

UTS REVIEWER

#21 - Social Relation

1. What are social relations?

A. Individual thoughts and emotions

B. Interactions and relationships between individuals and groups

C. Personal beliefs only

D. Cultural traditions alone

2. Why are social relations important in society?

A. They promote isolation

B. They limit communication

C. They help maintain cooperation and social order

D. They remove individuality

3. Social relations are developed mainly through:

A. Competition only

B. Communication and shared experiences

C. Intelligence

D. Physical environment

4. Which setting is an example of social relations?

A. Sleeping

B. Studying alone

C. Teamwork in school

D. Thinking silently

5. Which of the following best defines the nature of social relations?

A. Permanent and unchanging

B. Dynamic and continuously changing

C. Fixed at birth

D. Independent of environment

6. Positive social relations help promote:

A. Stress and tension

B. Emotional security and cooperation

C. Conflict

D. Social withdrawal

7. Which of the following is an example of **primary social relations**?

A. Relationship with coworkers

B. Relationship with classmates

C. Relationship with close family members

D. Relationship with strangers

8. Secondary social relations are usually:

A. Emotionally intense

B. Long-term and intimate

C. Formal and role-based

D. Family-centered

9. Group social relations mainly encourage:

A. Isolation

B. Competition only

C. Cooperation and shared goals

D. Emotional distance

10. Which factor strongly affects how social relations are formed?

A. Weather

B. Culture

C. Luck

D. Age only

11. Why are communication skills important in social relations?

A. They increase misunderstanding

B. They help build trust and understanding

C. They reduce interaction

D. They cause conflict

12. How do social relations influence personality?

A. They do not influence personality

B. They shape attitudes, beliefs, and behavior

C. They affect intelligence only

D. They change physical traits

13. Positive social relations contribute to the development of:

A. Emotional instability

B. Empathy and self-esteem

C. Social isolation

D. Anxiety

14. Negative social relations may result in:

A. Emotional well-being

B. Confidence

C. Emotional difficulties and stress

D. Cooperation

15. Social relations help maintain harmony in society by promoting:

A. Conflict

B. Competition

C. Mutual respect and understanding

D. Isolation

16. In contemporary society, social relations are influenced by:

A. Globalization and technology

B. Nature only

C. Geography alone

D. Age differences only

17. Which challenge may arise from modern digital social interaction?

A. Strong emotional attachment

B. Cyber conflict and social comparison

C. Increased empathy

D. Reduced communication

18. During times of crisis, social relations become important because they provide:

A. Isolation

B. Conflict

C. Support, resilience, and solidarity

D. Competition

19. Social relations contribute to personal development by helping individuals develop:

A. Isolation

B. Social skills and emotional awareness

C. Laziness

D. Dependence

20. Which practice strengthens healthy social relations?

A. Avoiding communication

B. Respect, empathy, and open communication

C. Ignoring others

D. Social withdrawal

#22 - Altruism

1. Altruism is the act of _____ for the benefit of others without expecting anything in return.

A. Caring only for yourself

B. Caring for others

C. Ignoring others

D. Following rules

2. What is an example of pure altruism?

A. Donating anonymously to charity

B. Helping a friend for rewards

C. Volunteering for extra points

D. Helping to get recognition

3. Empathic altruism is motivated by _____.

A. Understanding someone's feelings

B. Expecting rewards

C. Avoiding rules

D. Self-interest

4. Reciprocal altruism occurs when you help someone _____.

A. Without expecting anything back

B. And expect help later

C. Randomly

D. Only for praise

5. Prosocial altruism refers to actions that benefit _____.

