

1. Are six people waiting at a bus stop in silence a group?

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.1

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

2. Provide and justify your own definition of the term *group*.

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.1

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

3. Explain why you agree or disagree with the following thesis: Dyads (two people) are not groups.

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.1

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

4. What is the difference between a primary group and a social (or secondary) group?

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.2

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

5. Pat is a member of APX fraternity and a male. Examine the relative impact of these two groups on Pat's identity.

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.3

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

6. You are observing a group of men installing a heating system in a building. What key qualities should you note in your case study of this work group? Define these qualities and give an example of each for the work group.

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

7. A group of young men and women meet regularly via the internet to play an online game together. Do they qualify as a group?

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

8. What is the relationship between the size of humans' brains and their groups?

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4, 1.5
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

9. What two classes of interaction did Bales find to be the most common in group situations? Provide two examples of groups that differ on these classes of interaction.

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4, 1.5
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

10. Members can influence each other in many ways. Describe and demonstrate the difference between unilateral, sequential, and reciprocal interdependence. Note: A diagram may help.

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

11. Use the concept of group structure to compare primary groups and collectives.

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.2, 1.4
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Evaluate

12. Use McGrath's taxonomy of tasks to compare these four groups: an assembly line, a political committee deciding to invade Cuba, a company whose members are debating about a potential project, and a ballet troupe.

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4, 1.5
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Evaluate

13. What are the common origins of groups?

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4; 1.5
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

14. Will a passerby who sees six people sitting outside the library think these people are a group? Use the concept of entitativity to offer an answer.

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4, 1.5
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

15. What does the concept of entitativity have to do with prejudice and stereotyping?

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary
DIFFICULTY: Difficult
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

16. Lewin used the word *dynamic* when describing groups. Why did he select this word? What is the definition of *group dynamics*?

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Group Dynamics?; 1.7
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

17. If your group dynamics class develops like most groups do, what processes and changes do you expect to see take place during the semester?

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Group Dynamics?; 1.8
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

18. Draw on Hofstede's theory of national cultures to describe cultural differences in group-level processes (formation, influence, performance, and conflict).

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Why Study Groups?; 1.9
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

19. Why do individuals often underestimate the influence of groups and their dynamics?

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Why Study Groups?; 1.10
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

20. Why do psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists, and political scientists study groups?

ANSWER: Answers Will Vary
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Why Study Groups?; 1.10
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

21. A group is two or more individuals who are connected to one another by and within social relationships.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.1

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

22. By definition, groups involve face-to-face interaction, so online gatherings are not true groups.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.1

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

23. Although there is a minimum group size (four people), there is no limit to the maximum number within a group.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.1

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

24. Theory and research identify four types of groups: primary groups, social groups, collectives, and categories.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.2

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

25. Individuals who share some common attribute, such as all males or all residents of New York, are members of a social group rather than a primary group.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.2

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

26. Individuals often identify with a group that they belong to but not with the social categories to which they belong.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.3

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

27. Group interdependencies tend to be asymmetric, unequal, and hierarchical.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

28. Group members' actions are guided by their role within the group as well as consensual standards called norms.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

29. In a true group, interdependence must be mutual: A influences B as much as B influences A.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

30. Networks have boundaries, but many groups do not.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

31. According to the McGrath's model of group tasks, the four basic group goals are generating, choosing, negotiating, and executing.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4, 1.5
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

32. Entitativity is a group's perceived cohesiveness.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4, 1.5
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

33. Essentialism is the belief that all things—including individuals and groups—have a basic nature that makes them what they are and distinguishes them from other things.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.5
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

34. Group dynamics are not only the influential interpersonal processes that occur in groups but also the name of the scientific field devoted to the study of groups.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Group Dynamics?; 1.7
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

35. The term *group dynamics* refers to psychology's resolution to strengthen the power of groups in therapy.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Group Dynamics?; 1.7
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

36. Storming is the final stage in group development that entails individuals "storming" out of the group.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups Dynamics; 1.8
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

37. A group that is experiencing conflict will likely lose its cohesiveness and disband.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Group Dynamics?; 1.8

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

38. In his cross-cultural work, Hofstede identified several cultures where individuals do not live in groups.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Why Study Groups?; 1.9

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

39. Psychology and sociology have a monopoly on the study of groups since they were the first branches of science to identify and classify group dynamics.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Why Study Groups?; 1.10

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

40. Despite the many problems (e.g., competition, conflict, poor decisions) caused by groups, humans could not survive without them.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: The Value of Groups; 1.10

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

41. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Studies suggest that groups substantially influence their members.
- b. Many people live their entire lives without being a part of a group.
- c. Ancient peoples were more individualistic rather than group-centered.
- d. Very little is known about groups and their processes.

