

CHAPTER-7 | Social Influence and Group Processes

QUIZ
PART-03

1. Which of the following is a feature of a primary group?
- Task-focused and impersonal
 - Long-term and close-knit relationships
 - Based only on formal rules
 - Temporary and unstructured (B)

Explanation: Primary groups like families are personal, long-term, and emotionally close-knit.

2. A workplace team is an example of which type of group?
- Primary group
 - In-group
 - Secondary group
 - Informal group (C)

Explanation: Secondary groups are formal, impersonal, and focused on tasks, such as workplaces.

3. Which experiment demonstrated that simply being assigned to a group creates in-group bias?
- Asch's conformity experiment
 - Tajfel's minimal group experiment
 - Milgram's obedience study
 - Zimbardo's prison study (B)

Explanation: Tajfel showed that even arbitrary grouping (like Klee/Kandinsky) leads to in-group favoritism.

4. Athletes performing better in front of a crowd illustrates:
- Social loafing
 - Social facilitation
 - Group polarization
 - Groupthink (B)

Explanation: Social facilitation refers to improved performance in the presence of others.

5. Which of the following best describes social loafing?
- Working harder when in a group
 - Reduced effort when individual contributions are not identifiable
 - Taking extreme positions after group discussion
 - Enhanced performance due to audience (B)

Explanation: Social loafing is the tendency to exert less effort in group tasks where individual output is less visible.

6. Which of the following is NOT a cause of social loafing?
- Members feeling less responsible
 - Improper coordination
 - Strong identification with the group
 - Lack of comparison with other groups (C)

Explanation: Strong group identification reduces loafing; the other factors promote it.

7. How can social loafing be reduced?
- By ignoring individual contributions
 - By emphasizing the importance of the task and individual roles
 - By reducing accountability
 - By discouraging coordination (B)

Explanation: Making contributions visible and stressing importance of the task reduce loafing.

8. Group polarization occurs when:
- Group members avoid conflict
 - Individuals in groups adopt more extreme positions
 - People exert less effort in groups
 - Individuals show better performance alone (B)

Explanation: Group polarization is the shift toward more extreme views after group discussions.

9. The "bandwagon effect" is a cause of which group phenomenon?
- Social facilitation
 - Social loafing
 - Group polarization
 - Groupthink (C)

Explanation: The bandwagon effect, where public validation strengthens views, contributes to group polarization.

10. When group members perceive others with similar views as part of their in-group, it contributes to:
- Cognitive dissonance
 - Group polarization
 - Social loafing
 - Role conflict (B)

Explanation: Perceiving like-minded individuals as in-group members intensifies polarization.