A. Yourself only

B. Society or the community

C. Only your friends

D. No one

6. People are more likely to act altruistically if they have _____.

A. Empathy

B. Selfishness

C. Anger

D. Impulsiveness

7. Observing kind acts by others can make a person more _____.

A. Indifferent

B. Selfish

C. Angry

D. Willing to help

8. A potential problem of helping too much is _____.

A. Making money

B. Gaining fame

C. Always being happy

D. Feeling tired or stressed

9. Altruistic behavior can improve a person's _____.

A. Ignorance

B. Selfishness

C. Empathy and kindness

D. Anger

10. Exposure to prosocial media can _____.

A. Increase willingness to help

B. Make you selfish

C. Have no effect

D. Only benefit yourself

11. True altruism is when a person helps others _____.

A. For praise

B. Without expecting a reward

C. Because of guilt

D. For money

12. Volunteering and charity work are examples of _____.

A. Selfish Behavior

B. Prosocial altruism

C. Ignoring others

D. Reciprocal help

13. Helping others can make the helper feel _____.

A. Sad

B. Angry

C. Happier and connected

D. Bored

14. Which factor does NOT affect altruistic behavior?

- A. Empathy
- B. Cultural norms
- C. Observing others help
- D. Random chance**

15. A risk of being overly altruistic is _____.

- A. Gaining fame
- B. Becoming rich
- C. Being taken advantage of**
- D. Being healthier

16. Moral growth develops through _____.

- A. Practicing kindness**
- B. Ignoring others
- C. Avoiding responsibility
- D. Only following rules

17. Lending a friend money expecting repayment later is an example of _____.

- A. Reciprocal altruism**
- B. Pure altruism
- C. Prosocial altruism
- D. Selfish behavior

18. Helping others often leads to _____.

- A. Avoiding responsibility
- B. Isolation
- C. Selfishness
- D. Personal growth and happiness**

19. Altruism is often connected to _____.

- A. Aggression
- B. Selfishness
- C. Empathy**
- D. Indifference

20. We should be aware of limits in helping others to _____.

- A. Maintain well-being and avoid stress**
- B. Stop helping
- C. Ignore others

D. Only help for rewards

#23 - Pro social behavior

1. Prosocial behavior is defined as:

- a) Actions done for personal gain
- b) Voluntary actions intended to benefit others**
- c) Actions done only for family
- d) Unintentional actions

2. Which of the following is an example of prosocial behavior?

- a) Ignoring a friend in need
- b) Helping a classmate with homework**
- c) Cheating on a test
- d) Taking someone else's credit

3. Prosocial behavior is different from altruism because:

- a) Prosocial behavior may provide personal benefits**
- b) Altruism always benefits the helper
- c) Prosocial behavior is always selfless
- d) Altruism is illegal

4. Which factor increases the likelihood of helping behavior?

- a) Empathy**
- b) Diffusion of responsibility

- c) Fear of embarrassment
- d) Ambiguity

5. The bystander effect occurs when:

- a) People are more likely to help when alone
- b) People help immediately in groups
- c) People ignore others in need when others are present
- d) People always volunteer for rewards

6. Sharing food with a friend is an example of:

- a) Antisocial behavior
- b) Prosocial behavior
- c) Selfish behavior
- d) Passive behavior

7. Which of the following is a barrier to prosocial behavior?

- a) Social norms
- b) Diffusion of responsibility
- c) Moral values
- d) Empathy

8. Prosocial behavior contributes to:

- a) Social isolation
- b) Stronger relationships
- c) Increased stress
- d) Decreased cooperation

9. Comforting a friend who is upset is an example of:

- a) Aggressive behavior
- b) Prosocial behavior**
- c) Altruistic punishment
- d) Competitive behavior

10. Which is a motivation for prosocial behavior?

- a) Fear of punishment
- b) Desire for social approval**
- c) Ignoring others' needs
- d) Avoiding responsibility

11. Volunteering at a local charity demonstrates:

- a) Selfish behavior
- b) Prosocial behavior**
- c) Passive-aggressive behavior
- d) Altruistic punishment

