

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓↑	Question ↑↓	A ↑↓	B ↑↓	C ↑↓	D ↑↓	Answer ↑↓	Remark ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Perceptual Process, the quality of input that a process attracts determines the quality of <input type="text"/> _ - that the process gives out	Output					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Particular situations that influence the behaviour of an individual, but do not necessarily affect the disposition of that individual is referred to as the <input type="text"/> principle in social perception	Discounting					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the Nonverbal Communication through which a lot of information an individual is perceived is <input type="text"/> _ . contact	Eye					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a process of restoring order and normalcy to a hitherto worst situation	Reconciliation					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of psychological theory that gives primary value to the role of interactions between individuals and their societies in the cognitive process is known as <input type="text"/>	Symbolic interaction theory					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is defined as any behaviour that is intended to bring harm to an individual, but which the targeted individual seeks to prevent.	Aggression					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the universal phenomenon that transcends every ethnic and racial groups in the world	Racism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Creation of fear is one of the features of <input type="text"/>	Terrorism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nelson Mandela, Martin Luther King Jr and Mahatma Gandhi fought for the socio-political emancipation of their people and nations using the instrument of <input type="text"/>	Non-violence					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the most important specific characteristics of Social Perception is the <input type="text"/> appearance of the perceived	Physical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Whenever we are in negative moods we generally tend to form <input type="text"/> impressions of others.	Negative					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Our <input type="text"/> is another important factor that affects the way we perceive others.	Mood					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another factor that influences social perception is the perceiver's <input type="text"/>	Attitude					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> guides the perceiver in harnessing, processing and channelling relevant information towards fulfilling the perceiver's requirements	Perception					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Our attention, feelings and the way we act are influenced by our <input type="text"/>	Environment					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Social perception refers to constructing an understanding of the social world from the data we get through our <input type="text"/>	senses					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There can be no behaviour without <input type="text"/>	perception					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	1 Perception ranks among the important cognitive factors of human <input type="text"/>	behaviour					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is regarded as a typical example of leader with neurotic psychopathic character.	Adolf Hitler					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is a unique form of negotiation that uses the assistance of third parties to augment its search for mutual acceptable resolution.	Mediation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Perception, a social psychological factor, is central to the commencement of a <input type="text"/>	Negotiation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Intolerance harbours the seed of <input type="text"/> _, restriction, and social conflicts	Destruction					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Tolerance enhances sense of mutual safety and eliminates potential threats of <input type="text"/>	Violence					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most destructive consequences of conflicts are. Diversion of Energy, Creation of Stress , Instability and <input type="text"/>	Chaos					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Some of the communication barriers that are capable of distorting meanings are; physical distance, language, and the listener's <input type="text"/> _-judgement.	Value					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> psychology situates the foundation of social action in human genes	Evolutionary					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Symbolic Interaction Theory gives primacy to the role of interactions between individuals and their societies in the <input type="text"/> process.	Cognitive					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Social Exchange Theory: This perspective emphasizes that stability and change in individual relations is achieved through <input type="text"/>	Reinforcement					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Middle-range theory attempts to explain the processes through which altitudinal changes can be achieved through <input type="text"/>	Persuasion					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Within the field of social psychology distinction is usually made between middle-range theories and <input type="text"/> _perspectives	Theoretical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Among the five perspectives of conflict transformation are Context transformation, Structural transformation, Actor transformation, Issue transformation, and <input type="text"/>	Personal and group transformation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Conflict Management includes controlling the growth in resort to mass <input type="text"/> _weaponry	Destruction					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Conflict Settlement consists of the process of bringing conflict to an end by arriving at <input type="text"/> _that is mutually acceptable	Agreement					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Conflict termination means the strategy of bringing a conflict to an abrupt end. It is commonly referred to as a <input type="text"/> game situation	Zero Sum						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Perceptions could be fed into the processes of conflict and conflict can also influence <input type="text"/> _in society.	