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.1

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

42. Which of the following items is NOT a key element in the definition of a group?

- a. two or more members
- b. members share some characteristic, such as eye color or date of birth
- c. interpersonal connections among members
- d. some type of bond that links the members to the group itself

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.1
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

43. James (1951), after observing naturally forming groups, concluded:
- most groups include a leader.
 - the most common group size was 2 members.
 - groups are small if deliberately formed, but larger if they form spontaneously.
 - groups include, on average, 4.2 members.

ANSWER: b
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.1
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

44. When researchers recorded the size of groups in public places such as parks, sidewalks, cafeterias, and offices, they discovered that most of these groups were
- small, including only two or three members.
 - large, ranging from 10 to 20 members.
 - short-lived, lasting for less than 30 seconds on average.
 - crowded together rather than well-spaced.

ANSWER: a
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.1
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

45. An aggregate of individuals is a group if its members
- have the potential to know one another personally.
 - share some characteristic, such as eye color or birth date.
 - have the same personal goals.
 - are connected to one another by social relationships.

ANSWER: d
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.1
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

46. Which of the following statements is false?
- No one definition can capture the many nuances of the word *group*.
 - Some definitions of the concept of group stress the importance of communication or mutual influence.
 - The minimal number of members needed for true group is debated, with some definitions requiring three members but others only two.
 - If individuals cannot communicate with each other, then they are not a group.

ANSWER: d
DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.1
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

47. Shannon takes her family to church on Sunday. She makes sure that her family sits quietly during mass. She believes that religion will teach her children strong moral values. Shannon's family is a(n)

- a. primary group.
- b. social group.
- c. self-organizing group.
- d. essential group.
- e. category.

ANSWER: a
DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.2
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

48. Which of the following qualities is typically found in a social (or secondary) group?

- a. Members are strongly committed to the group and rarely leave the group once they join it.
- b. The members know each other very well, and share intimate details with one another.
- c. The group meets only briefly, and then disperses and does not reassemble.
- d. The members interact with one another over an extended period.

ANSWER: d
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.2
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

49. Putnam (2000), in his book *Bowling Alone*, maintains that

- a. Only people who suffer from social anxiety play sports (such as bowling) alone.
- b. American's are increasing the strength of their social relations by avoiding competitive play.
- c. Social capital in America is growing weaker rather than strengthening.
- d. Membership in traditional types of groups, such as community associations, is increasing.
- e. Some individualized tasks are performed more effectively when alone rather than with others.

ANSWER: c
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.2
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

50. Bob is not a rich man, but he does have lots of friends, he is a valued member of many community groups, and he is very close to his family. According to Putnam (2000), Bob has a great deal of:

- a. social capital
- b. resilience
- c. integrative complexity
- d. interpersonal mastery

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.2
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

51. ____ is the degree to which a person is linked to other people in social relationships that yield positive, productive benefits.

- a. Resilience
- b. Integrative complexity
- c. Interpersonal mastery
- d. Social capital

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.2
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

52. Which type of group tends to be shortest in duration?

- a. Primary groups
- b. Collectives
- c. Personal groups
- d. Categories
- e. Social groups

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.2
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

53. Audiences and crowds are to ____ as coworkers, sports teams, and study groups are to ____.

- a. primary groups; collectives
- b. collectives; categories
- c. collectives; social groups
- d. social groups; personal groups
- e. secondary groups; primary groups

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.2
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

54. A line of people waiting to get into the movies is an example of a

- a. primary group.
- b. collective.
- c. personal group.
- d. category.
- e. social group.

ANSWER: b
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.2
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

55. Individuals who live in New York are called New Yorkers. New Yorkers are a(n)

- a. norm.
- b. planned group.
- c. category.
- d. emergent group.
- e. interaction.

ANSWER: c
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.2
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

56. Which of the following is NOT one of the four basic types of groups?

- a. Primary groups
- b. Collectives
- c. Personal groups
- d. Categories
- e. social groups

ANSWER: c
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.2
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

57. Which term fits in least well with the others?

- a. Social category
- b. Primary group
- c. Social identity
- d. Stereotypes

ANSWER: b
DIFFICULTY: Difficult
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.2
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

58. Which group below is least likely to influence a members' social identity?

- a. A collective
- b. A category
- c. A primary group
- d. A social group

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: What are groups? 1.3
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

59. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Aggregations can be easily classified into two categories—group and nongroup.
- b. Two-person groups have so many unique characteristics that they are not considered to be groups.
- c. Very large collectives, such as mobs, crowds, or congregations, have so many unique qualities that they are not considered to be groups.
- d. As groups increase in size, they tend to become more structured.
- e. Groups, by definition, must include at least three members but they cannot have more than 20 members.

