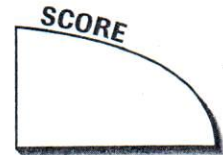


Group Interaction



Multiple Choice: Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter of that item in the blank to the left of the sentence. (5 points each)

- _____ 1. Which of the following statements is NOT true of obedience to authority?
 - A. People obey even if it goes against their moral views.
 - B. Individuals may obey irrational commands.
 - C. People are more likely to obey when the authority figure is not around.
 - D. Social conditioning prohibits people from disobeying legitimate authority figures.

- _____ 2. In the Robber's Cave experiment
 - A. competitive athletic events led to cooperation.
 - B. differences between the groups were settled by fun activities.
 - C. the two groups did not come together.
 - D. emergencies requiring cooperation led to the groups coming together.

- _____ 3. Which of the following sayings represents the idea of catharsis?
 - A. "Take it easy."
 - B. "Mind your own business."
 - C. "Get it off your chest."
 - D. "You've got to be kidding."

- _____ 4. The hypothesis that the failure to obtain something leads to aggression is the
 - A. cognitive hypothesis.
 - B. catharsis hypothesis.
 - C. frustration-aggression hypothesis.
 - D. social trap hypothesis.

- _____ 5. In Harold Leavitt's experiment on communication patterns, the slowest at solving the problem but the happiest group was the
 - A. wheel.
 - B. circle.
 - C. chain.
 - D. Y.

- _____ 6. A social trap occurs when individuals in a group decide
 - A. to cooperate.
 - B. not to cooperate.
 - C. not to conflict.
 - D. to be altruistic.

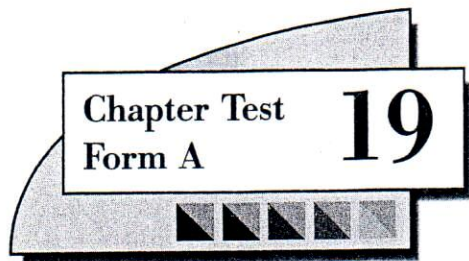
Matching: Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. Not all items in Column B are used. (5 points each)

Column A

- _____ 7. principles, attitudes, and objectives for which a group stands
- _____ 8. group purposes directed toward satisfying members' emotional needs
- _____ 9. method of gaining compliance
- _____ 10. group purposes directed toward getting a job done
- _____ 11. diagram that represents relationships within a group
- _____ 12. helping people for reasons other than rewards

Column B

- A. sociogram
- B. task functions
- C. commitment
- D. altruism
- E. foot-in-the-door technique
- F. social functions
- G. social norms
- H. ideology



Group Interaction

Completion: Choose an item from the list below that best completes each sentence. Write the letter of that item in the blank to the left of the sentence. Not all items are used. (5 points each)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. in-group | F. social inhibition |
| B. conformity | G. compliance |
| C. social facilitation | H. neurotransmitters |
| D. out-group | I. initiation rites |
| E. obedience | |

- ____ 13. Not performing well in front of a crowd may result from _____.
- ____ 14. A person's aggressive behavior can be influenced by _____, such as serotonin.
- ____ 15. Some groups require _____ that may involve personal sacrifice, hardship, or humiliation.
- ____ 16. Solomon Asch's experiment was designed to test _____ to one's peers.
- ____ 17. Giving a better performance in front of a crowd may result from _____.
- ____ 18. When we give in to social pressure in our public behavior but do not change our private beliefs, _____ occurs.

Short Answer: Answer each of the questions below on a separate sheet of paper. (5 points each)

19. Name and describe the factors that increase cohesiveness in groups.
20. List five of the factors mentioned in the textbook that increase conforming behavior in people. Give an example for one of the factors.