

Reg. No.

Name **26U4200**

BA, BSC, BCOM END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - MARCH 2026

UGP (HONS.) SEMESTER - 4 : DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE

COURSE: 24UPSYDSE203: SOCIAL INTERACTIONS AND HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

(For Regular 2024 Admission)

Time: 1.5 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

PART A

Answer all ten questions

1. In Solomon Asch's classic experiment, what were participants asked to do? (CO1, R, U)
 - A. Deliver electric shocks to a learner.
 - B. Indicate which of three comparison lines matched a standard line.
 - C. Solve complex math problems in a group.
 - D. Roleplay as guards and prisoners in a simulated basement.
2. A secure attachment style is characterized by which of the following combinations? (CO3, U)
 - A. Low self-esteem and low trust
 - B. High self-esteem and high interpersonal trust
 - C. High self-esteem and low trust
 - D. Low self-esteem and high trust
3. Consummate love is considered the ideal form of love because it combines: (CO3, U)
 - A. Only intimacy and passion
 - B. Only passion and commitment
 - C. Intimacy, passion, and decision/commitment
 - D. Liking and infatuation
4. Which theory suggests that aggression stems from an externally elicited motive to harm others, often triggered by frustration? (CO4, U)
 - A. General Aggression Model
 - B. Drive Theory
 - C. Social Learning Perspective
 - D. Biological Programming

5. In Albert Bandura's famous Bobo doll study, children were more likely to behave aggressively if they had: (CO4, U)
- A. Consumed alcohol
 - B. Experienced high temperatures
 - C. Observed an aggressive adult model
 - D. Been socially excluded
6. Which form of social influence involves a direct order or command from one person to another? (CO1, U)
- A. Conformity.
 - B. Compliance.
 - C. Obedience
 - D. Modeling.
7. The bystander effect suggests that as the number of witnesses to an emergency increases, the likelihood of a victim receiving help: (CO2, U)
- A. Increases significantly
 - B. Decreases
 - C. Stays exactly the same
 - D. Depends only on the victim's age
8. Based on Milgram's research and modern replications, which factor is NOT typically cited as a primary reason for the occurrence of destructive obedience? (CO1, An)
- A. The transfer of responsibility from the subordinate to the authority figure.
 - B. The gradual escalation of commands, starting with mild or harmless actions.
 - C. A high level of empathy and accuracy in perceiving the victim's physical pain.
 - D. The fast-paced nature of the situation, which leaves little time for systematic reflection.
9. If you help a stranger because you feel distressed by their suffering and want to reduce your own negative mood, you are following the: (CO2, A)
- A. Empathic Joy Hypothesis
 - B. Defensive Helping motive
 - C. Negative-State Relief Model
 - D. Reciprocal Altruism Theory

10. According to the General Aggression Model (GAM), situational and person factors lead to overt aggression by impacting which three basic processes? (CO4, An)
- A. Frustration, provocation, and exclusion
 - B. Arousal, affective states, and cognitions
 - C. Reinforcement, punishment, and modeling
 - D. Appraisal, decision-making, and thoughtful action

(1 × 10 = 10)

PART B

Short answer. Answer any ten questions

11. Evaluate Frustration aggression hypothesis. (CO4, An, E)
12. Describe the four attachment styles based on trust and self esteem. (CO3,U, An)
13. What was the chilling conclusion of Stanley Milgram's obedience experiments? (CO1,U, An)
14. How does the incidental similarity technique work in gaining compliance? (CO1,U, A)
15. What is the negative-state relief model of helping? (CO2,U)
16. How do transfer of responsibility and gradual escalation facilitate destructive obedience? (CO1,An)
17. What is pluralistic ignorance in the context of an emergency? (CO2, U, An)
18. Explain the core idea of the empathy-altruism hypothesis. (CO2,U)
19. Describe the door-in-the-face technique and the principle it rests upon. (CO1, U, An)
20. Define the bystander effect and its primary psychological cause. (CO2, U, An)

(2 × 10 = 20)

PART C

Long Answer type. Attempt two questions

21. Anita and Rahul have been in a relationship for eight years and married for the last four. They describe a strong emotional bond, trust each other deeply, and often rely on one another for comfort and support during stressful situations. They are committed to maintaining their marriage and planning their future together. However, both report that their relationship lacks excitement and physical passion compared to the early years of their relationship. Despite this, they feel satisfied and secure in their partnership.

Questions:

- a) Identify the type of love illustrated in the above case and name the model. (1 mark) (CO3, U)
- b) Pictorially represent the model and explain how the components of love are present or absent in Anita and Rahul's relationship. (4 marks) (CO3, An, A)
22. During a busy lunch hour in a university courtyard, a student named Rohan suddenly collapses and appears to be having difficulty breathing. More than fifty students are nearby, yet most of them look at each other, notice that no one else is stopping, and continue walking to their classes. A student named Sarah watches the crowd and initially hesitates, thinking that surely someone more qualified has already called for help. However, Sarah eventually rushes over to assist Rohan. After the paramedics arrive and Rohan gives her a small smile of gratitude, Sarah feels a sudden boost of positive feelings and life satisfaction.

Questions

- a. Identify the social psychological phenomenon that describes why the majority of the students in the courtyard failed to help Rohan. (1 Mark) (CO2, U)
- b. Explain the two psychological processes that likely caused the crowd's inaction in this specific scenario. (2 Marks) (CO2, An)
- c. Based on the ending of the scenario, identify and explain the prosocial motive Sarah is experiencing. (2 Marks) (CO2, An, A)
(5 × 2 = 10)

PART D

Very Long Answer. Answer one question

23. Aggression does not come from one cause, it is the result from a combination of situational, personal, cognitive, and social factors. Justify in the limelight of modern theories. (CO4, An, E)
24. Prosocial behavior is often described as selfless, yet social psychological research suggests a complex interplay between altruistic and selfish motives. Evaluate the primary psychological models that explain why people help. (CO2, An, E)
(10 × 1 = 10)