VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF BANGLADESH

FINAL ASSESSMENT

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Question no 01

Illustrate Effective events theory with a proper diagram.

Answer to the question no 01

Effective Events Theory, also known as EET, is a model used to understand how events influence individuals' emotional reactions and subsequent behaviors. It suggests that people's emotional responses to events are determined by their perceptions of the events' consequences and their ability to cope with them.

The Effective Events Theory, proposed by Fiske (1989), suggests that attitudes can be influenced by two main factors: the perceived effectiveness of the event and the personal relevance of the event. Here's a diagram illustrating this theory:

In this diagram, "Personal Relevance" and "Perceived Effectiveness" are represented as two main factors influencing attitudes. The level of personal relevance refers to how important or relevant the event is to an individual. The perceived effectiveness refers to how convincing or impactful the event is perceived to be in shaping attitudes.

The theory suggests that attitudes are more likely to be influenced when the event is both personally relevant and perceived as effective. When an event is personally relevant but not perceived as effective, its influence on attitudes may be limited. Similarly, when an event is perceived as effective but lacks personal relevance, its impact on attitudes may also be diminished.

In this diagram, "Personal Relevance" and "Perceived Effectiveness" are shown as two arrows pointing towards the concept of "Attitude." The size and direction of these arrows represent their respective influence on shaping attitudes. The theory suggests that attitudes are influenced by both personal relevance and perceived effectiveness of events. When both factors are high, attitudes are more likely to be influenced significantly.

Question no 02

Define personality. Have you hard about The Myers Briggs Indicator? Write Down About it.

Answer to the question no 02

Personality refers to the unique set of enduring patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that characterize an individual and distinguish them from others. It encompasses various traits, attitudes, motivations, and behaviors that influence how a person perceives and interacts with the world around them.

The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) is a widely used psychological assessment tool designed to measure personality preferences and categorize individuals into one of 16 personality types. Developed by Katharine Cook Briggs and her daughter Isabel Briggs Myers, the MBTI is based on the personality theory proposed by Carl Jung.

The MBTI assesses personality preferences across four dichotomies:

1.Extraversion (E) vs. Introversion (I): This dimension reflects where individuals prefer to focus their attention and gain energy. Extraverts tend to be outgoing, sociable, and energized by interactions with others, while introverts are more reserved, reflective, and energized by time spent alone.

2.Sensing (S) vs. Intuition (N): This dimension reflects how individuals prefer to gather information. Sensors rely on concrete, factual information obtained through their senses and are detail-oriented, while Intuitives focus on patterns, possibilities, and future implications, relying more on imagination and insight.

3.Thinking (T) vs. Feeling (F): This dimension reflects how individuals prefer to make decisions. Thinkers tend to prioritize logic, objectivity, and rational analysis in decision-making, while Feelers prioritize empathy, values, and personal considerations in their decision-making process.

4.Judging (J) vs. Perceiving (P): This dimension reflects how individuals prefer to organize their lives. Judgers prefer structure, planning, and decisiveness, seeking closure and closure, while Perceivers prefer flexibility, spontaneity, and keeping their options open, often delaying decisions until necessary.

By combining these four dimensions, individuals are assigned a four-letter type indicating their preferences on each dimension. For example, someone with a preference for Extraversion, Intuition, Feeling, and Judging would be classified as an "ENFJ." The MBTI is commonly used in various settings, including career counseling, team-building, and personal development, to

help individuals gain insights into their own preferences and understand and appreciate differences in others.

Question no 03
Write down about factors that Influence Perception.

<u>Answer to the question no 03</u>

Perception refers to the process by which individuals interpret and make sense of sensory information from the environment. It involves selecting, organizing, and interpreting sensory input to create meaningful experiences. Several factors influence perception, shaping how individuals perceive and interpret the world around them. Here are some key factors:

