MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SET 1(EC 2 APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY)

SESSION- (2019-2021)

1. How does naive psychology differ from phenomenology?

1. Phenomenology uses reaction-time methods
2. Phenomenology is not necessarily concerned with how people think about their own mental processes
3. Phenomenology is no longer actively studied in the field
4. Phenomenology uses people’s self-reported ideas about their own cognitions and behaviors

2. Social cognition is influenced heavily by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from cognitive psychology.

1. Theory
2. Models
3. Methods
4. All of the above

3. Who proposed the configural and algebraic models of social cognition?

1. Solomon Asch
2. Kurt Lewin
3. Immanuel Kant
4. A and B

4. Asking people about their own thoughts and behaviors is a technique used by:

1. Behaviorists
2. Elementalists
3. Gestalt psychologists
4. B and C

5. According to Kurt Lewin, behavior is determined in part by:

1. Emotion
2. Experience
3. Motivation
4. A and C

6. Field theory is more consistent with:

1. An elemental approach
2. A holistic approach
3. A and B
4. Neither A nor B

7. Why did researchers stop relying on introspection?

1. Studying cognition was not important
2. Results from introspection were not reproducible
3. Research subjects behave differently in private than they do in public
4. Introspection data were difficult to analyze

8. During the 1960s, social psychology largely ceased to study:

1. Behavior
2. Cognition
3. A and B
4. Neither A nor B

9. Social and cognitive psychologists use computers for:

1. Measuring cognition
2. Simulating cognition
3. Describing cognition
4. All of the above

10. If people are viewed as consistency-seekers, then their cognition is influenced by:

1. Subjective inconsistency
2. Objective inconsistency
3. Attributional inconsistency
4. A and C

11. “Errors and biases in our impressions of others are caused by motivations.” This is true in what view of the social thinker?

1. Naive scientist
2. Cognitive miser
3. A and B
4. Neither A nor B

12. Which technique measures blood flow to different areas of the brain?

1. EEG
2. TMS
3. fMRI
4. A and C

13. Neural evidence suggests that people can think about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as having intentions and personality:

1. Geometric shapes
2. Dogs
3. Homeless people
4. A and B

14. When people engage in social cognition, their mPFC responses are often:

1. Much stronger than when they are resting
2. Not very different from when they are resting
3. Much less activated than when they are resting
4. None of the above

15. Brains and culture:

1. Cannot be studied in the same experiment
2. Are competing explanations for the same social psychological phenomena
3. Are different levels of analysis of the same social psychological phenomena
4. Are not important to cognitive psychologists

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**Answer:**

d. Phenomenology uses people’s self-reported ideas about their own cognitions and behaviors

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**Answer:**

c. Methods

d. All of the above

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**Answer:**

a. Solomon Asch

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**Answer:**

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**Answer:**

b. A holistic approach

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**Answer:**

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**Answer:**

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**Answer:**

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**Answer:**

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