

CHAPTER-7 | Social Influence and Group Processes

QUIZ
PART-05

1. What distinguishes a group from other collections of people?

- A. Number of people involved
- B. Presence of a leader
- C. Mutual interdependence, roles, status, and expectations
- D. Physical proximity of members (C)

Explanation: Groups are defined by interdependence, structured roles, statuses, and expectations, not just numbers or proximity.

2. Which of the following is NOT a reason why people join groups?

- A. To lose individual identity
- B. To gain knowledge and information
- C. To achieve goals
- D. To satisfy psychological needs (A)

Explanation: People join groups for security, goals, knowledge, and psychological needs—not to lose their identity.

3. According to Tuckman, what is the correct order of group formation stages?

- A. Forming, Norming, Storming, Performing, Adjourning
- B. Forming, Storming, Norming, Performing, Adjourning
- C. Storming, Forming, Performing, Norming, Adjourning
- D. Norming, Storming, Forming, Adjourning, Performing (B)

Explanation: Tuckman proposed five stages: Forming → Storming → Norming → Performing → Adjourning.

4. What does the term 'groupthink' refer to?

- A. Individuals thinking independently in a group
- B. Group disagreement and argument
- C. Uncritical agreement within a group, ignoring realistic alternatives
- D. Intellectual discussion in a group (C)

Explanation: Groupthink occurs when the desire for unanimity overrides realistic decision-making.

5. Which experiment demonstrated ingroup favoritism using the minimal group paradigm?

- A. Zimbardo's Prison Experiment
- B. Milgram's Obedience Study
- C. Tajfel's Painting Preference Study
- D. Asch's Conformity Study (C)

Explanation: Tajfel showed that even trivial groupings (painting preferences) lead to ingroup favoritism.

6. What is the main feature of a 'team' compared to a 'group'?

- A. Team members have random roles
- B. Teams are short-term collections
- C. Team members have complementary skills and mutual accountability
- D. Groups are more goal-oriented (C)

Explanation: Teams differ from groups by having complementary skills, interdependence, and shared accountability.

7. Which of the following best defines 'social loafing'?

- A. Enhanced individual performance in groups
- B. Tendency to lead in a group
- C. Reduction in individual effort when working collectively
- D. Making noise in group situations (C)

Explanation: Social loafing is the decline in individual effort when working collectively, as outputs are pooled.

8. Which condition does NOT reduce social loafing?

- A. Making individual efforts identifiable
- B. Increasing group size
- C. Strengthening group cohesiveness
- D. Highlighting task importance (B)

Explanation: Larger group size increases loafing, while accountability, cohesion, and task importance reduce it.

9. What does 'cohesiveness' in a group refer to?

- A. Number of members in a group
- B. Agreement of rules
- C. Togetherness and mutual attraction among members
- D. Having a strong leader (C)

Explanation: Cohesiveness is the degree of attraction and solidarity linking group members.

10. Group polarization refers to:

- A. Weakening of views through group discussion
- B. Strengthening of group's initial position after discussion
- C. Uniformity in group attire
- D. Reduced communication within the group (B)

Explanation: Group polarization is the tendency for group discussions to amplify pre-existing views into more extreme positions.