

21. SO.2 · Groups, relationships and intergroup processes

Starter Quiz ·

GRE Subject Test · GRE Psychology

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. An association between living on the same corridor and becoming friends most directly illustrates which concept?
 - ☐ propinquity
 - ☐ similarity
 - ☐ reciprocity
 - ☐ complementarity
2. Equal status within the contact situation, shared goals, cooperation and authority support can strengthen the benefits of intergroup contact without being strict requirements for every reduction in prejudice.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
3. A witness thinks, “Someone else here should take responsibility, so I do not need to act.” This illustrates diffusion of _____.

4. Which change most directly targets reduced effort caused by individual contributions being hard to identify?
 - ☐ giving the group a cohesive identity alone
 - ☐ making individual contributions identifiable
 - ☐ increasing anonymity
 - ☐ adding more group members
5. Four students each create five items, but eight of the twenty items are duplicates. The team submits twelve unique items. Which explanation is most directly supported?
 - ☐ The audience improved every student’s performance.
 - ☐ Every student reduced effort.
 - ☐ Coordination loss through overlapping work.
6. A discussion shifts the group’s initially cautious average position toward even greater caution. No suppression of criticism is described. Which concept most directly fits?
 - ☐ Proof of groupthink
 - ☐ Social loafing
 - ☐ Group polarisation

7. Anonymous group membership guarantees harmful behaviour, regardless of the group's norms.
- ☐ True ☐ False
8. After a joint project, participants report less prejudice, but there is no comparison group or behavioural measure. Which conclusion is justified?
- ☐ All four favourable conditions must have been absent.
- ☐ A reported attitude changed; the design does not isolate the cause or establish a behavioural change.
- ☐ The project proved every participant will treat others fairly.
9. In the invented four-witness set, sixteen of forty witnesses help across nine of ten incidents. Which statement is correct?
- ☐ The two percentages must be identical.
- ☐ 40% of witnesses help and 90% of incidents receive help.
- ☐ 40% of incidents receive help and 90% of witnesses help.
10. Which conclusion best follows from the lesson?
- ☐ Specify the measured outcome, compare plausible explanations and limit the conclusion to the evidence.
- ☐ A favourable contact design guarantees fair behaviour.
- ☐ One label explains every crowd outcome.

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Answers ·

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1. propinquity

Propinquity means physical nearness and opportunities for interaction. This association alone does not isolate nearness from shared interests or other factors.

2. True

These are favourable conditions, not a guarantee of success or a checklist whose every item must be present before any improvement is possible.

3. responsibility

Responsibility is the missing word. The statement concerns felt personal obligation, rather than using others' calm to judge whether an emergency exists.

4. making individual contributions identifiable

Making individual contributions identifiable addresses that proposed mechanism. It does not guarantee full effort or fix every coordination problem.

5. Coordination loss through overlapping work.

All four still created five items. The stated loss concerns duplicated work, so low unique output does not by itself establish social loafing.

6. Group polarisation

The evidence describes a more extreme version of the initial average tendency. Groupthink requires evidence about poor critical evaluation, not simply agreement.

7. False

The local norms and situation matter. Reduced identifiability is not a universal cause of harmful action.

8. A reported attitude changed; the design does not isolate the cause or establish a behavioural change.

The observed outcome is a self-reported attitude. Other changes over time remain possible, and behaviour was not measured.

9. 40% of witnesses help and 90% of incidents receive help.

$16/40 = 40\%$ uses witnesses; $9/10 = 90\%$ uses incidents. Do not exchange the denominators.

10. Specify the measured outcome, compare plausible explanations and limit the conclusion to the evidence.

The unit measured, the comparison and the controls determine what a social-psychology result can support.