12. Helping others improves the helper's:

- a) Mood and mental health**
- b) Laziness
- c) Isolation
- d) Indifference

13. Prosocial behavior in a group can be reduced by:

- a) Empathy

b) Group size (bystander effect)

c) Cooperation

d) Volunteering

14. Sharing notes with classmates is considered:

a) Prosocial behavior

b) Selfish behavior

c) Aggression

d) Passive behavior

15. Practicing prosocial behavior can create:

a) Positive campus environment

b) Social conflict

c) Increased stress

d) Isolation

16. Which of the following is NOT a type of prosocial behavior?

a) Helping

b) Sharing

c) Comforting

d) Ignoring

17. Prosocial behavior is often influenced by:

a) Empathy and social norms

b) Laziness

- c) Ignorance
- d) Isolation

18. Which scenario illustrates prosocial behavior?

- a) Gossiping about a classmate
- b) Cutting in line
- c) Giving your seat to someone in need
- d) Stealing someone's lunch

19. Prosocial behavior can strengthen:

- a) Social isolation
- b) Selfish tendencies
- c) Competitive aggression
- d) Relationships and community ties

20. Which is an example of situational influence on prosocial behavior?

- a) Helping when others are watching
- b) Helping in secret only
- c) Ignoring social norms
- d) Avoiding friends

#24 - Social Conflict

1. Social conflict refers to _____.

A. Peaceful cooperation

B. Tension and disagreement between individuals or groups

C. Social harmony

D. Personal success

2. Who developed the Marxian perspective of social conflict?

- A. Max Weber
- B. Émile Durkheim
- C. Karl Marx**
- D. Auguste Comte

3. According to Karl Marx, conflict mainly results from _____.

- A. Culture differences
- B. Economic inequality**
- C. Religion
- D. Technology

4. The bourgeoisie are best described as the _____.

- A. Farmers
- B. Working class
- C. Owners of wealth and industries**
- D. Government officials

5. The proletariat refers to the _____.

- A. Business owners
- B. Middle class
- C. Working class**
- D. Political leaders

6. Max Weber believed social conflict is influenced by class, status, and _____.

- A. Education
- B. Culture
- C. Power**
- D. Religion

7. Which sociologist introduced the concept of anomie?
- A. Karl Marx
 - B. Max Weber
 - C. Émile Durkheim**
 - D. Herbert Spencer
8. Anomie means _____.
- A. Economic growth
 - B. Lack of social norms and moral guidance**
 - C. Political power
 - D. Social equality
9. Which is an example of a positive function of social conflict?
- A. Violence in communities
 - B. Increased stress
 - C. Fairer school policies after discussion**
 - D. Broken relationships
10. A dysfunction of social conflict is _____.
- A. Social reform
 - B. Problem solving
 - C. Improved understanding
 - D. Social division**
11. Conflict between your workmates is an example of _____.
- A. Structural conflict
 - B. Organizational conflict**
 - C. Interpersonal conflict
 - D. Cultural conflict
12. Conflict within a company is called _____.

- A. Interpersonal conflict
- B. Organizational conflict
- C. Structural conflict**
- D. Global conflict

13. Structural conflict focuses on _____.

- A. Family problems
- B. Individual emotions
- C. Large-scale inequalities**
- D. Personal choices

14. Which level of conflict deals with everyday interactions?

- A. Macro-level
- B. Global-level
- C. Micro-level**
- D. National-level

15. Which statement is TRUE?

- A. Conflict is always harmful
- B. Conflict should be avoided at all costs
- C. Conflict can lead to positive change**
- D. Conflict has no effect on society

#25 - Plagiarism and discrimination

1. What do prejudice and discrimination mainly affect?

- A. Weather patterns
- B. How people think and act toward others**
- C. Physical appearance
- D. Academic grades

2. What is stereotyping?

- A. Treating everyone equally

- B. Forming beliefs based on complete information
- C. Making general assumptions about a group
- D. Respecting cultural differences

