

87. Loyalty is the sense of..... one has to the members of a group just by virtue of having a shared in history with them.
- (A) Consensus
 - (B) Obligation
 - (C) Cohesiveness
 - (D) Stereotype
88.facilitation is the facilitation of dominant responses by an audience.
- (A) Contingent
 - (B) Dependent
 - (C) Evaluative
 - (D) Social
89. On a.....only the worst performance in each group matter.
- (A) disjunctive task
 - (B) social loafing
 - (C) conjunctive task
 - (D) flexible consistency
90. In..... every member's contribution counts.
- (A) an Additive task
 - (B) a Disjunctive task
 - (C) a Conjunctive task
 - (D) All of the above
91. Peoples overestimating the typicality of their own behaviours is an example of..... bias, a false consensus effect.
- (A) causal
 - (B) negative
 - (C) positive
 - (D) egocentric
92. When one takes behaviour closer to its face value than it really is, it is known as :
- (A) Inconsistency
 - (B) Fundamental attributional error
 - (C) Self-serving attribution
 - (D) (A) and (C) are correct
93. The tendency to look only for confirming evidence and not to look for disconfirming evidence for a hypothesis is called :
- (A) Confirmation bias
 - (B) Availability
 - (C) Wishful thinking
 - (D) Self-serving attribution

94. There are.....cultures without a moral system.
- (A) many
 - (B) unique
 - (C) no
 - (D) systemic
95. Kohlberg believes that the development of morality is primarily an issue of..... development in which a child learns to take a broader perspective one one's own actions.
- (A) Cognitive
 - (B) Behavioural
 - (C) Universal
 - (D) Abstract
96. A child is.....he/she cannot see the world from someone else's perspective.
- (A) altruistic
 - (B) distressed
 - (C) empathetic
 - (D) ego-centric
97. Altruism is behaviour motivated by :
- (A) the desire to look good
 - (B) the desire for gain
 - (C) the desire to help others
 - (D) thoughtlessness
98. Equity is :
- (A) a type of distributive justice
 - (B) legal justice
 - (C) a type of procedural justice
 - (D) a decision
99. The suggestion that frustration is a powerful determinant of aggression is known as :
- (A) Correspondence bias
 - (B) Frustration aggression hypothesis
 - (C) General aggression model
 - (D) Causal relationship
100. The tendency of a group member to shift toward extreme positions than those they initially held by the individual members as a result of group discussion is :
- (A) Group polarization
 - (B) Group think
 - (C) Cohesiveness
 - (D) Identity interference