

**ASSIGNMENT**

**SUBJECT – PSYCHOLOGY**

**CLASS – XII**

**LESSON – ATTITUDE AND SOCIAL COGNITION**

**CHAPTER – 6**

1. Define the following terms: (1 mark each)
  - (i) Attitudes
  - (ii) Attribution
  - (iii) Impression formation
  - (iv) Social cognition
  - (v) Schemas
  - (vi) Social facilitation
  - (vii) Pro-social behaviour
  - (viii) Social inhibition
2. Discuss the components of attitude with the help of relevant examples. (3)
3. How are attitudes different from values and beliefs? (3)
4. What is the purpose served by an attitude? (2)
5. Explain the features of attitudes along with relevant examples. (4)
6. Are attitudes acquired or innate? (2)
7. How are attitudes formed? Discuss the process of attitude formation. (6)

OR

Are attitudes learnt? Explain how. **(NCERT)**

8. Enumerate and explain the factors that influence attitude formation. (4) **(NCERT)**
9. Discuss the following theories with respect to the process of attitude change: (IMPORTANT) (3marks each)
  - (i) Balance theory
  - (ii) Cognitive dissonance theory
  - (iii) Two-step concept theory

10. Discuss the major factors that influence attitude change. (6) (IMPORTANT)
11. Is behaviour always reflection of one's attitude? Explain with the help of relevant example. (3) (NCERT)
12. Differentiate between prejudice and stereotype. (3) (NCERT)
13. Highlight the importance of schemas in social cognition. (NCERT) (3)
14. What are prejudices? Explain their components with the help of examples. (3)
15. Define the term 'prejudice'. What are the sources of prejudices? (6) (IMPORTANT)
16. What are some of the strategies for handling prejudices? (3)
17. What is impression formation? What are the factors that influence impression formation? Discuss the aspects of impression formation. (6) (IMPORTANT)
18. Prejudice can exist without discrimination and vice-versa. Comment. (NCERT) (3)
19. Describe the important factors that influence impression formation. (NCERT) (4)
20. Explain how the attribution made by an 'actor' would be different from that of an 'observer'. (4)
21. What is attribution? What are the factors that influence the process of attribution? (4)
22. Explain the following: (2 or 3)
  - (i) Primacy effect
  - (ii) Recency effect
  - (iii) Halo effect
  - (iv) Fundamental attribution error
  - (v) Actor-observer effect
  - (vi) Evaluation apprehension
  - (vii) Co-action
  - (viii) Social loafing
  - (ix) Prototypes
  - (x) Scapegoating

- (xi) Kernel of truth
- (xii) Self-fulfilling prophecy
- (xiii) Congruent and incongruent attitudes

23. What are the various aspects of attribution? (6)

OR

What are the various causes that lead to differences in attributions? (IMPORTANT)

24. What is social facilitation? Explain the causes of social facilitation. (4)

OR

How does social facilitation takes place? (NCERT)

25. Explain the concept of pro-social behaviour. (NCERT) (4)

OR

- (i) Define the term 'pro-social behaviour'.
- (ii) Give some examples from day-to-day life.
- (iii) What are some of the characteristics of pro-social behaviour? When would a helping behaviour not be called a pro-social behaviour?

26. Under what conditions and with what motives do people help others?

OR

What are the factors that influence pro-social behaviour? (6) (IMPORTANT)

27. Your friend eats too much junk food, how would you be able to bring about a change in his/her attitude towards food?