3. Why is stereotyping unfair?

- A. It is always positive
- B. It ignores individual differences
- C. It promotes equality
- D. It is based on facts

4. Stereotypes are commonly learned from_.

- A. Science experiments
- B. Family, culture, and media
- C. Nature
- D. Personal talent

5. What is prejudice?

- A. Fair treatment of others
- B. A negative attitude toward a person or group
- C. A law against inequality
- D. A type of behavior

6. Prejudice is mainly found in a person's_.

- A. Actions
- B. Thoughts and feelings
- C. Clothing style
- D. Social status

7. Which feeling is often connected to prejudice?

- A. Curiosity

B. Fear or dislike

C. Excitement

D. Confidence

8. What is discrimination?

A. An internal belief

B. An opinion

C. Unfair action toward a group

D. A stereotype

9. What makes discrimination different from prejudice?

A. Discrimination is internal

B. Discrimination is emotional

C. Discrimination is observable

D. Discrimination is unintentional

10. Which is an example of discrimination?

A. Believing a group is inferior

B. Feeling uncomfortable around others

C. Denying someone a job because of their race

D. Hearing stereotypes from others

11. Which usually comes first?

A. Discrimination

B. Prejudice

C. Stereotyping

D. Conflict

12. When stereotypes are believed as facts, they develop into_.

A. Equality

B. Prejudice

C. Respect

- D. Laws
13. Discrimination can lead to_.
- A. Social harmony
 - B. Equal opportunities
 - C. Harm to individuals and society
 - D. Personal growth
14. Where can discrimination occur?
- A. Schools
 - B. Workplaces
 - C. Communities
 - D. All of the above
15. Why is prejudice harmful?
- A. It promotes fairness
 - B. It encourages understanding
 - C. It leads to unfair treatment
 - D. It builds trust
16. Which concept is the root of prejudice and discrimination?
- A. Culture
 - B. Emotion
 - C. Stereotyping
 - D. Behavior
17. Prejudice can exist even if a person does not act on it.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Not sure
18. Discrimination is the_result of prejudice.

- A. Hidden
- B. Emotional
- C. Visible
- D. Accidental

19. How can people help reduce prejudice and discrimination?

- A. By ignoring stereotypes
- B. By spreading assumptions
- C. By being aware and respectful
- D. By avoiding others

20. What helps promote equality in society?

- A. Accepting stereotypes
- B. Judging people quickly
- C. Challenging unfair beliefs
- D. Supporting discrimination

#26 - Aggression Violence

1. Which best defines violence?

- A. Emotional reaction to stress
- B. Physical force intended to cause harm
- C. Verbal expression of anger
- D. Unintentional behavior

2. Aggression is best described as:

- A. Always physical harm
- B. Only criminal behavior
- C. Hostile feelings or behaviors that may or may not lead to violence

D. A mental disorder

3. Which statement is correct?

A. All aggressive acts are violent.

B. All violent acts are aggressive.

C. Aggression and violence are identical.

D. Violence never involves aggression.

4. Which is an internal cause of aggression?

A. Weather

B. Personality traits

C. Social norms

D. Media exposure

5. Which is an external cause of aggression?

A. Cognitive bias

B. Self-esteem

C. Substance use

D. Personality

6. Hostile aggression refers to behavior that:

A. Is accidental

B. Is meant to achieve a goal

C. Is intended to cause harm

D. Is playful

7. Instrumental aggression is best described as:

A. Aggression used to achieve a goal

- B. Emotional outbursts
- C. Accidental harm
- D. Defensive behavior

8. Which type of aggression is unintentional?

- A. Hostile
- B. Expressive
- C. Accidental
- D. Instrumental

9. Which mental health condition is associated with aggressive behavior?

- A. PTSD
- B. Diabetes
- C. Asthma
- D. Arthritis

10. The frustration-aggression hypothesis suggests that aggression results from:

- A. Happiness
- B. Goal blockage
- C. Intelligence
- D. Creativity

11. Which factor contributes to aggression in children?

- A. Positive parenting
- B. Traumatic experiences
- C. Healthy relationships
- D. Emotional support

12. Which statement about gender and aggression is true?

- A. Males are always more aggressive than females.
- B. Females never show aggression.
- C. There is no significant overall difference in aggression levels.
- D. Only males commit violence.

