

## Chapter 1

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

ACCURATE 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.

ACCURATE 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.

ACCURATE 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?

ACCURATE 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.

ACCURATE 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.

ACCURATE 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?

ACCURATE 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?

ACCURATE 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.

ACCURATE 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.

ACCURATE 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.

ACCURATE 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.

ACCURATE 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?

ACCURATE 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.

ACCURATE 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?

ACCURATE 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?

ACCURATE 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?

ACCURATE 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).

ACCURATE 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?

ACCURATE 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?

ACCURATE 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

ACCURATE 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

ACCURATE 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

ACCURATE 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

ACCURATE 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

ACCURATE 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

ACCURATE 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

ACCURATE ANSWER: True

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: What Are Groups?; 1.4