

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS
B.A Sumer 2018- 19 Examination

Semester: 5
Subject Code: 15106332
Subject Name: Group Dynamics

Date: 11/05/2019
Time: 2:00 pm to 4:30 pm
Total Marks: 60

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Do as directed.**(08)****A. Multiple choice type questions. (Each of 0.5 mark)**

1. Storming in group context means
 - A. group members don't like the leader.
 - B. group members yell at each other.
 - C. group members may get in physical fights
 - D. the group members are trying to find their role in the group.
 - E. thunder and lightning.
2. Self-help groups
 - A. You want a very diverse groups
 - B. You are expected to only help yourself
 - C. The philosophy of the members may be very different
 - D. Put people together who have similar problems
3. What are group dynamics?
 - A. The measured level of group participation
 - B. The way groups choose a leader
 - C. The way group members interact and respond to change
 - D. The way groups determine member roles
4. The working stage is when
 - A. members can role play their problem.
 - B. members may be given homework to do between sessions
 - C. members are able to talk about what they have learned in group.
 - D. members feel most comfortable to disclose
5. . In organizations, major decisions are often made by groups as opposed to individuals and this is one of the reasons why psychologists are interested in decision making by groups and individuals in organizations. Is a group more effective in decision making than an individual?

A. The research evidence is mixed	B. An individual is as effective as a group
C. Group decisions are more effective	D. None of the above
6. A student in a classroom is exhibiting social loafing by _____.

A. sitting in the front row	B. listening intently to the teacher's lecture
C. not raising her hand when the teacher asks a question	D. offering to help another student
7. Group brainstorming is used to generate ideas and a basic rationale behind its popularity is that it produces more ideas than an individual alone. Is this the case?
 - A. Not necessarily
 - B. Gender is the important influence
 - C. Groups produce more ideas
 - D. Brainstorming produces a lot of ideas but they are often too far-fetched to be of value
8. Social psychologists have examined group decision making and have identified tendencies to adopt a minimally acceptable decision. What does this imply?
 - A. Limiting discussion in terms of time taken and forming a decision then
 - B. Accepting the slightest majority decision
 - C. Accepting the first suggested decision everyone agrees on
 - D. Ignoring those members who have contributed little
9. Which of the following statements about groupthink is false?
 - A. Groupthink is more likely when members of the group like each other
 - B. Groupthink is more likely when the group leader is charismatic and powerful
 - C. The presence of experts to advise makes groupthink less likely
 - D. Groupthink is about members of a group really making an effort to think about a problem

10. Which of the following is not normally considered a way of trying to improve relations between groups?

- A. Increasing people's knowledge of people in other groups
- B. Increasing the size of a group that has been having trouble getting its views heard
- C. Finding a common point of view or goal that all groups can work towards
- D. Encouraging individuals to behave in a positive manner towards a specific individual from another group

11. Which of the following would be considered a formal group

- A. task force for employee birthday celebrations
- B. reading group
- C. bowling team
- D. bringing people from various functions to solve a business dilemma

12. Which of the following statements about groups is true

- A. You need five or more people to be considered a work group
- B. The definition of groups suggests that a group is two or more people together reason
- C. Groups can be either formal or informal.
- D. Formal groups are aimed at specific social agendas

13. Work attitudes can be reflected in an organization through

- A. Job satisfaction
- B. Organizational commitment
- C. Both 'A' and 'B'
- D. None of the above

14. At the norming stage, the team is involved in defining

- A. Goals
- B. Roles
- C. Relations
- D. All of the above

15. What is play to some people maybe to others.

- A. Responsibility
- B. Duty
- C. Work
- D. None of the above

16. The _____ leadership style is an expression of the leader's trust in the abilities of his subordinates.

- A. Participative
- B. Delegative
- C. Authoritarian
- D. All of the above

B. Terms/ Short notes/ Case study/ Charts/ Graphs/ Tables, etc. (Each of 01 mark)

(07)

1. Power
2. Influence
3. Power Groups
4. Influence Dynamics
5. leadership
6. Development
7. Cohension

Q.2 Answer the following.

- A. Write an essay on structure of the groups. **(04)**
- B. Discuss the joining and leaving of the groups by its members with suitable examples. **(04)**
- C. "Groups can be either formal or informal" Explain with examples. **(04)**

OR

- C. Describe and discuss the individual and groups with illustrations. **(04)**

Q.3 Answer the following.

- A. Define groups and discuss the various types of groups in details **(05)**
- B. Discuss the structure of groups with suitable examples. **(05)**
- C. Discuss the science of the group dynamics with examples **(05)**

OR

- C. Discuss influence with reference to group dynamics with examples. **(05)**

Q.4 Answer the following.

- A. How groups affects the performance of its group members with illustrations **(06)**
- B. Write an essay on cohesion and development with reference to group dynamics **(06)**
- C. Write an essay on leadership **(06)**

OR

- C. Describe and discuss the importance of extroverts and introverts in groups with suitable examples **(06)**