13. Cognitive biases that lead people to interpret situations as hostile are called:

- A. Learning biases
- B. Hostile attribution biases
- C. Memory biases
- D. Emotional biases

14. Which is an ineffective way of reducing aggression?

- A. Emotional regulation
- B. Therapy
- C. Catharsis or venting anger
- D. Conflict mediation

15. Which is an effective strategy for reducing aggression?

- A. Harsh punishment
- B. Ignoring emotions
- C. Cognitive behavioral therapy
- D. Encouraging violence

16. Aggression and violence help us understand the self because they show:

- A. Physical strength only

B. Emotional and identity processes

C. Mathematical ability

D. Economic status

17. Which group is statistically more likely to be involved in violent acts?

A. Elderly women

B. Young adults

C. Infants

D. Teachers

18. Which best explains the relationship between aggression and self-esteem?

A. Only low self-esteem causes aggression.

B. Only high self-esteem causes aggression.

C. Threatened or inflated self-esteem can lead to aggression.

D. Self-esteem has no relation to aggression.

19. Which of the following best shows the social impact of violence?

A. Improved relationships

B. Community trauma and instability

C. Increased happiness

D. Better communication

20. The main purpose of understanding aggression is to:

A. Encourage violent behavior

B. Ignore emotional problems

C. Prevent harm and understand human behavior

D. Punish aggressive people

#27 - Kinds of types of abuse or exploitation in a relationship

1. What does abuse in a relationship mainly involve?

- A. Correcting someone when they are wrong
- B. Treating someone in a harmful or disrespectful way**
- C. Offering advice to improve behavior
- D. Giving suggestions for improvement

2. Which of the following is an example of emotional or psychological abuse in a relationship?

- A. Pushing someone during a fight
- B. Constantly belittling or demanding too much from a partner**
- C. Controlling how money is spent
- D. Forcing physical activity

3. Physical abuse in a relationship includes which of the following actions?

- A. Using harsh words to insult a partner
- B. Slapping, hitting, or restraining someone**
- C. Making someone feel guilty repeatedly
- D. Ignoring a partner's needs

4. Verbal abuse in a relationship mainly involves which of the following?

- A. Physical force used to hurt someone
- B. Controlling someone's access to money
- C. Using words to insult, threaten, or dominate a partner**
- D. Isolating a partner from friends

5. Which of the following situations is considered sexual abuse?
- A. Disagreeing with a partner about intimacy
 - B. Forcing or pressuring someone into sexual acts without consent**
 - C. Criticizing a partner emotionally
 - D. Controlling spending decisions
6. Financial abuse occurs when a person does which of the following?
- A. Provides financial guidance responsibly
 - B. Gives all money to their partner for safekeeping
 - C. Controls, misuses, or limits another person's money or resources**
 - D. Saves money for joint goals
7. Emotional abuse in a relationship can lead to which of the following outcomes?
- A. Better communication between partners
 - B. Increased independence
 - C. Physical injuries
 - D. Low self-esteem, fear, and anxiety**
8. Which of the following is NOT an example of physical abuse?
- A. Kicking or hitting
 - B. Pulling hair or biting
 - C. Constantly criticizing someone verbally**
 - D. Pushing or restraining
9. Verbal abuse and emotional abuse are related in what way?
- A. They are exactly the same and always appear together
 - B. They only happen in romantic relationships

