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

   ☐ 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?

    _____

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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.

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