

**JINENDER SONI**  
Founder, MISSION GYAN**Chapter- 7 | Social Influence and Group Processes****Worksheet-1****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Which term refers to the basic sound units of a language?  
(a) Morphemes (b) Syntax  
(c) Phonemes (d) Semantics
2. The rules that govern how words are combined to form meaningful sentences are called:  
(a) Semantics (b) Syntax  
(c) Pragmatics (d) Morphemes
3. Which stage of language development involves single words that convey complete meanings?  
(a) Babbling stage (b) Holophrase stage  
(c) Telegraphic speech stage (d) Overextension stage
4. The view that humans are born with an innate capacity for language, known as the "language acquisition device," was proposed by:  
(a) Jean Piaget  
(b) Noam Chomsky  
(c) B.F. Skinner  
(d) Lev Vygotsky
5. Which type of thinking focuses on generating many possible solutions to a problem?  
(a) Convergent thinking (b) Divergent thinking  
(c) Deductive reasoning (d) Analogical reasoning
6. The tendency to perceive objects only in terms of their usual functions is called:  
(a) Functional fixedness (b) Mental set  
(c) Overgeneralization (d) Fixation
7. In decision-making, the process of forming evaluations or opinions based on available evidence is known as:  
(a) Reasoning (b) Judgment  
(c) Problem solving (d) Deduction
8. According to the linguistic relativity hypothesis, language:  
(a) Has no influence on thought (b) Determines the structure of thought  
(c) Develops after complex thought (d) Is unrelated to culture
- 9.

9. Which of the following is not one of the four measures of divergent thinking?
- (a) Fluency (b) Originality  
(c) Elaboration (d) Deduction
10. In problem solving, which step involves choosing the best plan from available options?
- (a) Representation of the problem (b) Planning a strategy  
(c) Evaluation and selection (d) Reviewing the solution

### Fill in the blanks :

11. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs most readily for strong responses in the presence of others.
12. Strengthening of the group's initial position due to discussion is called \_\_\_\_\_.

### True / False

13. Groupthink can impair decision-making.
14. Crowds are permanent social units.

### Very Short Type Questions

15. What is social facilitation?
16. What is a team?

### Short Type Questions

17. How can social loafing be reduced?
18. Differentiate between groups and teams.

### Essay Type Questions

19. Explain the concept of groupthink with examples.
20. State and explain any four causes of intergroup conflict. Support with an example.

### HOTS

21. **Assertion (A):** Social facilitation enhances performance on well-practiced tasks.  
**Reason (R):** The presence of others increases arousal which facilitates dominant responses.

#### Options:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation  
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation  
(c) A is true, R is false  
(d) A is false, R is true

**Chapter- 7 | Social Influence  
and Group Processes****Worksheet-1  
Answer & Solution****JINENDER SONI**  
Founder, MISSION GYAN

1. (d) Political parties are formal groups with defined rules and roles.
  2. (b) Performing is a stage of group formation, not a type of group.
  3. (a) It's the final stage in Tuckman's model where temporary groups dissolve.
  4. (d) Tuckman proposed forming, storming, norming, performing, and adjourning.
  5. (a) Members often clash over ideas, roles, and strategies.
  6. (c) Accountability encourages full participation.
  7. (a) Groupthink prioritizes harmony over rational decision-making.
  8. (c) These are close, emotionally connected groups.
  9. (b) A crowd is spontaneous and unstructured.
  10. (c) People may put in less effort when their contribution is less visible.
  11. Social facilitation
  12. group polarisation.
  13. True
  14. False
  15. It refers to improved performance on simple or well-practiced tasks in the presence of others.
  16. A team is a group of individuals with complementary skills, shared goals, and mutual accountability.
  17. Make individual efforts visible
    - Set specific, achievable goals
    - Enhance group cohesion and accountability
  18. A group is a collection of individuals who interact but may not share a common goal.
    - A team has interdependent members, clear roles, and a shared purpose.
  19. Groupthink is a phenomenon where the desire for group harmony and cohesion leads to poor decision-making. Dissent is discouraged, and critical thinking is suppressed.
- Characteristics:**
- Illusion of invulnerability
  - Suppression of dissent
  - Pressure to conform
- Example:** A management team may unanimously approve a faulty business strategy to avoid disagreement, resulting in financial loss.

**20. Competition for resources** – Scarcity of jobs or land creates rivalry.

- **Social identity and in-group bias** – Strong identification with one's own group fosters exclusion of others.
- **Stereotypes and prejudices** – Negative generalizations about other groups.
- **Political manipulation** – Leaders exploit divisions for power.

**Example:** The Rwandan conflict was escalated by ethnic divisions, resource scarcity, and political agendas.

**21. a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation

The presence of others increases physiological arousal, enhancing performance on simple or well-rehearsed tasks.

मिशन ग्यान  
पढ़ें: जब चाहें, जहाँ चाहें, जैसे चाहें!

**100% FREE!**  
Video COURSES | QUIZ | PDF | TEST SERIES  
Download Mission Gyan App