C. They are related but emotional abuse can happen without words

D. They only affect physical well-being

10. Which of the following is a sign of sexual abuse?

A. Refusing to lend money

B. Being forced or pressured into sexual activities against one's will

C. Ignoring emotional needs

D. Isolating someone from friends

11. When a person isolates their partner from family or friends, this is usually an example of which type of abuse?

A. Physical abuse

B. Financial abuse

C. Emotional or psychological abuse

D. Verbal abuse

12. Which type of abuse is the easiest for others to notice?

A. Emotional abuse

B. Verbal abuse

C. Financial abuse

D. Physical abuse

13. Threats, humiliation, intimidation, or manipulation are signs of which type of abuse?

A. Controlling money and resources

B. Hitting or pushing

C. Emotional or psychological abuse

D. Forcing sexual activity

14. Shouting, swearing, or making degrading comments during an argument is an example of which type of abuse?

A. Physical abuse

B. Verbal abuse

C. Sexual abuse

D. Financial abuse

15. Taking all of a partner's money and preventing them from working is an example of which type of abuse?

A. Emotional abuse

B. Verbal abuse

C. Financial abuse

D. Physical abuse

16. Abuse can happen in which of the following types of relationships?

A. Only romantic relationships

B. Only family situations

C. Only between strangers

D. Any type of close relationship, including friends, family, and partners

17. Which type of abuse can happen without leaving visible injuries?

A. Physical abuse

B. Emotional, verbal, sexual, and financial abuse

C. Hitting or kicking

D. Burning or slapping

18. Why is it important to understand the different types of abuse in relationships?

- A. To punish the abuser
- B. To ignore unhealthy behavior
- C. To recognize harmful behaviors and protect oneself**
- D. To judge others' relationships

19. Consent in sexual activities means which of the following?

- A. Saying yes because someone pressures you
- B. Doing it only to avoid conflict
- C. Freely agreeing to the activity without force or pressure**
- D. Accepting it when someone insists

20. Which of the following is a common result of financial abuse?

- A. Feeling more independent
- B. Gaining more control in life
- C. Feeling trapped, dependent, and stressed**
- D. Improving trust in the relationship

#28 - Equality and Equity

1. Equality means:

- A. Same outcomes for all
- B. Same resources for all**
- C. Different resources for all
- D. Fair outcomes for all

2. Equity focuses on:

- A. Same opportunities
- B. Fairness based on needs**
- C. Rejecting all differences
- D. Punishing differences

3. Providing additional support to disadvantaged learners is an example of:

- A. Equality
- B. Equity**
- C. Uniformity
- D. Exclusion

4. Equality assumes people start from:

- A. Different positions
- B. The same position**
- C. Unfair systems
- D. Random outcomes

5. Equity seeks to achieve what?

- A. Equal access only
- B. Equal outcomes**
- C. Unequal laws
- D. Same treatment

6. Which organization defines educational equity?

- A. NASA
- B. UNESCO**
- C. FIFA
- D. WHO

7. Equality in education means:

- A. Same textbooks for everyone**
- B. Specialized support for needs
- C. Removing barriers
- D. Individualized goals

8. Equity acknowledges:

- A. Everyone has the same needs
- B. Differences in barriers**
- C. Uniform treatment works for all
- D. Same outcomes happen automatically

9. A benefit of equity is:

- A. Promoting disadvantages
- B. Ignoring individual needs
- C. Reducing disparities**
- D. Rejecting equality

10. Equality protects:

- A. Equal rights**
- B. Special privileges

- C. Biased treatments
- D. Different laws

11. Equity may require:

- A. Same resources for all
- B. Legal discrimination
- C. Targeted assistance**
- D. Less fairness

12. Equity and equality together promote:

- A. Exclusion
- B. Justice**
- C. Random outcomes
- D. Inequality

13. Providing free tutoring only to struggling students exemplifies:

- A. Equality
- B. Equity**
- C. Identity politics
- D. Silence

14. Which concept ignores individual barriers?

- A. Equity
- B. Justice
- C. Equality**
- D. Inclusion

15. Equity is necessary to:

- A. Maintain inequality
- B. Address disadvantage**
- C. Promote sameness
- D. Create barriers

