



Chapter – 7 | Social Influence and Group Processes

QUIZ-01

1. What is the key feature that distinguishes a group from a mere collection of people?

- A. Same age group
- B. Physical proximity
- C. Mutual interdependence
- D. Random presence (C)

Explanation : A group involves mutual interdependence, shared goals, and defined roles, unlike a simple collection of people.

2. In Tuckman's model, which is the first stage of group formation?

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

Explanation : The forming stage is when group members first meet, introducing themselves and exploring goals.

3. What is 'groupthink' mainly caused by?

- A. Diversity in group
- B. Excessive conflict
- C. Extreme cohesion and unanimity pressure
- D. Lack of goals (C)

Explanation : Groupthink occurs when group members avoid dissent to maintain harmony, often leading to poor decisions.

4. Which of the following is a primary group?

- A. Office team
- B. Political party
- C. Religious community
- D. Spectators in a stadium (C)

Explanation : A religious community is a pre-existing, emotionally bonded group, thus considered primary.

5. Which phenomenon explains reduction in individual effort in group tasks?

- A. Groupthink
- B. Polarisation
- C. Social facilitation
- D. Social loafing (D)

Explanation : Social loafing is when individual effort declines as group size increases and accountability reduces.

6. What is the key reason behind group polarisation?

- A. Lack of communication
- B. Exposure to similar opinions
- C. Presence of conflict
- D. Task difficulty (B)

Explanation : Group polarisation happens when members discuss with like-minded individuals, strengthening initial views.

7. Which element of group structure involves expectations tied to specific social positions?

- A. Norms
- B. Status
- C. Roles
- D. Cohesiveness (C)

Explanation : Roles define expected behaviours from individuals in specific social contexts.

8. What is the term used for one's own group in social comparison?

- A. Core group
- B. Ingroup
- C. Peer group
- D. Reference group (B)

Explanation : Ingroup is the group to which a person belongs and identifies as "we".

9. Which factor does NOT reduce social loafing?

- A. Identifying individual effort
- B. Enhancing task importance
- C. Increasing anonymity
- D. Boosting group cohesion (C)

व्याख्या : Increasing anonymity often reduces accountability, encouraging loafing.

10. Which of the following is a characteristic of a highly cohesive group?

- A. Less commitment
- B. Weak emotional ties
- C. Strong sense of belonging
- D. Lack of motivation (C)

Explanation : A highly cohesive group fosters strong emotional bonds and unity among members.