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| 1. What is the difference between scientific approaches to studying groups and nonscientific approaches?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.1 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 2. You wish to study what makes one group more creative than another. Drawing on the coverage of topics in this chapter, describe the three essential ingredients you must combine to develop a scientific analysis of this topic.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficult | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.1 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 7:47 AM | |

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| 3. Like any science, group dynamics is guided by a paradigm. What are the assumptions of this paradigm?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.1 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 7:48 AM | |

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| 4. A friend of yours says that groups are not real, because if we understand the people in the group then we understand the group itself. Give at least three reasons why your friend is mistaken.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.2 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 7:50 AM | |

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| 5. Jacob recently joined a selective group. To become a member of the group, Jacob had to go through a series of initiations with other potential members. Jacob’s old friends notice that he is doing things he normally would not (e.g., stealing, excessive drinking). Use Lewin’s field theory to explain Jacob’s behavior.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.3 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 6. What does it mean to say that group processes are multilevel processes? Work through an example of a multilevel analysis of a group’s cohesiveness.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.3 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Apply | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 7. You wish to test the hypothesis that cohesive groups outperform noncohesive groups. Describe three methods you could use to measure cohesiveness.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4, 2.6 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 8. Briefly explain the Hawthorne effect. What implications does this effect have for observational techniques?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 9. Define the concepts of reliability and validity. Give examples of measures that are reliable and valid and measures that are not reliable or valid.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.5 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 10. Draw a sociogram of a group of fictitious high school friends. Include at least seven members and make sure to identify stars, clusters, pairs, and isolates.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.6 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 11. What are the relative strengths and weaknesses of observational methods and self-report methods of measurement?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 12. Janis developed his theory of groupthink by examining the behavior of past groups that made poor decisions. He examined items such as meetings notes, group member’s public statements, and letters. Did Janis perform a qualitative or a quantitative study? What are the advantages and disadvantages to the approach Janis used?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7, 2.8 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 7:53 AM | |

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| 13. Dr. Smith wants to understand the initiation process in fraternities and sororities. However, he realizes that it would be unethical to put participants in his study through the same experiences that pledges usually undergo. Develop an experiment that Dr. Smith could run that would examine the initiation process in an ethical manner.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7, 2.9 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Create | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 14. A researcher asks people how many groups they belong to and asks them questions about their physical and mental health. She finds that these variables are related: the more groups people belong to the healthier they are. What type of study did the researcher conduct, and can she conclude that groups cause improved health?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 15. Ed wants to know if having an audience helps people perform better. He has half the subjects complete a test in front of an audience (three confederates) and the other half complete the test alone. He then compares subjects’ scores. Identify the (a) type of study (b) independent variable and (c) dependent variable.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 7:54 AM | |

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| 16. In what instances would researchers use a nonexperimental design over an experimental one? How does the type of design affect the determination of causation?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7, 2.9 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 17. What is a correlation coefficient? Give several examples of correlations and be sure to interpret the nature and strength of the relationship described.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 7:59 AM | |

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| 18. Researchers sometimes do not tell people when they are studying them. Offer both pro and con arguments on this issue, and draw a personal conclusion.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.9 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Evaluate | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 19. Compare and contrast these theoretical models of group behavior: motivational/emotion models, behavioral approaches, systems theories, cognitive approaches, and biological models.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Theoretical Perspectives; 2.10 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Evaluate | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 7:58 AM | |

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| 20. Develop a theoretical model that explains why groups tend to select men rather than women as their leaders. Be certain to describe the motivational, behavioral, systems, cognitive, and biological foundations of your framework.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers Will Vary | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Theoretical Perspectives; 2.10 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Essay | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Create | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 21. Group researchers use scientific procedures to study groups.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.1 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 22. Durkheim, a sociologist, believed that groups were not real and therefore, that researchers should only study the behavior of individuals, not groups.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.2 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:02 AM | |

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| 23. The psychologist Floyd Allport questioned the value of a group-level analysis of behavior.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.2 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 24. Lewin developed the theory that beliefs about a group are a function of the people in that group and the group’s entitativity, or *B* = *f* (*P, E*).   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.3 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:09 AM | |

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| 25. Observational measurement methods involve asking group members to describe—often through surveys—their personal observations of group activities.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:06 AM | |