Perception						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Barriers to Social Perception can be seen in Selective Perception, Stereotyping, Impression Error, Implicit Personality Theories and <input type="text"/>	Self-fulfilling Prophecies						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Perception and Cognition is within the Perception Characteristics Framework; so also is <input type="text"/>	Perception and Needs Satisfaction						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Among the various Perception Characteristics Framework are perception and the environment, perceptual process and meanings, and <input type="text"/>	Transition from Perception to Action						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Goal Differences, Status Inconsistency and <input type="text"/> _ambiguities could be among the structural factors that cause conflict	Jurisdictional						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Structural factors that cause conflict could be sub-grouped into Specialisation, Interdependence, Common resources and <input type="text"/>	Authority Relationships						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Structural Factors means the conflict instigating factors that arise from the structure of the <input type="text"/>	Organization						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are two broadly defined causes of conflict in society namely, structural and <input type="text"/> _causes	Personal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of conflict that occurs between distinct groups, teams, organizations, tribes, communities or nations, is called <input type="text"/> Conflict	Intergroup						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Conflicts is the type of conflict that happens within a person or an individual <input type="text"/>	Intrapersonal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nelson and Quick define conflict as any situation in which incompatible goals, attitudes, emotions, or behaviours lead to disagreement or <input type="text"/> _between two or more parties.	Opposition						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Conflict also occurs when people are assigned to roles that entail competitiveness or groups have to compete for scarce <input type="text"/>	Resources						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Basically, conflicts occur when people have perceptions and values that are <input type="text"/>	Contradictory						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The concepts of sensation and attitude, share certain common features with <input type="text"/>	Attribution						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In dispositional attributions, the causes of a person's behaviour is attributed to his internal state or <input type="text"/>	Characteristics						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Attribution consists of a conscious attempt to rationalize a person's <input type="text"/> into certain cause	Behaviour						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Attitudes help us in structuring our self-concept as well as the maintenance of an individual <input type="text"/> worth.	Self					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Katz & Co posit that once we form attitudes toward certain objects, they serve as <input type="text"/> _ -means of accessing these objects	Sufficient					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Attitudes are acquired through <input type="text"/> and sharing knowledge with others.	Learning					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Associations of Stimuli and Responses occurs when we acquire attitudes and prejudice toward a particular group through classical <input type="text"/>	Conditioning					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is not among the outcomes of frustration	Audacity					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Other sources of attitude include friends and <input type="text"/> _ - group influences	Peers theories of racism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Parental reward to children for adopting certain attitudes is another form of <input type="text"/> influence.	Behavioral					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Attitudes are generally developed or acquired through the processes of <input type="text"/>	Reinforcement					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In social psychology, attitude is generally believed to originate from the process of social learning or <input type="text"/>	. Socialization					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The attitude of a person is made up of cognition, an evaluation and a behavioural: <input type="text"/>	Predisposition					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Both perception and sensation depend on <input type="text"/> organs	Sensory					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is one of functions of some of the physiological mechanisms that underlie the process of sensation	Hearing					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sensations compass those psychological mechanisms that are responsible to relaying messages to the <input type="text"/>	Brain					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is amongst the internal factors affecting perception:	Personality					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The perceptual mechanism is basically affected by two factors: Internal factors and <input type="text"/>	External					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A well known fact is that first <input type="text"/> appear to stay longer in the mind of the perceiver unless new facts emerge to counteract them subsequently	Impressions					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Perceptual Interpretation is influenced by <input type="text"/>	Attribution					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When you draw conclusions about a person based on his/her belongingness to a group, you are simply <input type="text"/>	Stereotyping					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The perceptual process operates through three well established perceptual mechanisms. These mechanisms are referred to as the process of selection, organization and <input type="text"/> .	Interpretation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Received stimuli remain complicated to the perceiver if there is absence of <input type="text"/>	Simplification					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Perceptual Organisation, [] simply means organising the perpetual stimuli to form a complete message	Closure						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Perceptual Organisation refers to the way in which the perceiver organizes the information he receives into meaningful pictures to the []	Perceiver						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Under the process of "Grouping", Perceptual Organisation, people and events are "grouped on the basis of similarity or []	proximity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Figure Group Principle enables a perceiver to distinguish factors that are significant for further study from those factors that are [] and accordingly abandoned	insignificant						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Perceptual Selection: occurs because the perceiver [] absolve everything that he/she observes about an individual or group of people	cannot						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Compared to perception, sensation describes the physiological mechanism cum process that is involved in the receipt of stimulation from the.	