Social Influence and Group Processes

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 36 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Show your working for Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. A group is an organised system of:
(a) exactly ten people
(b) people who never interact
(c) any people who happen to be in one place
(d) two or more interacting and interdependent individuals

2. After the school fair, Kabir's organising committee disbands. Which of Tuckman's stages is this?
(a) performing **(b)** norming **(c)** adjourning **(d)** storming

3. As class monitor, Dev is expected to keep the attendance register. Which element of group structure is this?
(a) ascribed status **(b)** norm
(c) role **(d)** cohesiveness

4. Isha, a skilled cyclist, rides faster with spectators watching. Which group process is at work?
(a) social facilitation **(b)** groupthink
(c) group polarisation **(d)** minimal group paradigm

5. Rahul joins a coding club to learn from others' knowledge. Which reason for joining a group does this show?
(a) knowledge and information **(b)** psychological and social needs
(c) security **(d)** self-esteem

6. Which best describes spectators watching a football match?
(a) a team **(b)** an outgroup **(c)** a mob **(d)** an audience

7. Suppose each student, clapping alone, makes 15 units of noise. A group of 4 together makes 44 units. How many units does each member make on average in the group?
(a) 4 units **(b)** 44 units **(c)** 15 units **(d)** 11 units

8. What happens in the forming stage of group formation?
(a) members meet, unsure of the goal and of each other
(b) the group disbands once its task is over
(c) the accepted structure works towards the goal
(d) norms develop and a positive group identity forms

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. How is a group different from a crowd?

10. Name the group process in each case. (a) Zoya, who plays the flute well, plays even better before an audience. (b) After discussion, Dev's friends, who mildly favoured a long trek, now strongly insist on it.

11. Type the name of Tuckman's stage for each. (a) After the school fair, Ananya's organising committee disbands. (b) Asha's team argues about who will lead and who will do which job.

12. Is each a primary or a secondary group? (a) a hobby club joined by choice (b) a family

13. Is each a formal or an informal group? (a) a group of classmates who lunch together (b) a school's student council with written rules

14. Name the element of group structure in each case. (a) Rohan earns respect by solving the hardest problems. (b) Dev is expected, as captain, to set the batting order.

15. Suppose students clap as loudly as they can: alone, each makes 15 units of noise; in a group of 4, the total is 36 units. (a) What is each member's average? (b) By how much did each person's effort fall? (c) Name the process.

16. Why does each person join the group? (a) Asha joins a walking group to feel safer on the way home. (b) Rohan joins friends to run a weekend class for younger children, which no one could do alone.

Section C — Word problems — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Describe the salient characteristics of a group.

18. Match each with its description: (a) performing (b) norming (c) adjourning. Choose from: the accepted structure works towards the goal; norms develop and a positive group identity forms; the group disbands once its task is over.

19. Zoya, who plays the flute well, plays even better before an audience. (a) Which concept does this show? (b) Explain your answer.

20. Put these stages of group formation in the correct order: norming; adjourning; storming.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) two or more interacting and interdependent individuals	—
2	(c) adjourning	—
3	(c) role	—
4	(a) social facilitation	—
5	(a) knowledge and information	—
6	(d) an audience	—
7	(d) 11 units	44 ÷ 4 = 11
8	(a) members meet, unsure of the goal and of each other	—
9	A group has interdependence, roles, norms and a sense of belonging; a crowd is a chance collection with no structure.	—
10	(a) social facilitation (b) group polarisation	—
11	(a) adjourning (b) storming	—
12	(a) secondary (b) primary	—
13	(a) informal (b) formal	—
14	(a) achieved status (b) role	—
15	(a) 9 units (b) 6 units (c) social loafing	36 ÷ 4; 15 − 9
16	(a) security (b) goal achievement	—
17	Two or more people who see themselves as belonging; common motives and goals; interdependence; influence on one another; interaction; and interactions structured by roles and norms.	—
18	(a) the accepted structure works towards the goal (b) norms develop and a positive group identity forms (c) the group disbands once its task is over	—
19	(a) social facilitation (b) Social facilitation: the presence of others raises arousal and improves performance on a well-learned task	—

Q	Answer	Working
20	**storming → norming → adjourning**	—