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| 26. William Foote Whyte used covert observational measures to study corner gangs.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4, 2.8 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 27. Hawthorne effects are less likely when researchers use covert observational methods.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 28. Online groups cannot be studied using observational methods because their interactions take place in virtual reality.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 29. A qualitative study is a better “quality” study because its results can be described numerically.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 30. The Interaction Process Analysis (IPA) is a method for participants in an experiment to evaluate how friendly or unfriendly other group members are.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 31. A measure can be reliable without being valid.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.5 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/9/2017 9:37 AM | |

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| 32. Sociometry was an early form of social network analysis.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.6 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:07 AM | |

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| 33. Self-report measures are best used when collecting data on personality and feelings—areas where the participants are willing to disclose their personal attitudes and opinions.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.6 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:08 AM | |

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| 34. Sociograms are interpersonal messages sent from one group member to another.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.6 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 35. Groupthink is a scientifically verified method for increasing a group’s creativity.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 36. Experimental methods support causal conclusions.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7, 2.9 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 37. The independent variable in the Lewin, Lippitt, and White study was productivity when working in groups.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7, 2.8 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 38. If X and Y are correlated, X causes Y or Y causes X.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 39. The strongest correlation is +1 meaning that X perfectly predicts Y, and the weakest correlation is -1 meaning X is unrelated to Y.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 40. A cognitive theorist’s most basic assumption is that behaviors that are followed by rewards will occur more frequently in the future.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Theoretical Perspectives; 2.10 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 41. According to systems theory, groups take in external data, process the information, and then generate a response.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Theoretical Perspectives; 2.10 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 42. Which of the following is NOT necessarily a key element of scientific research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | measurement | |  | b. | research design | |  | c. | theory | |  | d. | statistical analysis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficult | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.1 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:10 AM | |

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| 43. The \_\_\_ for group dynamics includes certain beliefs—often held only implicitly—that define researchers’ assumptions about group phenomena and the methods they should use to study these phenomena.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | paradigm | |  | b. | hypothesis | |  | c. | interaction | |  | d. | level of analysis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.1 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:10 AM | |

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| 44. Which theorist argued that collective representations—people’s shared beliefs—are the cornerstone of society?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Charles H. Cooley | |  | b. | Émile Durkheim | |  | c. | Norman Triplett | |  | d. | Floyd A. Allport | |  | e. | Kurt Lewin |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.1 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 45. The individualistic perspective is to the group perspective as \_\_\_ is to \_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sociology; psychology | |  | b. | group dynamics; sociology | |  | c. | psychology; sociology | |  | d. | sociology; group dynamics | |  | e. | social psychology; political science |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.2 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 46. When Allport wrote, “The actions of all are nothing more than the sum of the actions of each taken separately,” he was championing the \_\_\_ approach to groups.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | multi-level | |  | b. | individual-level | |  | c. | sociological | |  | d. | group-level | |  | e. | collective consciousness |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.2 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 47. Allport’s psychological perspective in the “reality of groups” debate argued that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | people join groups so rarely that their influence on behavior is minimal. | |  | b. | groups can be understood in terms of the psychology of the individual members. | |  | c. | groups possess a collective conscious in some cases. | |  | d. | suicide is caused by anomie rather than group processes. | |  | e. | only primary groups are important to study. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.2 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 48. The person who says \_\_\_ is committing the "group fallacy".   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | I don’t believe in groups. | |  | b. | Groups substantially influence individual members. | |  | c. | The group became so upset that it turned against its own leader. | |  | d. | Membership in a collective can influence individual members’ sense of identity. | |  | e. | The actions of all are equivalent to the action of each one. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficult | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.2 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:11 AM | |

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| 49. A psychological perspective on groups, as proposed by such researchers as Allport, argues   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. | |  | b. | groups sometimes undergo such dramatic experiences that they develop a unified, collective conscious. | |  | c. | to understand a group, you must understand the individuals in that group. | |  | d. | it is easier, in many cases, to change people who are in a group rather than everyone separately. | |  | e. | psychological problems are caused by social problems in most cases. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.2 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:12 AM | |

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| 50. Sherif demonstrated that norms   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | disappear when the individual leaves the group. | |  | b. | are social standards that exist across the individual members. | |  | c. | rarely develop in groups. | |  | d. | follow no systematic pattern of development. | |  | e. | are not real, for they exist only in the eye of the beholder. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.2 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 51. In Lewin’s formula *B* = *f* (*P*, *E*), *P* stands for \_\_\_ and *E* stands for \_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | person; environment | |  | b. | personality; external factors | |  | c. | past; environment | |  | d. | person; evolution | |  | e. | personality; entitativity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.3 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:13 AM | |