Internal environment	Hostile environment	External environment	Negative environment	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cultural Determinants of Genocide and Ethno-national Conflicts could be grouped under	Nature of leadership:	Cultural Dynamics	Group Organisation	Group Orientation	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Genocide includes	Killing members of the group	Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group	Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;	a, b, c	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Genocide is act(s) committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, ethnical, or, as such:	A national group	Racial group	A religious group	All of the above	D		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Racism had existed long before it was officially conceptualised and applied to the	Biological classification of the Negriod, Caucasiod, Mongoliod	Philosophical classification of the Negriod, Caucasiod, Mongoliod	Mathematical classification of the Negriod, Caucasiod, Mongoliod	Disintegrated classification of the Negriod, Caucasiod, Mongoliod	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Colonialism only fostered the development of the	Theories of racism and the causes of the phenomenon	Theories of racism	Theories of racism and not the causes of the phenomenon	Theories of racism and the absence of the causes of the phenomenon	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In circumstances entailing competition or direct opposition of interest between groups, ethnocentric attitudes will often produce discriminatory responses towards the	Out-group	In-group	In-laws	Extended families	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ethnocentric Orientation towards In-Group and the Out-Group can be seen in	Groups considering themselves as superior	Groups seeing their values as universal and intrinsically correct	Groups considering themselves as strong	All of the above	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ethnocentrism denotes the tendency to regard one's own group as the centre of everything and as.	Belonging to in-group	Inferior to out-group	Superior to out-groups	Friendly with the out-group	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Tajfel posits that groups that exist in natural environment react to social identity by	Discontinuing the membership of the negatively evaluated group and joining a more positively evaluated group	Attempting to deny their relationship or association with the negatively evaluated group	Collectively protesting the unfavourable evaluation of the group with a view to enhancing the estimation of the in-group with which they identify	All of the above	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Gaskell and Smith (1986), if a person ascribes greater importance to belonging to a particular group, he or she will	Rank that group lower relative to other groups	Regard the group as eternal	Diminish that group relative to other groups	Rank that group higher relative to other groups	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Primarily, social identity is determined by	The social groups that an individual belong to,	The friendly group that surrounds the individual	The individual's relation with immigrants in his country	The books an individual reads	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the view of Michener, DeLamater and Meyer's theory of Social Identity, an individual's self-concept is made up of two parts, namely;	A personal identity and a social identity	A personal identity and a personal image	A group identity and a social image	A family identity and a school identity	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The social identity theory of inter-group behaviour is guided by the assumption that people always attempt to hold	A negative self-concept	A positive self-concept	A pervasive self-fulfilment	An identical self-perception	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Chances of the occurrence of open conflict are increased between groups and open confrontations can be triggered by the slightest of provocations when the various groups become.	Increasingly less cohesive internally	Increasingly more cohesive internally	Increasingly more segmented internally	Increasingly less known internationally	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An example of Inter Group conflict is the involving of individual members of ethnic groups who may not be associated with.	An example of Inter Group conflict is the involving of individual members of ethnic groups who may not be associated with.	Any external group	A single organised group	Any organised group	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The term "Inter Group" is also used to explain the relationship between people of different social classes or categories that share	a Unspecified psychological values	Disapproved emotional symptoms	Disturbing emotional character	Certain emotional characteristics	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Inter-group conflict is a term often used in social psychology to denote conflicts involving organised groups with members acting on the basis of	a Undetermined interdependent roles and goals	Clearly defined interdependent roles and goals	Only but single role and goal	Aggressive interdependent roles and goals	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Conflicts at all levels usually emanate from	Competing siblings in a family	Competing beliefs, norms and values.	c Competing football teams	Competition in school exams	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When the express actions of group members are allowed to blossom, they tend to have damaging effect or complicate the	Anticipated military intervention	Ordered settlement dismemberment	c Conflict resolution processes	International Monetary help	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The conflicts that result from group relations largely depend on how they react to their perception of.	Each other	Conflict Resolution	Intragroup considerations	Self identity	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	At the international level, the entire Nigerian state can be considered as a group to the extent articulates values and positions to advance the interests of her citizenry compared to	Other countries	Herself	Great Britain	UNESCO	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	For political administrative purposes, the Nigerian state is organised into various segments that can easily be categorised as groups. These include	Climatic zones and economic zones	Prison Wards, trading profession	Wardens, the state and environmental zones.	