16. Equal treatment regardless of need is:

- A. Equity
- B. Equality**
- C. Justice
- D. Diversity

17. Equity aims for:

- A. Same starting point
- B. Fair opportunities**
- C. Same results always
- D. Less access

18. Equality alone may:

- A. Eliminate barriers
- B. Sustain inequality**
- C. Provide fairness
- D. Promote inclusion

19. Equity requires recognizing:

- A. Historical disadvantages**
- B. Equal conditions only
- C. Uniform standards only
- D. Self-interest

20. Combining equality and equity leads to:

- A. Fairness**
- B. Exclusion
- C. Inequity
- D. Randomness

#29 - Social Justice

1. Social justice focuses on?

- A. Personal success only
- B. Fairness and equality in society**
- C. Competition among individuals
- D. Ignoring social issues

2. Social justice is closely related to

- A. Human rights**
- B. Personal hobbies
- C. Traditions only
- D. Authority

3. Which theory emphasizes fairness and benefits to the least advantaged?

- A. Behaviorism

B. Rawls' Theory of Justice

C. Psychoanalysis

D. Structuralism

4. What does social justice in school mean?

A. Favoritism

B. Equal learning opportunities

C. Strict punishment only

D. Competition

5. Discrimination is a challenge to social justice because it:

A. Promotes fairness

B. Creates inequality

C. Encourages unity

D. Improves relationships

6. Which setting shows social justice at work?

A. Unfair wages

B. Equal pay for equal work

C. Unsafe conditions

D. Bias in promotion

7. Social justice helps individuals develop?

A. Empathy

B. Selfishness

C. Isolation

D. Indifference

8. Injustice can affect the self by causing?
- A. Confidence
 - B. Stress and low self-esteem**
 - C. Motivation
 - D. Growth
9. Social justice promotes which value?
- A. Discrimination
 - B. Respect for human dignity**
 - C. Exclusion
 - D. Bias
10. Which group often needs additional support for social justice?
- A. Privileged groups only
 - B. Marginalized groups**
 - C. Authority figures
 - D. Elites
11. Social justice aims to remove what?
- A. Opportunities
 - B. Barriers to equality**
 - C. Responsibilities
 - D. Laws
12. Humanistic theory supports social justice because it values?
- A. Control
 - B. Dignity and self-worth**

C. Punishment

D. Competition

13. What does social justice in the family mean?

A. Unequal treatment

B. Fairness and respect

C. Silence

D. Authority only

14. What does lack of education can lead to?

A. Equality

B. Social injustice

C. Harmony

D. Fairness

15. Social justice encourages citizens to?

A. Ignore issues

B. Participate responsibly

C. Avoid society

D. Create conflict

16. What does equality mean?

A. Everyone is identical

B. Everyone has equal opportunities

C. No rules

D. No differences

17. Which is an example of social injustice?
- A. Equal access to education
 - B. Discrimination based on gender**
 - C. Fair laws
 - D. Inclusive policies
18. Social justice supports social stability by promoting?
- A. Conflict
 - B. Cooperation**
 - C. Division
 - D. Bias
19. Understanding social justice helps individuals become?
- A. Self-centered
 - B. Socially responsible**
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Isolated
20. Social justice connects the self to what?
- A. Isolation
 - B. Society and responsibility**
 - C. Competition
 - D. Authority only

#30 - Fairness in Human Relations

1. Which of the following best defines fairness in human relations?
- A. Treating everyone exactly the same regardless of context

B. Following rules strictly without considering outcomes

C. Treating individuals with justice, impartiality, and respect while considering context and circumstances

D. Avoiding conflicts at all costs

2. Fairness differs from equality because:

A. Equality adjusts treatment based on individual needs

B. Fairness ignores context and focuses on uniformity

C. Equality gives everyone the same treatment, while fairness considers differences to achieve just outcomes

D. Fairness is always subjective, while equality is objective

3. In psychological terms, which theory explains why people feel dissatisfied when they perceive imbalance between contributions and outcomes?

