



12.ASSESSMENT

Self-check Questions

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1. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of a primary group?
 - a) Large, impersonal, and goal-oriented.
 - b) Small, intimate, and characterized by face-to-face interaction.
 - c) Members interact solely to achieve a specific task.
 - d) Relationships are formal and based on a division of labor.
 2. A large corporation, where relationships between employees are formal, task-oriented, and based on specific roles, would best be classified as a:
 - a) Primary group.
 - b) In-group.
 - c) Secondary group.
 - d) Reference group.
 3. When an individual identifies strongly with a particular group, feeling a sense of loyalty and belonging, that group is considered their:
 - a) Out-group.
 - b) Secondary group.
 - c) Reference group.
 - d) In-group.
 4. A negative reference group is one that:
 - a) An individual aspires to join and emulate its norms.
 - b) Serves as a standard for self-evaluation but the individual rejects its norms and values.
 - c) Provides emotional support and a sense of belonging.
 - d) Is characterized by close, face-to-face interaction.
 5. A high school student who starts dressing and talking like college students they admire, even though they are not yet in college, is using college students as a:



- a) Primary group.
 - b) Out-group.
 - c) Negative reference group.
 - d) Positive reference group.
6. A mere aggregate of people, like commuters waiting at a bus stop, constitutes a social group.
7. Primary groups are typically large and involve impersonal, short-term relationships.
8. An “out-group” is a group with which an individual identifies and feels a sense of belonging.
9. A reference group is a group that individuals use as a standard for evaluating themselves and their own behavior.
10. Secondary groups are always temporary and never involve emotional ties between members.

Self-Check Answers

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- 1. b) Small, intimate, and characterized by face-to-face interaction.
 - 2. c) Secondary group.
 - 3. d) In-group.
 - 4. b) Serves as a standard for self-evaluation but the individual rejects its norms and values.
 - 5. d) Positive reference group.
 - 6. False
 - 7. False
 - 8. False
 - 9. True
 - 10. False

Short Answer Questions:

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- 1. Briefly define a “social group” and explain why a mere collection of people (like a crowd at a concert) does not qualify as one.
 - 2. Differentiate between primary and secondary groups, providing three clear examples for each type.



3. Explain the concept of a “reference group” and briefly describe the difference between a positive and a negative reference group.

Long Answer Questions

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1. Elaborate on the various classifications of social groups (e.g., primary/secondary, in-group/out-group, reference groups). Discuss the sociological significance of these distinctions in understanding individual behavior, social identity, and societal dynamics. Illustrate your answer with examples.
 2. Analyze the dynamic relationship between in-groups and out-groups. How do these group distinctions contribute to social solidarity within an in-group while simultaneously potentially leading to prejudice, discrimination, or conflict towards out-groups? Discuss the role of “we-feeling” and perceived differences in shaping these dynamics.