

CHAPTER-7 | Social Influence and Group Processes

QUIZ
PART-02

1. Which stage of group formation is characterized by conflicts as members assert their opinions?
A. Forming
B. Storming
C. Norming
D. Performing (B)

Explanation: In the storming stage, conflicts arise as members express differing views and assert themselves.

2. During which stage do members develop cohesion and establish group norms?
A. Forming
B. Storming
C. Norming
D. Adjourning (C)

Explanation: The norming stage emphasizes the development of cohesion and agreement on group norms.

3. Which stage of group formation focuses on achieving goals?
A. Performing
B. Storming
C. Adjourning
D. Forming (A)

Explanation: In the performing stage, members concentrate on completing group objectives.

4. Which stage of group formation involves the disbanding of the group after achieving its objectives?
A. Norming
B. Forming
C. Adjourning
D. Storming (C)

Explanation: The adjourning stage occurs when a group dissolves after successfully completing its goals.

5. Roles in group structure refer to:
A. Emotional bonds within the group
B. The relative rank of members
C. Socially defined expectations for behavior
D. Rules for punishment (C)

Explanation: Roles define the expected behavior of individuals in a group context.

6. Which element of group structure indicates the relative social position or rank of members?
A. Norms
B. Roles
C. Cohesiveness
D. Status (D)

Explanation: Status reflects the position or rank assigned to group members.

7. Cohesiveness in groups is best described as:
A. The relative rank of members
B. The rules guiding group behavior
C. The strength of bonds linking individuals to the group
D. The conflicts within the group (C)

Explanation: Cohesiveness measures the attraction and bond strength between group members.

8. Groupthink occurs when:
A. Individuals prioritize critical thinking over harmony
B. Desire for unanimity overrides realistic decision-making
C. Groups always consider outsider perspectives
D. Members openly encourage dissent (B)

Explanation: Irving Janis defined groupthink as a situation where unanimity is prioritized over sound judgment.

9. Which of the following is NOT a feature of groupthink?
A. Suppression of dissent
B. Irrational outcomes
C. Consulting outsiders
D. Disconnection from reality (C)

Explanation: Consulting outsiders helps prevent groupthink; features of groupthink include suppression of dissent and poor decision-making.

10. Which of the following is a preventive step against groupthink?
A. Isolating the group
B. Promoting critical thinking
C. Increasing conformity pressure
D. Ignoring alternative solutions (B)

Explanation: Encouraging critical evaluation and considering alternatives can reduce the risk of groupthink.