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

60. Which of the following is NOT one of the key characteristics of a group?

- a. Interaction among members
- b. A degree of unity
- c. Group structure
- d. A leader is present
- e. Group-level goals

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

61. You wish to understand a group's composition. You should therefore study the

- a. relationships linking members to each other.
- b. group's degree of cohesiveness.
- c. goals the group is seeking.
- d. extent to which the group is perceived to be a real group.
- e. qualities of the members of the group.

ANSWER: e

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

62. Which of the following words is important to remember when distinguishing between a typical group and a network?

- a. Interaction
- b. Boundary
- c. Relations
- d. Ties

e. Communication

ANSWER:

b

DIFFICULTY:

Difficult

REFERENCES:

What Are Groups?; 1.4

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

63. A network is a type of ____ group.

- a. primary
- b. social
- c. open
- d. closed
- e. decisional

ANSWER:

c

DIFFICULTY:

Easy

REFERENCES:

What Are Groups?; 1.4

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

64. A fraternity, professional sports team, the Supreme Court, and the board of directors for a company are all examples of ____ groups.

- a. primary
- b. self-organizing
- c. open
- d. closed
- e. decisional

ANSWER:

d

DIFFICULTY:

Moderate

REFERENCES:

What Are Groups?; 1.4

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

65. How many relationships would be needed to link all members of a 20-person group?

- a. almost 200
- b. 20, but 40 if counting connections to the group itself.
- c. it depends on the group's overall cohesiveness
- d. 105

ANSWER:

a

DIFFICULTY:

Moderate

REFERENCES:

What Are Groups?; 1.4

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understand

66. According to Dunbar (2008), the best size for a community of humans is

- a. 4.7.
- b. 12
- c. 80-100.

- d. 140-150.
- e. 200-300.

ANSWER: d
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4, 1.5
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

67. Dunbar (2008) argues that humans function best in groups of 150 members or less because of the
- a. logistical complexity of organizing large groups.
 - b. limited capacity of human's brains.
 - c. difficulty leaders have when leading very large groups.
 - d. tendency for larger groups to break up into smaller ones.

ANSWER: b
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4; 1.5
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

68. Which of the following is task-focused rather than relationship-focused?
- a. feeling anger toward a coworker
 - b. complimenting a group member after a presentation
 - c. asking the group members if they are happy with the decision
 - d. offering a good solution to the problem the group faces

ANSWER: d
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4, 1.5
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

69. Interdependence is a key quality of groups and it requires that
- a. all members of the group influence each other equally.
 - b. members' outcomes depend, in part, on the actions of others in the group.
 - c. influence is reciprocal, in the sense that if A influences B, then B influences A.
 - d. group members share a common goal.

ANSWER: b
DIFFICULTY: Difficult
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

70. Identify the example of noninterdependence.
- a. A acts in ways that influence both B and C, but B and C do not know that.
 - b. A influences B, and B influences only C.
 - c. A influences B and C, but B and C cannot influence A.
 - d. A influences B more than B influences A.
 - e. All those listed are examples of interdependence.

ANSWER: e
DIFFICULTY: Difficult
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; What Are Groups?;1.4
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

71. In general, the interdependencies of members in groups are

- a. symmetric rather than asymmetric.
- b. equal rather than unequal.
- c. Intermittent rather than continuous.
- d. unequal rather than equal.

ANSWER: d
DIFFICULTY: Difficult
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

72. You note that Don is the leader, LaDelle complies with the group's norms, and Don is well-liked by LaDelle but not by Gregory. You are describing the group's

- a. structure.
- b. entitativity.
- c. interaction.
- d. goals.
- e. cohesiveness.

ANSWER: a
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

73. If you had to choose only one aspect of a group to study, you would probably learn the most by studying its

- a. boundaries
- b. goals
- c. cohesiveness
- d. structure
- e. communication

ANSWER: d
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

74. When asked to describe her team at Acme Co, Sue explains "The norm is to eat lunch at your desk. Lu is the team leader and Frank plays the role of the group's motivator. Members have built good relationships with one another, but a small group of 4 members form a tight subgroup within the team." Sue is describing the team's

- a. nature.
- b. unity.
- c. goals.

- d. structure.
- e. functionality.

ANSWER: d
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

75. Which of the following is NOT one of the four basic group goals identified by McGrath's model of group tasks?

- a. discussing
- b. generating
- c. choosing
- d. negotiating
- e. executing

ANSWER: a
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4, 1.5
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

76. In McGrath's theory of group tasks, a group of electricians installing the wiring of building under construction is engaged in a(n) ____ task.

