



**SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) – SEMESTER ONE
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

COURSE CODE : PSY 204
COURSE TITLE : Introduction to Social Psychology (Alternate)
LECTURER(S) : Mrs. Fiona Noel-Charlery
DATE : 15th January 2025
TIME : 9:00 a.m.
DURATION : 1 1/2 hours
STUDENT ID # : _____

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.
- Write your ID number on the question paper.
- Circle the correct answer on the question paper.

Instructions:

This paper consists of **forty** multiple choice questions. You are to answer all questions.

Total Marks: 40

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Select the most appropriate answer. (1 mark each)

1. Attachment styles are the expectations people develop about:
 - A. The level of rewards and punishments they are likely to receive in a particular relationship
 - B. The level of rewards and punishments they would receive in an alternative relationship
 - C. The kinds of actions by their partners that constitute a threat to their self-worth and produce feelings of jealousy
 - D. Relationships with others based on the relationship they had with their primary caregiver when they were infants
2. An approach derived from evolutionary biology that states that men are attracted by women's appearance and that women are attracted by men's resources is the:
 - A. Communal exchange theory
 - B. Investment model
 - C. Propinquity effect
 - D. Sociobiological approach
3. At the end of a romantic relationship, who is most likely to want to remain friends with his/her ex-over?
 - A. A female who has taken responsibility for the breakup.
 - B. A male who has taken responsibility for the breakup.
 - C. A male whose partner has taken responsibility for the breakup
 - D. A female whose partner has taken responsibility for the breakup
4. In Sternberg's triangular theory of love, consummate love is characterized by:
 - A. High levels of passion and low levels of commitment and intimacy.
 - B. High levels of passion, commitment, and intimacy.
 - C. High levels of commitment and passion and low levels of intimacy.
 - D. High levels of passion and intimacy and low levels of commitment.
5. According to self-evaluation maintenance theory, romantic jealousy is likely to result when your partner's romantic interest is someone else:
 - A. Threatens the self-defining image that you are a sexually desirable person
 - B. Threatens the loss of potentially large investments in your relationship
 - C. Triggers a disturbing reassessment of your comparison level
 - D. Embarrasses you in the presences of your acquaintances
6. The pattern of feedback from another which results in the greatest liking for that person is:
 - A. An abrupt reversal from negative to positive feedback
 - B. A consistent stream of positive feedback
 - C. A gradual change from negative to positive feedback
 - D. An abrupt reversal from positive to negative feedback.
7. People are likely to remain committed to an intimate relationship even if they are dissatisfied with it and even if alternative relationships look promising if:
 - A. They suffer from low self-esteem
 - B. They have a high comparison level
 - C. They have benefited from the relationship in the past
 - D. They have invested heavily in the relationship

8. Research supporting the old adage that “beauty is in the eye of the beholder” finds that:
- A. The more we like someone, the more physically attractive we find that person.
 - B. The more someone’s level of physical attractiveness matches our own, the more physically attractive we find that person
 - C. Perceptions of beauty do not change from culture to culture.
 - D. The more we like someone, the less important our perception of that person’s physical attractiveness becomes.
9. Physical punishment may not curb aggressive actions by children because such punishment:
- A. Is difficult for children to understand.
 - B. Is not supported by social norms.
 - C. Models aggressive behaviour.
 - D. Provides insufficient justification for behaving nonaggressively.
10. The hydraulic theory of aggression maintains that:
- A. Aggression will leak if the individual is not emotionally strong enough to restrain his/her aggressive urges
 - B. Heated, frustrating situations heighten aggressive energy to the boiling point
 - C. People who pour out their aggressive energies are likely to flood others with aggressive urges
 - D. Aggressive energy must be released to avoid built-up and an explosion resulting in illness
11. The comparison level for alternatives is based on:
- A. Perceptions of the level rewards and punishments received from your primary caregiver during infancy.
 - B. Perceptions of the level of rewards and punishments others are receiving in their present relationships
 - C. Expectations about the level of rewards and punishments others would receive if they were sharing a relationship with your partner
 - D. Expectations about the level of rewards and punishments you would receive if you were in a different relationship.
12. Research shows that “blowing off steam” by engaging in competitive and aggressive games or by watching others do so:
- A. Increases aggressive feelings
 - B. Decreases aggressive feelings
 - C. Evokes people’s primary tendencies
 - D. Inhibits aggressive behaviour
13. At recess, a boy chooses to play with one of four classmates. Which classmate should he AVOID if he wants to play a nonviolent game of basketball?
- A. Johnny, who tends to be aggressive and has just watched Mr. Rogers on television
 - B. Rich, who is generally not aggressive and has just watched a violent G.I. Joe cartoon on television
 - C. Sam, who tends to be aggressive and has just watched a violent G.I. Joe cartoon on television
 - D. Tim, who is generally not aggressive and has just watch Mr. Rogers on television.
14. Dissonance arises when we aggress toward someone who is deserving of our retaliation because:
- A. Our retaliations are often more hurtful than the act for which we are retaliating
 - B. We often fail to perceive that people are deserving of retaliation
 - C. We often underestimate the impact retaliation has on deserving victims.
 - D. We do not like think of ourselves as aggressive even when aggression is warranted