Wards, senatorial districts, local governments, states and geo-political zones.	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In human society, there are different types of groups. Some of the most common ones relate to the following except one which is,	village, community, political, professional, ethnic associations	age grades, and amongst others	Military service, international belonging and clerical profession	Family, school, and church	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Equity is a principle that is said to prevail where rewards are equitably distributed to members of a group on the basis of their contribution to the survival or	Recession of the group in question	Reduction of the group in question	Success of the group in question	Manipulation of the group in question	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Michener, DaLamater and Myers, Relative deprivation exists when there is a gap between one's desired level of actual satisfaction and one's	Actual need satisfaction	Immediate need satisfaction	Peaceful need satisfaction	Economic need satisfaction	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To guide our understanding of the theories of inter-group relations we depend on the following theories of inter-group relations, namely:	Equity theory, and Relative deprivation theory	Equality and equanimity theory	Quantus theory	Peace-making theory	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Among the attributes of nonviolence are all of the following except one which is	Respect for human liberty and egalitarianism	Courageousness	Faith-oriented trusting	impatience	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Idea of Non-violence includes	Commonalities of Nonviolent Actions	Obedience versus Vengeance	Sincere Communication	All of the above	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	While Martin Luther King fought from the pulpit the others- Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela did same from the:	Battlefield	Economic standpoint	Political platform	Religious platform	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Towering figures like Martin Luther King Jr., Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela fought for the socio-political emancipation of their people using the instrument of:	Post-violence	Nonviolence	Confrontation	Combat	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To effectively handle conflicts at any level some of the best options are those that lay emphasis on the involvement of:	International Arbitrators	Peace-keeping force	The parties involved	Friends of the winning party	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sincere effort to redress past grievances that caused the conflict and compensate the damage caused to the extent possible; is one of the essential features of:	Conflict	Judgment	Restitution	Reconciliation.	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Assefa summarizes the essential features of reconciliation to include:	Honest acknowledgment of the harm inflicted each side	Sincere regrets and remorse for the injury done	Readiness to apologize for one's role in inflicting the injury	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Among the effective approaches to Negotiation is:	The Distributive Bargaining Approach.	The Divisive Bargaining Approach	The Disarmament Approach	The Additional Negotiation Approach.	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Result Oriented or Effective Techniques in conflict management are:	Super ordinate Goals	Expanding Resources	Changing Personnel	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following techniques have been proven to be unproductive or ineffective in Conflict Resolution Processes:	Non-action	Secrecy, Administrative Orbiting	Character Assassination	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Without consideration of the psychological aspects of conflict handling, all the traditional focus on economic and political factors of the process will yield	More than expected outcomes	Less than expected outcomes	Outright negative results	Zero results	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Process of negotiation is central to the return of post-conflict society to relative	normalcy	Aggression	Provocation	Prolocation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Attitudes are generally developed or acquired through the following processes except	Reinforcement or instrumental conditioning	Associations of stimuli and responses	Behavioural predisposition	Observation or instrumental conditioning	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Among Intolerance Handling Strategies are:	Improved Inter-Group Interactions	Improved Positive Media	Contributions of Third Parties	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process of arriving at a general conclusion from the analysis of a single personality trait is called	Grouping	Simplification	Halo effect	Stereotyping	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Intolerance is also a powerful or an enormous limitation on the ability of people to grow	Beyond the frontiers of their Unknown beliefs	Below the limits of their temper	Beyond the frontiers of their familiar beliefs	Below the ability to defend themselves	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Tolerance breeds	Disrespect and distrust	Irresponsibility and Neglect	Peace that facilitate social, economic, and political development in society.	Wisdom and success in every endeavour	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ury, (19990) describes tolerance as not just agreeing with one another or remaining indifferent in the face of injustice, but rather	Showing that one is better than others	Showing respect for the essential humanity in every person	Accepting that only the best should survive	Showing respect even when another is inhuman	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Intolerance is a phenomenon that describes the tendency of an individual or group to be critical or resentful of the	Religious identity of another	Ethnic and political identity of another	Beliefs/views of another	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When you draw conclusions about a person based on his/her belongingness to a group, you are simply	Campaigning	Causing confusion	Arbitrating	Stereotyping.	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Perceptual Interpretation is the process undertaken to create meaning out of the	Orthodox teaching of religion	Perceived world	Political ideologies of nations	The difference between philosophy and science	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"Simplification is an important step because in its absence, received stimuli remain	Too clear to the perceiver	Absurd to the receiver	Complicated to the perceiver	Repulsive to the perceiver	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In order to accomplish the process of organization the perceiver has to embark on one of the following except one which is	Grouping	Simplification.	