

# Lesson Quiz 19-1

**networks**

## Group Interaction

**DIRECTIONS: Completion** Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ group includes the members of your family that you see every day.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the set of principles, attitudes, and defined objectives for which a group stands.
3. If you spent many hours practicing a speech but then froze when you got in front of an audience, you experienced social \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Group members are guilty of \_\_\_\_\_ when they refrain from criticizing one another, do not discuss opposing viewpoints, and fail to adequately appraise alternative courses of action.
5. "We are going to do it my way because I said so," is something that a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ leader might say.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Factors that work to hold a group together increase that group's
 

A. norms.	C. cohesiveness.
B. aggressiveness.	D. polarization.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following best describes the difference between a group and an aggregate?
  - A. People in a group do not interact, while people in an aggregate communicate with each other.
  - B. People in a group communicate with each other, while people in an aggregate do not interact.
  - C. People in a group relate to each other in positive ways, while people in an aggregate are aggressive toward one another.
  - D. Groups include fewer than 100 people, while aggregates include more than 100 people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A leader who excites the members of a group and persuades them to take bold action likely possesses a high amount of
 

A. charisma.	C. groupthink.
B. aggressiveness.	D. laissez-faire.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 is an example of
 

A. role conflict.	C. sociograms.
B. aggregates.	D. groupthink.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The ideology of a group is a product of the members' shared
  - A. physical characteristics.
  - B. ideas, attitudes, and goals.
  - C. personality traits.
  - D. leadership preferences.

## Lesson Quiz 19-2

**networks**

### Group Interaction

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Wearing a pink shirt to work on Fridays because your coworkers do is an example of conformity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The experiments conducted by Solomon Asch showed that pressure to conform does not influence people to give answers they know are wrong.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. High self-esteem is a factor that increases conforming behavior in people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. If you knowingly cause someone pain because an authority figure tells you to do so, you are confirming the results of Stanley Milgram's experiments.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A child from Chicago will likely show his parents more respect than a child from Kenya in East Africa.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following is the best example of compliance?
- A. voting for Ted because he is a nice guy, but not the best qualified
  - B. voting for Ted because a friend asked you to, even though you think he is unqualified
  - C. voting for Ted because a friend convinced you that he is the best candidate
  - D. voting against Ted because a friend asked you to vote for him
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following best describes the impact of group size on conformity?
- A. Conformity in a group of three is slightly less than conformity in a group of six.
  - B. Conformity in a group of six is about the same as conformity in a group of twenty.
  - C. Conformity in a group of ten is greater than conformity in a group of three.
  - D. Conformity is greater in very large groups than in very small groups.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Stanley Milgram's experiments demonstrated
- A. the powerful influence of social conditioning for obeying authority.
  - B. the qualities necessary to become an effective group leader.
  - C. the weak influence of social conditioning for obeying authority.
  - D. the sadistic nature that dwells in most humans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The Stanford Prison experiment demonstrated the influence that \_\_\_\_\_ has on behavior.
- A. peer pressure
  - B. authority
  - C. environment
  - D. groupthink
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. What is the difference between the impact of middle and working class families on child obedience?
- A. Middle class families emphasize obedience; working class families emphasize independence.
  - B. Middle class families emphasize conformity; working class families emphasize nonconformity.
  - C. Middle class families emphasize authority; working class families emphasize democracy.
  - D. Middle class families emphasize independence; working class families emphasize obedience.

# Lesson Quiz 19-3



## Group Interaction

**DIRECTIONS: Modified True/False** In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F). If false, edit the statement to make it a true statement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A man who displays confidence and makes bold decisions at work could best be described as being aggressive.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Contrary to popular belief, a 2009 study found that testosterone has no effect on behavior.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A student at school who spreads an embarrassing rumor about you is engaging in catharsis.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Allen belongs to a group that claims several blocks in their neighborhood as their "turf" and regularly attacks strangers who enter the area. It appears that Allen is a gang member.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. You are displaying altruism when you help someone else with no expectation of a reward.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following is a quality related to aggressiveness, but not assertiveness?
  - A. confident
  - B. violent
  - C. bold
  - D. positive
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The best predictor of aggressive behavior is
  - A. past experience.
  - B. level of self-esteem.
  - C. intelligence.
  - D. testosterone levels.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A man ramming into a car that did not allow him to merge into traffic provides support for the
  - A. social trap idea.
  - B. bystander effect.
  - C. frustration-aggression hypothesis.
  - D. Robbers Cave theory.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which of the following best describes the impact of diffusion of responsibility?
  - A. It decreases the likelihood of altruism.
  - B. It increases the likelihood of altruism.
  - C. It increases the likelihood of altruism only when the bystander effect applies.
  - D. It has no impact on altruism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A person who believes her contributions to a group are not apparent or easily measured is likely to engage in
  - A. catharsis.
  - B. assertiveness.
  - C. altruism.
  - D. social loafing.