- a. discussion
- b. generating
- c. choosing
- d. negotiating
- e. executing

ANSWER: e
DIFFICULTY: Difficult
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4, 1.5
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

77. Emergent is to planned as ____ is to ____.

- a. internal; external
- b. concocted; founded
- c. external; internal
- d. unity; entitativity
- e. circumstantial; concocted

ANSWER: e
DIFFICULTY: Difficult
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4, 1.5
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

78. Bystanders at a crime scene, crowds, customers at a club, gangs, families, friendship networks in work settings, mobs, and people waiting to board an airplane are all examples of ____ groups.

- a. concocted
- b. founded
- c. circumstantial
- d. self-organizing
- e. planned

ANSWER: c
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4, 1.5
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

79. Some groups are more unified than others. These groups are

- a. entitative.
- b. cohesive.
- c. structured.
- d. self-organizing.
- e. teams.

ANSWER: b
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4, 1.5
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

80. Which of the following was NOT identified as a cue that signals entitativity by Campbell (1958a)?

- a. common fate
- b. groupmind
- c. similarity
- d. proximity
- e. permeability

ANSWER: b
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4, 1.5
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

81. Which of the following is highest in entitativity?

- a. the class of 2018
- b. cheerleaders cheering
- c. African Americans in Virginia
- d. lawyers
- e. a network of “friends” on Facebook

ANSWER: b
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

82. The idea of entitativity suggests people will be referred to as a “group” if the aggregate
- a. is structured in some way.
 - b. is passive rather than dynamic.
 - c. has very few members.
 - d. has only one goal.
 - e. is perceived to be a single, unified whole.

ANSWER:

e

DIFFICULTY:

Easy

REFERENCES:

What Are Groups?; 1.4

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understand

83. Which of the following best summarizes the basic idea behind the Thomas Theorem?
- a. A group that is thought to be real will have real effects on its members.
 - b. Seeing a process increases the likelihood of believing in the process.
 - c. For every individual action there is an equal, and correlative, group-level action.
 - d. All groups are created equal in the mind's eye.
 - e. Principles aren't principles until they are tested in the context of group interaction.

ANSWER:

a

DIFFICULTY:

Easy

REFERENCES:

What Are Groups?; 1.6

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understand

84. The study of groups is called group dynamics because
- a. the term underscores the importance of psychological processes.
 - b. the impact of the leader is a major topic of study.
 - c. the term notes the powerful processes that influence people in groups over time.
 - d. groups, once formed, rarely change.

ANSWER:

c

DIFFICULTY:

Easy

REFERENCES:

What Are Group Dynamics?; What are group dynamics?)

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

85. Which of the following was not identified as a central topic (process) in the analysis of groups?
- a. morality
 - b. formation
 - c. influence
 - d. conflict
 - e. performance

ANSWER:

a

DIFFICULTY:

Easy

REFERENCES:

What Are Group Dynamics?; 1.7

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

86. The stages in Tuckman's (1965) group development model are, in order,
- a. storming, forming, norming, conforming, adjourning.
 - b. forming, storming, norming, performing, adjourning.
 - c. forming, norming, storming, performing, adjourning.
 - d. forming, storming, conforming, performing, adjourning.

ANSWER: b
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: What Are Group Dynamics?; 1.8
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

87. Compared to those from Eastern cultures, individuals raised in Western cultures tend to
- a. Draw more fine-grained distinctions between different types of groups.
 - b. Stress group-level processes more than individual level processes.
 - c. Attribute individual's actions to personal qualities rather than group-level processes.
 - d. Stress collective, group-level identity more so than individualize sources of identity.

ANSWER: c
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Why Study Groups?; 1.9
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

88. Which statement suggests that the speaker is committing the fundamental attribution error?
- a. The climbers on Mt. Everest failed because their leaders made errors.
 - b. The climbers on Mt. Everest took risks because of group pressure.
 - c. The members of the Mt. Everest team were too inexperienced.
 - d. The members of the Mt. Everest team would have survived if not for the unexpected storm.

ANSWER: c
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Why Study Groups?; 1.10
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

89. Which of the following statements supports the idea that groups shape society?
- a. Students learning in a classroom instead of at home.
 - b. Individuals reaffirming their morals in organized religious groups.
 - c. A collection of individuals deciding on a criminal sentence.
 - d. Congress discussing, developing, and voting on federal funding.
 - e. All of these statements support the idea that groups shape society.

ANSWER: e
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Why Study Groups?; 1.10
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

90. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. Researchers study individuals in groups, but not groups themselves.

- b. Group researchers do only basic, theory-testing research.
- c. Group dynamics is relevant to all the social sciences except anthropology.
- d. Groups are more perceptually prominent in Eastern cultures than Western ones.

ANSWER:

d

DIFFICULTY:

Moderate

REFERENCES:

Why Study Groups?; 1.9, 1.10

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understand