Duplication	Closure	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Perceptual Organisation refers to how the perceiver organizes received information into meaningful	Collaboration with the perceiver	Pictures to the perceiver	Hypothesis from the perceiver	Argument by the receiver	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The perceptual process operates "between us and reality" through three well established perceptual mechanisms one of which is the process of:	Selection	Reorganisation	Dictation	Mobilization	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Social perception is a complex phenomenon that derives from the characteristics of the following with the exception of one which is	Mediator	Perceiver	Perceived	Environment	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The variables in the perception process are grouped under	Inputs, Process, Outputs and Conjecture	Inputs, Process, Outputs and Sensation	Inputs, Process, Outputs and Targets	Inputs, Process, Outputs and Behaviour	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the variables in the perceptual process is that the, "Perceived inputs are the objects,	Withheld by the perceived	Rejected by the perceiver	Prescribed by the onlooker	Received by the perceiver	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In perceptual process, the perceptual inputs are first received, and then processed by	The perceived	Donor	The perceiver	Assessor	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Characteristics of the target of perception are all of the following except one which is	Physical appearance	Verbal communication	Imaginary tendencies	Nonverbal cues as well as Intentions	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Barriers to Social Perception are:	Selective perception	Stereotyping and First-impression error	Implicit personality theory	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the most important target-specific characteristics is the	Mental state of the perceived	Physical appearance of the perceived	Political inclination of the perceived	External appearance of the perceiver	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When we are making observations leading to better relative ability to arrive at superior decisions about a particular situation, we are within the range of	Illusion	Enmity with the object of perception	Familiarity with the object of perception	Giving more attention to sensation	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the perceivers-specific factors that influence perception is	a Familiarity with the object of perception	Hostility against the object of perception	Unanimity with the object of perception	Similarity with the object of perception	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Perception guides the perceiver in harnessing, processing and channelling relevant information towards fulfilling	The perceiver's requirements	The receiver's requirements	The rightful reasoning	Target's requirements	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Perception is	Our attention, feelings and the way we act based on the influenced of our environment,	The reality that helps you to gather data from your surrounding, process the data and make sense out of it	What occurs sometimes when it is difficult to separate the information from the action	All of the above.	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To say "social perception refers to constructing an understanding of the social world from data got through our senses", is	To consolidate the theory of perception	To place too much emphasis on perception components of our senses as the means of data collection	To nullify the values of our senses	To abuse our senses	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Nelson and Quick (1997: 83-84) "social perception is the process of interpreting information about	another person	A topic	One's personal achievement	Sports	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is conceptualised as the behavioural outcome of observing how another person behave in a specific way which is then put into practice by the observer.	Modelling	Mistreatment	Observation	Assimilation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The theory that posits that the behaviour of the occupant of a specific position can be predicted if information about what to do is well stipulated is known as	a Specific theory theory	. Assignment theory	Role theory	Organisation Theory	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If attitudes determine behaviour, it therefore follows that we can basically alter the behaviour of people by changing	Their first names	Their attitudes	Their Philosophy	Their tribal belonging	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Basically, the perception and responses of an individual are basically influenced by the and , this same factor of attitude also determines the behaviour of people toward others	Attitude of that individual	Friends of that individual	Family of that individual	The sense of smell of the individual	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Perception is basically an interactional process of social interaction while sensation deals with the utilisation of the biological endowments (eyes, tongue, ears, skin) of	A family	Five members of a social group acting collectively	A mammal	A group	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A probable difference between Perception and Sensation is that while both depend on sensory organs, this dependence is more towards	The preservation of the self in sensation	The abnegation of self in sensation	The heightening of impact in sensation	The counteracting of perception in sensation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Perception and sensation share the following basic similarities:	Both processes basically depend on the external environment to generate information or the data that is processed	Both processes also involve the organisation of the acquired data or information.	Both perception and sensation equally draw inferences from the processed data to inform actions of some sort.	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The functions of some of the physiological mechanisms that underlie the process of sensation are the following except one	hearing and smelling,	tasting	walking	touching	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An important fact that you may wish to underline about sensation is that it deals with the experience of our	Human membrane	Environment	Climatological ideology	Neighbouring states	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sensations equally encompass those psychological mechanisms that are responsible to relaying messages to	The brain	The human heart	The nervous system	Human membrane	A	eExam

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