- The feelings, actions and thoughts of individuals in social situations.

1. The behaviour and characteristics of others

2. Social cognition

3. Environmental variables

4. socio-cultural factors

5. Biological factors.

### Long questions.

(10×2)

### Q.8 Describe methods of social psychology.

Ans. Experimental method- Experiments are generally conducted to establish cause-effect relationship between two sets of variables in a controlled setting. It is a carefully regulated procedure in which changes are made in one factor and its effect is studied on other factor, while keeping both related factors constant.

Observation Method- Observation is a fairly common place term but scientific observation means much more than a casual glance. Observation must be systematic, continued, discriminative, comprehensive and honest. Among all the methods, observation method is the oldest method which has been used as a technique of investigation by both natural and social sciences. It includes the most casual, uncontrolled experience as well as the most exact film records of laboratory experiment.

#### Types of observation

1. **Participant observation**:- It means watching events and activities from inside by taking part in those events and activities which are to be observed. The observer takes on the role of a member of the group in disguise.

#### 2 Non-participant observation:-

This is the type where the observer collects facts in the most formal manner. The observed persons are aware of the investigation. It is often used in small group situations.

**Correlation method**- In psychology research we often wish to determine the relationship between two variables for prediction purposes. The strength and direction of the relationship between the two variables represented by a number, known as the correlation coefficient. Its value can range from +1.0 through 0.0 to -1.0.

**Survey Method**- Survey method came into existence to study opinions, attitudes and social facts. Their main concern initially was to find out the existing reality or baseline. So they were used to find out facts such as the literacy rate at a particular time, religious affiliations, income level of a particular group of people, etc.

The survey method/ research uses different techniques for collecting information. Included among these techniques are: personal interviews, questionnaires, telephonic surveys, and controlled observations.

**Field Experiment**- Field Experiment is a rather powerful tool for testing social-psychological hypotheses. Since the situation is real and meaningful for the participants, they are personally involved.

### Q 9 what is communication explain with types?

Ans. **Communication is an exchange of** information between individuals, groups etc. Communication involves information gathering, storage, processing and monitoring. Communication process has two parties to the process of communication. The communicator or sender or transmitter of the message and the receiver or listener.

#### Types of communication:-

1 interpersonal And intrapersonal

2. Verbal and Non verbal

#### Interpersonal communication:-

In this types of communication a person interact with another person. It is face to face communication between two persons.it is personal, direct, intimate and allow for maximum interaction.the source and the receiver are in the physical presence of one another.

### **Intrapersonal communication:-**

Intrapersonal communication implies communication with in the self or inside of oneself intrapersonal communication i.e.conversing with ourselves and which may be done consciously or unconsciously.

### **Non-verbal communication:-**

Non-verbal communication is that aspect of communication process that deals with transmission and reception of messages that are not a part of the natural language system.any aspect of communication that does not include words consider to be part of non verbal communication.

Non-verbal communication includes all those signals,codes,cues that do not involve the use of verbal language.

### **Verbal communication:-**

Verbal communication,in the form of written or oral communication, conveys more complicated and structured messages than non-verbal communication.

## **Defining a Group**

The term **group** is an amorphous one and can refer to a wide variety of gatherings, from just two people (think about a “group project” in school when you partner with another student), a club, a regular gathering of friends, or people who work together or share a hobby.

**In-Groups and Out-Groups**One of the ways that groups can be powerful is through inclusion, and its inverse, exclusion. The feeling that we belong in an elite or select group is a heady one, while the feeling of not being allowed in, or of being in competition with a group, can be motivating in a different way. Sociologist William Sumner (1840–1910) developed the concepts of **in-group** and **out-group** to explain this phenomenon (Sumner 1906). In short, an in-group is the group that an individual feels she belongs to, and she believes it to be an integral part of who she is. An out-group, conversely, is a group someone doesn’t belong to; often we may feel disdain or competition in relationship to an out-group. Sports teams, unions, and sororities are examples of in-groups and out-groups; people may belong to, or be an outsider to, any of these. Primary groups consist of both in-groups and out-groups, as do secondary groups.

Sociologist Charles Horton Cooley (1864–1929) suggested that groups can broadly be divided into two categories: **primary groups** and **secondary groups** (Cooley 1909). According to Cooley, primary groups play the most critical role in our lives. The primary group is usually fairly small and is made up of individuals who generally engage face-to-face in long-term emotional ways. This group serves emotional needs: **expressive functions** rather than pragmatic ones. The primary group is usually made up of

significant others, those individuals who have the most impact on our socialization. The best example of a primary group is the family.

Secondary groups are often larger and impersonal. They may also be task-focused and time-limited. These groups serve an **instrumental function** rather than an expressive one, meaning that their role is more goal- or task-oriented than emotional. A classroom or office can be an example of a secondary group. Neither primary nor secondary groups are bound by strict definitions or set limits. In fact, people can move from one group to another. A graduate seminar, for example, can start as a secondary group focused on the class at hand, but as the students work together throughout their program, they may find common interests and strong ties that transform them into a primary group.

### SET-B

**sQ.8 what is communication explain? Explain it's basic model.**

Ans. Communication is an exchange of information between individuals, groups etc. Communication involves information gathering, storage, processing and monitoring. Communication process has two parties to the process of communication. The communicator or sender or transmitter of the message and the receiver or listener.

### BASIC MODEL OF COMMUNICATION

1 **SOURCE**- The source brings to the communication event her/ his communication skills, attitudes, knowledge, and the culture. The idea is encoded into words and actions.

2 **MESSAGE**-

it includes verbal elements (contents) and non-verbal elements. The message should have the quality to make the receiver perceive the meaning that was intended by the source.

3 **CHANNEL**- It is means by which the message gets from the sender to the receiver. Some theorists conceptualize the channels as ones senses. Communication is likely to be more effective if multiple senses are involved and the medium has the capability to convey the meaning that was intended.

4. **RECEIVER**:-

The receiver decodes the sources message attaching meaning and understanding to the message.

5. **FEEDBACK**

It is any verbal or non verbal response to a source. It can be a question a puzzled look, nods of agreement and so on. If receiver not provide feedback the communication process is not very effective.

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