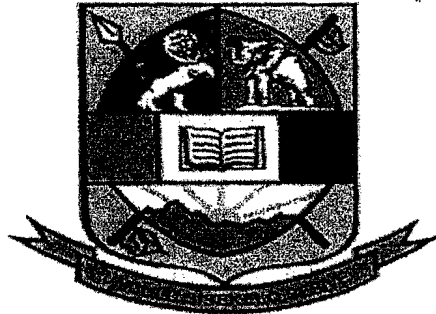


UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF EDUCATION



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER- NOVEMBER-2017

PROGRAMME: MED IN EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
COURSE TITLE: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
COURSE CODE: EFM635
TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS
TOTAL MARK ALLOCATION: 100 MARKS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all questions in section a and b
2. Answer question 1 (one) in section C and any other question from this section.
3. Write all your answers in the answer booklet provided for this examination paper

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR

SECTION A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. WRITE THE LETTER WITH THE CORRECT ANSWER AGAINST THE NUMBER IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED

1. ___ is a negative behaviour directed toward an individual because that individual is believed to be a member of a particular group.

- A) A stereotype
- B) Prejudice
- C) Discrimination
- D) A threat

2. The term conditioning refers to_____.

- A) Norms
- B) Rewards
- C) Punishment
- D) Learning

3. A coping method to stereotype threat is_____.

- A) Distance oneself from the task or domain
- B) Distance oneself from the group
- C) Both B and A
- D) There is not a known coping method.

4. Which of the following is not a core value that the field of social psychology is committed to?

- A) Open-mindedness
- B) Objectivity
- C) Intuition
- D) Accuracy

5. Being given praises by your parents after you read a book is an example of___

- A) Classical conditioning
- B) Instrumental conditioning
- C) Social learning
- D) Social norms'

6. Suppose you see the act of smoking glorified on TV and you feel the urge to do the same, this would be an example of _____.

- A) Observational learning
- B) Classical conditioning
- C) Subliminal conditioning
- D) Social comparison theory

7. The self can be thought of in ____ distinct ways.

- A) Two
- B) Three
- C) Four
- D) Five

8. One's overall attitude, whether it is positive or negative, about oneself is termed ____.

- A) Self-esteem
- B) Social identity
- C) Social concept
- D) Social-efficacy

9. Love is a combination of the following factors except ____.

- A) Emotions
- B) Behaviours
- C) Give and take
- D) Cognitions

10. Which of the following is a form of social influence?

- A) Conformity
- B) Compliance
- C) Obedience
- D) All of the above

11. Standing up when hearing our National anthem played at a Sporting event is an example of ____

- A) Obedience
- B) Compliance
- C) A social norm
- D) An obligation

12. Suppose you are unfairly cut off in traffic by another driver. Minutes later you walk into work and yell at your fellow employees. This yelling behaviour is most likely attributed to ____

- A) Excitation transfer
- B) Individual differences
- C) A genetic predisposition
- D) A behavioural cue

13. ____ aggression is aggression in which the primary goal is not to harm the victim but attainment of some other goal.

- A) Deliberate

- B) Instrumental
- C) Calculated
- D) Hostile

14. Social psychology seeks to understand _____ in social situations.

- A) Individual behaviour
- B) Individual thought
- C) Group behaviour
- D) Both A and B

15. If you have an expectation on how your professor should act while teaching her class, this is an example of _____.

- A) Subliminal conditioning
- B) An attribution
- C) A social norm.
- D) The social learning theory

16. Research has revealed that children exposed to scenes of aggression on television or in films, their tendencies to engage in such behaviour are _____.

- A) Increased
- B) Decreased
- C) Not affected
- D) Slightly decreased

17. _____ has been often referred to as a social lubricant.

- A) Affect
- B) Laughter
- C) Attraction
- D) Humour

18. In the face to face strong provocation, men are____.

- A) More hostile than women
- B) Less hostile than women
- C) There is no difference in aggression levels between men and women
- D) Slightly hostile than women

19. Which of the following could be considered an external condition that could contribute to frustration?

- A) Crowding
- B) Traffic
- C) Heat
- D) All of the above

20. Providing participants with a full description of the purpose of the study after they participated in a research is referred to as _____.

- A) Debriefing
- B) Full disclose
- C) Informed consent
- D) Both A and C

21. The worst attribution a person can make for the well-being after being discriminated against is a (n) ___ attribution.

- A) Internal
- B) Situational
- C) External
- D) Social

22. Which of the following is a factor (s) that can affect an individual's behaviour in social settings?

- A) Cognitive process
- B) Cultural context
- C) Biological factors
- D) All of the above are correct.

23. Social psychologists use the attitudes to refer to people's evaluations of__

- A) Limited aspects of the social world
- B) Virtually aspects of the social world
- C) Political issues in the social world
- D) Consumer issues in the social world

24. Ideally to maintain good well-being, an individual who is discriminated against should attribute that discrimination to a _____ cause.

- A) Internal
- B) Stable
- C) Personal
- D) External

25. Which of the following personality characteristics of the helper can increase the likelihood that he or she will help another person in need?

- A) Responsible
- B) Conforming
- C) Self-controlled
- D) All the above.

SECTION B

Answer all questions

1. Distinguish between self-esteem and implicit self-esteem **(4 Marks)**.
2. In a learning situation, give three situations that could contribute to aggressive behaviours and explain how you would manage the aggressive behaviours **(6 Marks)**.
3. Define the following terms **(6 Marks)**.
 - i. Aggression
 - ii. Bullying
 - iii. Terrorism
4. What is conformity? **(1Mark)**.

SECTION C

ANSWER QUESTION 1 (ONE) AND ANY OTHER QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION.

1. Justify the relevance of studying social psychology for teaching and learning implications **(25 Marks)**.
2. Discuss the factors that influence conformity among groups members. **(25 Marks)**.
3. Examine three approaches to prejudice showing psychological interventions to reduce prejudice in promotion of intergroup relations **(25 Marks)**.
4. Discuss the relevance of five basic concepts of social psychology to teaching and learning. **(25 Marks)**.