A. Cognitive Dissonance Theory

B. Equity Theory

C. Attachment Theory

D. Social Learning Theory

4. Which of the following is a perceptual aspect of fairness?

A. Fairness is determined strictly by laws

B. Everyone interprets fairness the same way

C. Individuals may experience the same situation differently and still disagree on fairness

D. Fairness is measurable by quantitative standards only

5. Why is fairness important in human relations?

A. It ensures that everyone always gets what they want

B. It sustains trust, cooperation, and mutual respect

C. It eliminates all conflicts entirely

D. It allows favoritism without consequences

6. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates fairness rather than equality?

- A. Giving all students the same grade regardless of performance
- B. Paying all employees the same salary regardless of role
- C. Providing additional resources to students who need them to succeed**
- D. Applying one rule to everyone even if it causes harm

7. How does unfairness affect group settings over time?

- A. It motivates people to work harder
- B. It leads to low morale, disengagement, and loss of trust**
- C. It has no long-term effect
- D. It strengthens social bonds

8. Which element is NOT essential for practicing fairness?

- A. Transparency
- B. Consistency
- C. Personal bias**
- D. Ethical judgment

9. Self-reflection in fairness primarily involves:

- A. Comparing oneself to others constantly
- B. Examining one's own biases and decision-making processes**
- C. Ignoring personal preferences in every situation
- D. Judging others' fairness only

10. What is in-group bias?

- A. Favoring strangers over acquaintances
- B. Being impartial in all decisions
- C. Unconsciously favoring individuals similar to oneself**
- D. Applying rules equally to everyone

11. Why can fairness-related conflicts be common even when objective rules exist?

- A. People intentionally act unfairly

- B. Rules are often irrelevant
- C. People interpret situations differently, making fairness subjective**
- D. Laws always favor certain groups

12. Which cognitive processes are involved in judging fairness?

- A. Reflexes and habits
- B. Memory only
- C. Judgment, perspective-taking, and moral reasoning**
- D. Random decision-making

13. A fair decision in a workplace setting requires:

- A. Favoring employees who are friends
- B. Considering context, effort, and responsibility**
- C. Treating everyone identically
- D. Avoiding difficult choices

14. Which of the following best demonstrates the consequences of unfair treatment?

- A. Increased collaboration
- B. Enhanced trust
- C. Resentment, conflict, and withdrawal**
- D. Immediate forgiveness

15. How does fairness strengthen human relations?

- A. By ensuring no disagreements ever occur
- B. By prioritizing one's personal interests
- C. By promoting transparency, accountability, and trust**
- D. By rewarding only the most skilled individuals

16. Which statement is true regarding fairness and equality?

- A. Fairness always means treating everyone the same
- B. Equality always produces just outcomes

C. Fairness focuses on moral reasoning and context-sensitive judgment

D. Equality considers effort and responsibility in all cases

17. Which of the following is an example of practicing fairness in personal relationships?

A. Ignoring the needs of a friend who is struggling

B. Listening to your friend's perspective before making decisions that affect them

C. Always agreeing with your friend to avoid conflict

D. Avoiding accountability for your actions

18. Why is self-awareness crucial for fairness?

A. It eliminates the need to consider others

B. It allows you to manipulate outcomes effectively

C. It helps identify unconscious biases that may distort judgment

D. It replaces ethical reasoning

19. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of fairness in human relations?

A. Reasonableness

B. Ethical consideration

C. Context-sensitivity

D. Randomness

20. The overall purpose of practicing fairness is to:

A. Make decisions faster and more efficiently

B. Ensure everyone always agrees with you

C. Promote stability, respect, and harmony in human interactions

D. Eliminate the need for rules