15. Which of the following behaviors best demonstrates instrumental aggression?
- A. Shooting clay pigeons with a shotgun
 - B. Intentionally tripping a classmate during recess
 - C. Running a stop sign, thereby causing an accident
 - D. Holding up a clerk while robbing a convenience store
16. Research reveals that naturally occurring testosterone levels are higher among prisoners:
- A. With neurological disorders
 - B. Convicted of violent crimes
 - C. With personality disorders.
 - D. Convicted of embezzlement
17. Evidence that people find it easier to aggress toward those they have dehumanized suggest that people will find it difficult to aggress toward people who:
- A. They feel empathy toward
 - B. Are dissimilar to them
 - C. Have not provoked them
 - D. Model aggressive behaviour
18. More success is expected of men than of women. When men fail, however, they are:
- A. Treated more leniently than women who fail.
 - B. Criticized to the same extent as women who fail.
 - C. Treated more harshly than women who fail
 - D. More self-critical than women who fail
19. Which of the following best describes the relationship between knowing and believing stereotypes?
- A. To know a stereotype is to believe the stereotype
 - B. You can know a stereotype without believing the stereotype
 - C. You can believe a stereotype without knowing the stereotype
 - D. Stereotypes have no impact unless they are both known and believed.
20. Institutional racism and sexism arise when:
- A. People are angered or frustrated by social institutions
 - B. Two or more groups must depend on each other in order to accomplish a common goal.
 - C. Negative stereotypes become the fundamental categories people use to organize their experiences.
 - D. People live in a society where stereotypes and discrimination are normative
21. The theory that predicts you will act with the intention to hurt others when you are thwarted from attaining a goal is called:
- A. Social learning theory
 - B. Cathartic aggression theory
 - C. Frustration-aggression theory
 - D. Deprivation theory
22. Prejudice is:
- A. Any behaviour aimed at physically or emotionally harming people who are members of a discernible group
 - B. A generalization about a group of people in which identical characteristics are assigned to virtually all members of the group
 - C. A hostile or negative attitude toward a distinguishable group of people, based solely on their membership in that group
 - D. The tendency to categorize people into groups based on some specific characterization

