

Question Bank

CC-6 (Social Psychology)

Unit-1

Short Question

1. Observational method
2. Goals of social psychology
3. Advantages of questionnaire method
4. Limitation of interview method
5. Advantages observational method
6. Advantages of experimental method
7. What is self-concept
8. Mention self-presentation
9. What is self-expression
10. Mention perceiving other
11. Forming impression

Long Questions

1. What is social psychology? Discuss its nature and scope.
2. What is the use of method in social psychology? Discuss the observational method in social psychology.
3. Discuss experimental methods in social psychology with details.
4. What do you mean by social cognition? Mention perception ourselves.
5. What is self-perception? Explain how to form impression?
6. Discuss briefly the historical background of social psychology.
7. Define social psychology. State how social psychology studies the interaction of the individual in the society.
8. What is social psychology? How is it a branch of general psychology?
9. Why social psychology is considered as a basic social science? How is it related to sociology and anthropology?
10. Discuss the field and scope of social psychology.

11. Critically examine the aim and problem of social psychology keeping in view in its current status.
12. Evaluate the relationship and differences among social psychology, sociology and anthropology.
13. Give a brief amount of the historical development of social psychology.
14. Critically examine the applying value of social psychology.
15. State the present status of social psychology in India and indicate the main area of research.
16. Define social psychology and discuss its importance in the current social setup.

Unit-2

Short questions

1. Classification of attitude
2. Frame of reference
3. Motivational determinant of attitude
4. Social determinant of attitude
5. Personality factor and attitude
6. Attitude and opinion
7. Attitude and behavior
8. Scale of discriminating technique
9. Semantic differential scaling method
10. Direct contact technique of attitude change
11. Likert's scale of attitude measurement
12. Prejudice and social distance
13. Prejudice and stereotype
14. Prejudice and discrimination
15. Psychodynamic causes of prejudice
16. Prejudice and sociocultural factors
17. Linguistic stereotypes
18. Group stereotypes
19. Personality factor and prejudice
20. Sex prejudice

Long questions

1. Define the concept of social attitude and indicate its importance in social life.
2. What is attitude? Discuss some earlier studies conducted on attitude.
3. Explain what is mean by attitude and discuss its characteristics.
4. Explain with suitable examples the properties of attitude.
5. Discuss the psychological and cultural determinants of attitude formation and attitude change.
6. What is social attitude? Describe Linkert's method of measuring attitude.
7. Write a brief essay on the attitude measurement technique.
8. Explain the significance and difficulties in the measurement of social attitude.
9. Give some Indian studies on attitude scale and measurement.
10. Discuss the nature and factor of social attitude.
11. What are the distinguishing features of attitudes? Is attitude different from prejudice.
12. What is prejudice? Discuss the salient features of prejudice.
13. Explain the concept of prejudice and discuss in detail about the growth and development of prejudice.
14. What is understood by race prejudice and gender prejudice? Why they are caused?
15. Discuss the personality and motivational determinant of prejudice.
16. Discuss in detail the methods used to reduce prejudice and discrimination.
17. What is the nature of prejudice? How it is an evil for human society? How can we remedy them?
18. Define the concept of stereotype. How it differ from prejudices and attitudes?
19. Give an outline of the function of stereotypes.

Unit -3

Short questions

1. Group norm
2. Communication structure
3. Group goal
4. Role of a leader in a group
5. Brain storming

6. Social interaction
7. Group cohesiveness
8. Primary and secondary groups
9. Formal and informal groups
10. In-group and out-groups
11. Autocratic and democratic group
12. How interpersonal attraction develops in a group?
13. Leader effectiveness
14. Interactional approach
15. Cognitive resource theory
16. Charismatic leadership
17. Leadership effectiveness
18. Social loafing
19. Obedience
20. Conformity

Long questions

1. Define a psychological group. What are the main characteristics of a psychological group?
2. What is a group? How groups are formed?
3. What is group cohesiveness? How group cohesiveness helps in the continuance and stability of a group?
4. Why people join groups? Discuss the important features that attract people to join groups?
5. Discuss briefly the various kinds of groups.
6. What do you understand by the concept of leadership? Discuss the characteristics of a leader?
7. Define the term leadership and distinguish between democratic and autocratic leadership.
8. Explain how leadership emerges in various situations. What are the functions of a leader?

Unit-4

Short questions

1. Pro social as a helping behavior
2. What is bystander effect
3. What is aggression
4. How to control aggression
5. How to prevent aggression
6. Drive theory
7. General aggression model
8. Frustration aggression hypothesis
9. Provocation
10. Instrumental aggression
11. Self-affirmation
12. Cyber bullying

Long questions

1. What is pro social behavior? Explain the determinant of pro social behavior.
2. What is pro social behavior? Theoretically explain the pro social behavior.
3. Discuss different theoretical perspective of aggression.
4. Explain the trait and situational approaches of aggression.
5. What is aggression? Discuss its socio personal determinants.