

1. In Festinger and Carlsmith's reported 1959 analysed conditions, which group gave the highest mean rating of task enjoyment?
 - ☐ those paid 20 dollars
 - ☐ all groups equally
 - ☐ those not asked to lie
 - ☐ those paid 1 dollar
2. In an unfamiliar place, a person follows others toward an exit because they believe the others know the correct route. The stated reason most directly illustrates
 - ☐ obedience
 - ☐ normative influence
 - ☐ informational influence
 - ☐ social loafing
3. In Asch's reported supporting-partner variation, a dissenter increased conformity to the misleading majority.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
4. Doing a well-practised task better when watched is social _____.

5. The actor–observer hypothesis is a context-free law that every person applies to all actions.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
6. Which comparison most directly concerns consensus in Kelley's model?
 - ☐ How other people respond to the same target
 - ☐ How this person responds to this target on other occasions
 - ☐ Whether an authority gave an order
 - ☐ How this person responds to other targets
7. Observing someone copy a group answer, without any other evidence, uniquely identifies a normative motive.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
8. What does the 36.8% result in the stated Asch report describe?
 - ☐ Relevant line judgments agreeing with the misleading majority in that procedure

- ☐ The percentage of all humans who cannot see lines
- ☐ People who always conform in all settings
- ☐ The percentage who received the highest shock

9. In the stated 1963 condition, 26 of 40 participants reached the maximum switch. What percentage is this?

10. Using the reported enjoyment means, 1.35 for the one-dollar group and -0.05 for the twenty-dollar group, what is the observed difference, first group minus second, in rating points?

1. those paid 1 dollar

The one-dollar group had the highest reported enjoyment mean. This supports the study's predicted group pattern, not proof of every individual's private mechanism.

2. informational influence

The reason explicitly treats others as information. Following a crowd without a stated reason would not by itself distinguish informational from normative influence.

3. False

A supporting partner reduced conformity in the reported variation. Different dissent arrangements and changes over trials should not be collapsed into one universal percentage.

4. facilitation

The described improvement while watched fits social facilitation. Audience effects depend on the task, setting and response being measured; they are not always beneficial.

5. False

A broad unconditional asymmetry is not supported by the cited meta-analysis. Context, comparison and the kind of behaviour matter.

6. How other people respond to the same target

Consensus compares people; distinctiveness compares targets for the person; consistency compares occasions for that person–target relation.

7. False

Acceptance, accuracy, authority or several processes could matter. The behaviour alone does not identify the motive.

8. Relevant line judgments agreeing with the misleading majority in that procedure

The unit is a judgment under the reported conditions, not a fixed type of person or a general human rate.

9. 65

$26/40 \times 100 = 65\%$. This is the participant proportion for that condition.

10. 1.4

$1.35 - (-0.05) = 1.40$ rating points. This group difference is not a direct measure of every participant's private process.