23. Defense attorneys who focus the jury's attention on the sexual histories of sexual assault victims are exploiting people's tendency to:
- A. Make situational attributions
 - B. Perceive out-group heterogeneity
 - C. Blame the victim
 - D. Convict rather than to acquit the accused
24. Which of the following influences are likely to lead juries to reach unfair verdicts?
- A. Biased pretrial publicity
 - B. Faulty information processing during the trial
 - C. Normative influence during deliberation
 - D. All of the above
25. According to Allport and Postman (1947), when an actual perceptual fact is in conflict with expectation:
- A. Expectation may prove a stronger determinant of perception and memory
 - B. The actual fact will determine perceptions and memory
 - C. Perceptions and memories will represent a compromise between the actual fact and expectation
 - D. Individuals will recognize and report that their expectations contradict the facts of the situation
26. Though the media qualifies incriminating statements with words likely "allegedly," such statements bias readers because:
- A. Mere exposure to the name of the accused increases liking for the individual
 - B. Readers envy the status given to people whose name appears in the paper.
 - C. Readers associate the name of the accused with the crime
 - D. People have a difficult time processing qualifiers while they read.
27. Jurors tend to put a lot of faith in eyewitness testimony because:
- A. Eyewitnesses are in a position of high status in the courtroom
 - B. Jurors have a natural bias toward conviction
 - C. Normative pressures to side with the eyewitness are high in the courtroom
 - D. They assume that the witness's confidence is a good indicator of accuracy
28. Retrieval is the process by which people:
- A. Notice and pay attention to a subset of information available in the environment
 - B. Store information in memory that they have acquired from the environment.
 - C. Rehearse information so that it will not be immediately forgotten
 - D. Recall information that is stored in their memories
29. The presence of minority opposition in a jury increases the likelihood that:
- A. A guilty verdict will be rendered.
 - B. The facts in the case will be carefully considered
 - C. Self-awareness among jurors will be high.
 - D. A not guilty verdict will be rendered
30. It is very likely that witnesses to real crimes will give inaccurate testimony because:
- A. Eyewitnesses feel that criminals will seek revenge for testimony that convicts them
 - B. Emotions experienced while witnessing the crime will be evoked during testimony and interfere with recall
 - C. Crimes usually occur under the very conditions that make acquisition difficult
 - D. Arousal interferes with the storage of memories

31. Which of the following is the most effective means of avoiding the effects of pretrial publicity?
- A. A change of venue
 - B. Instructions by the judge to disregard such publicity
 - C. The voir dire process
 - D. A strong defense attorney
32. Which of the following are successful coping styles?
- A. "Opening up"
 - B. Becoming hostile and confrontational
 - C. Engaging social support
 - D. Both A and C
33. If you believe that the cause of an event is due to things about you, such as your ability or effort, you are making a(n) _____ attribution:
- A. Specific
 - B. Internal
 - C. Stable
 - D. Global
34. Stress is the:
- A. State of pessimism that results from attributing a negative event to stable, internal, and global causes.
 - B. Inability to control the outcomes of one's efforts
 - C. Awareness of heightened physiological arousal
 - D. Negative feelings and beliefs that occur whenever people feel they cannot cope with demands from their environment.
35. Social psychologists in applied areas such as health psychology try to understand human behaviour by considering how:
- A. People interpret their social world
 - B. Personality traits change as people age
 - C. Genetic influences affect people's health habits
 - D. Situation themselves determine people's behaviour
36. Langer and Rodin (1976) found that nursing home residents were happier, more active, and lived longer when:
- A. They were provided with interesting movies to watch
 - B. Their surroundings were beautified with plants
 - C. They were given responsibility and control over decisions
 - D. The staff made potentially stressful choices for them
37. Which of the following factors is the most important determinant of learned helplessness?
- A. The individual's perceptions of the causes of events.
 - B. The accuracy of the individual's causal attributions
 - C. The actual causes of events.
 - D. The individual's attributions for events that did not, but could have, occurred

38. Participants in a study by Cohen et al. (1991) who experienced low or high amounts of stress were exposed to a virus that causes the common cold. Results indicated that:
- A. Increasing participants' awareness of the virus made them more susceptible to catching a cold.
 - B. Exposure to the virus is sufficient to trigger illness, regardless of the amount of stress experienced by participants
 - C. Participants who experienced high amounts of stress were more likely to catch a cold
 - D. Extraneous factors such as age, weight, and gender masked the relationship between stress and immunological response.
39. Who is most likely to suffer from stress-related disease?
- A. Joe, who is competitive, hostile, and impatient
 - B. John, who is competitive, patient, and caring
 - C. James, who is easygoing, relaxed, and ambitious
 - D. Jerry, who is calm, noncompetitive, and reserved
40. An individual who exaggerates the role of perceived control in alleviating physical illness runs the risk of:
- A. Experiencing self-blame and failure if the illness persists
 - B. Experiencing stress by maintaining a perception a perception that the course of the disease is unpredictable
 - C. Making unstable, external, and specific attributions if the illness persists
 - D. All of the above