1. **Sensory Abilities:** Sensory abilities, such as vision, hearing, taste, smell, and touch, play a crucial role in perception. Differences in sensory acuity among individuals can lead to variations in perception. For example, someone with keen vision may notice details that other miss.
2. **Attention:** Attention determines which stimuli individuals focus on and process. Factors such as novelty, intensity, and relevance influence attention. Individuals are more likely to perceive stimuli that are novel, emotionally intense, or personally relevant.
3. **Expectations:** Expectations based on past experiences, beliefs, and cultural norms shape perception. Individuals tend to perceive and interpret stimuli in line with their expectations. For example, stereotypes can influence how individuals perceive and interpret the behavior of others.
4. **Motivation:** Motivation influences perception by directing attention towards stimuli that are consistent with one's goals and desires. Individuals are more likely to perceive stimuli that are relevant to their needs and motivations. For example, hunger may lead individuals to perceive food-related stimuli more saliently.
5. **Emotional State:** Emotional states, such as happiness, sadness, fear, or anger, can influence perception. Emotional arousal can enhance the salience of certain stimuli and bias perception. For example, individuals in a fearful state may perceive ambiguous stimuli as threatening.
6. **Cognitive Processes:** Cognitive processes, including memory, categorization, and schema, influence perception. Memory biases, such as priming and recency effects, can affect how individuals perceive and interpret stimuli. Categorization helps individuals organize complex stimuli into meaningful categories, influencing perception.
7. **Culture:** Cultural factors, including values, norms, and socialization practices, shape perception. Cultural differences can lead to variations in perception, as individuals from different cultural backgrounds may interpret stimuli differently. For example, concepts of beauty or social norms vary across cultures, influencing perceptions of attractiveness and appropriate behavior.
8. **Social Context:** Social factors, such as social roles, relationships, and group dynamics, influence perception. Social context can provide cues and expectations that guide perception. For example, individuals may perceive the same behavior differently depending on whether it is exhibited by a friend or a stranger.

Overall, perception is a complex process influenced by a variety of factors, including sensory abilities, attention, expectations, motivation, emotional state, cognitive processes, culture, and social context. These factors interact dynamically to shape how individuals perceive and interpret the world around them.

Question no 04
Write down Common shortcuts in Judging others.

Answer to the question no 04

Judging others is a natural part of human behavior, as individuals often make quick assessments or judgments based on limited information. These judgments are influenced by cognitive shortcuts or mental heuristics that help individuals make sense of the social world efficiently. While these shortcuts can be useful for navigating social interactions, they can also lead to biases and inaccuracies in judgment. Here are some common shortcuts or biases in judging others, along with explanations:

1. **Stereotyping:** Stereotyping involves categorizing individuals into groups based on characteristics such as gender, race, age, or occupation, and then assuming that all members of the group possess similar traits or behaviors. Stereotypes can lead to oversimplified and often inaccurate judgments about others.
2. **Halo Effect:** The halo effect occurs when individuals attribute positive qualities to someone based on a single positive trait or characteristic. For example, if someone is physically attractive, they may be perceived as more intelligent or competent, even if there is no evidence to support this assumption.
3. **Horns Effect:** The horns effect is the opposite of the halo effect, where individuals attribute negative qualities to someone based on a single negative trait or characteristic. For example, if someone makes a small mistake, they may be perceived as incompetent or untrustworthy in other areas as well.
4. **Confirmation Bias:** Confirmation bias involves seeking out information that confirms preexisting beliefs or stereotypes while ignoring or discounting information that contradicts them. This bias can lead individuals to selectively perceive and interpret information in a way that confirms their existing beliefs about others.
5. **Fundamental Attribution Error:** The fundamental attribution error refers to the tendency to attribute the behavior of others to internal characteristics or personality traits while overlooking situational factors. For example, if someone is rude, we may attribute it to their personality rather than considering external factors that may have influenced their behavior.
6. **Self-Serving Bias:** The self-serving bias involves attributing one's successes to internal factors such as ability or effort while attributing failures to external factors such as bad luck or circumstances. When judging others, individuals may attribute their successes to internal qualities while attributing others' successes to luck or external factors.
7. **Availability Heuristic:** The availability heuristic involves judging the likelihood of an event based on how easily examples or instances of it come to mind. For example, if

individuals can easily recall instances of a certain group behaving in a certain way, they may overestimate the prevalence of that behavior within the group.

8. **Anchoring and Adjustment:** Anchoring and adjustment is a cognitive bias where individuals rely too heavily on initial information (the "anchor") when making judgments or estimates and fail to adjust sufficiently based on new information. For example, if someone is introduced as a doctor, individuals may anchor their perception of them as intelligent and competent, regardless of their actual abilities.

Awareness of these common shortcuts in judging others can help individuals become more mindful of their own biases and make more accurate and fair judgments about others. It's essential to recognize that while these shortcuts can be helpful in certain situations, they can also lead to unfair and inaccurate judgments if not critically examined and challenged.