Social Psychology Fundamentals

Social Psychology · Practice Test · 25 Questions

1. Who conducted the 1961 Bobo doll experiment to investigate observational learning and aggression in children?

A) Albert Bandura
B) Stanley Milgram
C) Solomon Asch
D) Philip Zimbardo

2. The tendency for people to perform differently when in the presence of others is known as:

A) Social loafing
B) Social facilitation
C) Deindividuation
D) Group polarization

3. In Solomon Asch's 1951 conformity experiments, what percentage of participants conformed to the group's incorrect answer at least once?

A) Approximately 25%
B) Approximately 75%
C) Approximately 50%
D) Approximately 10%

4. What term describes the phenomenon where individuals are less likely to offer help to a victim when other people are present?

A) The Halo Effect
B) The Bystander Effect
C) Cognitive Dissonance
D) Self-Serving Bias

5. Who is the social psychologist most famous for the 1971 Stanford Prison Experiment?

A) Leon Festinger
B) Philip Zimbardo
C) Muzafer Sherif
D) John Darley

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6. Cognitive dissonance, the mental discomfort experienced by a person who holds two or more contradictory beliefs, was a theory proposed by:

A) Leon Festinger
B) B.F. Skinner
C) Gordon Allport
D) Kurt Lewin

7. Which term refers to the tendency to attribute others' actions to their character while attributing one's own actions to situational factors?

A) Fundamental attribution error
B) Actor-observer bias
C) Self-serving bias
D) False consensus effect

8. In Milgram's 1963 obedience study, what was the maximum voltage participants were instructed to administer to the 'learner'?

A) 300 volts
B) 450 volts
C) 200 volts
D) 500 volts

9. The 'mere-exposure effect' states that people tend to develop a preference for things merely because:

A) They are expensive
B) They are familiar
C) They are useful
D) They are aesthetically pleasing

10. What is the term for the tendency of group members to reach a consensus without evaluating alternative viewpoints, often resulting in irrational decisions?

A) Group polarization
B) Groupthink
C) Social facilitation
D) Collective intelligence

11. The 'Halo Effect' is a type of cognitive bias where:

A) Positive impressions of a person in one area influence opinion in other areas
B) People believe others share their own opinions
C) An individual credits their success to internal factors
D) People conform to group norms to be liked

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12. Which researcher is known for the 'Robbers Cave Experiment', which focused on intergroup conflict and cooperation?

A) Muzafer Sherif
B) Stanley Milgram
C) Solomon Asch
D) Albert Bandura

13. What is the 'Self-Serving Bias'?

A) The tendency to blame others for our failures
B) The tendency to attribute successes to ourselves and failures to external factors
C) The tendency to prioritize the group over the individual
D) The desire to be perceived as socially superior

14. Social loafing is defined as:

A) Working harder when in a group
B) The reduction in individual effort when working in a collective
C) The tendency to conform to group norms
D) The fear of being judged by others

15. The 'False Consensus Effect' is the tendency to:

A) Overestimate the degree to which others agree with us
B) Underestimate the intelligence of others
C) Believe that we are better than average
D) Assume others are watching us

16. According to the 'Investment Model' of relationships, commitment is based on satisfaction, alternatives, and:

A) Personal history
B) Investment size
C) Physical attraction
D) Genetic similarity

17. What refers to the loss of self-awareness and individual accountability that can occur in group situations?

A) Deindividuation
B) Social facilitation
C) Conformity
D) Cognitive dissonance

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18. The 'Availability Heuristic' causes people to judge the probability of an event based on:

A) Statistical data
B) How easily examples come to mind
C) Their personal moral code
D) The advice of authority figures

19. Which psychological concept explains why people are more likely to comply with a large request if they have already agreed to a smaller one?

A) Foot-in-the-door technique
B) Door-in-the-face technique
C) Low-balling
D) Reciprocity norm

20. The 'Just-World Hypothesis' suggests that people have a tendency to believe that:

A) The world is inherently chaotic
B) People get what they deserve
C) Justice is impossible to achieve
D) Society is perfect

21. What is the name of the theory that explains how people manage their self-esteem through their group identities?

A) Social Identity Theory
B) Self-Perception Theory
C) Social Comparison Theory
D) Social Exchange Theory

22. According to Social Comparison Theory, people evaluate their own abilities and opinions by:

A) Comparing themselves to others
B) Looking at their past achievements
C) Consulting academic research
D) Measuring their physical growth

23. Which concept describes the tendency for people to form social networks with others who are similar to themselves?

A) Homophily
B) Propinquity
C) Altruism
D) Catharsis

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24. In psychology, what does the term 'propinquity' refer to in the context of relationship formation?

A) Physical proximity
B) Similarity of personality
C) Shared interests
D) Level of education

25. The 'Door-in-the-Face' technique is a persuasion strategy that involves:

A) Starting with a large request likely to be rejected, followed by a smaller one
B) Asking for a small favor before a large one
C) Offering a bonus to persuade someone
D) Using fear to gain compliance

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