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| 52. Which statement captures the essence of Lewin's concept of interactionism, or *B* = *f*(*P*, *E*)?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The people rioted, overtaken by “mob mentality.” | |  | b. | June is a collectivistic person who very much enjoys helping others. | |  | c. | Conflict is more intense when between groups rather than individuals. | |  | d. | Extraverts enjoy being in groups more than introverts, except in groups with dominant leaders. | |  | e. | This test is so difficult, no one can get a perfect score. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficult | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.3 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:14 AM | |

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| 53. Which is the best example of a multi-level analysis?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Studying not only the members of the group but also the group’s leader. | |  | b. | Examining how different roles in the groups affect performance. | |  | c. | Studying how a norm influences the group as well as each member. | |  | d. | Studying how a group can function at an efficient level, but then move to an inefficient level. | |  | e. | A study that examines an individual’s thoughts, feelings, and actions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficult | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.3 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 54. According to a multi-level approach to groups   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | it is more important to understand group-level processes than individual-level processes. | |  | b. | most processes that seem to be group-level processes are determined by psychological mechanisms. | |  | c. | researchers should pinpoint the source of the process at its most basic level. | |  | d. | group processes depend on individual, group, and cultural factors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficult | | *REFERENCES:* | The Scientific Study of Groups; 2.3 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 55. Whyte’s study of “corner gangs”   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experimentally manipulated norms. | |  | b. | used structured observations. | |  | c. | made use of participant observation. | |  | d. | was a self-report study. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4 & 2.8 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 56. A male researcher joins two different clubs—one containing all males and the other both males and females—and secretly takes notes on the group dynamics. This study is an example of a(n) \_\_\_ measurement method.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | participant observation | |  | b. | experimental covert observation | |  | c. | overt structured observation | |  | d. | subverted observation | |  | e. | unethical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:16 AM | |

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| 57. Dr. Bynamic studies group performance by watching same- and mixed-sex groups in the library, and recording how much time they spend talking versus studying. Bynamic is using a(n) \_\_\_ measurement method.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey | |  | b. | experimental | |  | c. | observational | |  | d. | participant observation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 58. The Hawthorne effect would likely be greatest in a(n) \_\_\_ study.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | overt observational | |  | b. | experimental | |  | c. | field | |  | d. | quantitative | |  | e. | qualitative |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 59. As applied to group dynamics research, the Hawthorne effect suggests   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sociometric methods should be used whenever possible. | |  | b. | research should be conducted, whenever possible, in the laboratory. | |  | c. | group processes cannot be understood using observational methods. | |  | d. | people may act differently when they know they are being studied. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:17 AM | |

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| 60. A researcher wanted to observe a group but was afraid that his or her presence would cause group members to question and rethink their decisions. The researcher decided to join the group and observe members without their knowledge. This is known as a(n) \_\_\_ observational method.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | structured | |  | b. | layered | |  | c. | covert | |  | d. | survey | |  | e. | overt |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 61. Bainbridge’s analysis of an online gaming community (World of Warcraft) indicated that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | online groups cannot be studied using participant observational methods. | |  | b. | individuals in online groups act in unusual and unpredictable ways, compared to members of offline groups. | |  | c. | online groups are not that different from group in the physical (offline) world. | |  | d. | the relationships linking members of online groups tend to be superficial and temporary. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 62. Many years ago, researchers found that observers’ preconceptions and biases influence their observations of groups. Researchers turned to \_\_\_ observational methods to solve this problem.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | overt | |  | b. | participant | |  | c. | covert | |  | d. | unstructured | |  | e. | structured |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 63. Bales solved the objectivity problem in group observers by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | using participant observation. | |  | b. | using uninvolved observers. | |  | c. | structuring group observations. | |  | d. | controlling the group’s interaction. | |  | e. | relying on self-report measures. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 64. Which of the following does NOT fit with the others?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Observational measure | |  | b. | SYMLOG | |  | c. | Interaction Process Analysis (IPA) | |  | d. | Self-report |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:18 AM | |

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| 65. The IPA and the SYMLOG method are similar in that they both are \_\_\_ observational methods.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | overt | |  | b. | covert | |  | c. | structured | |  | d. | participant | |  | e. | projective |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.4 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 66. A measure that consistently yields the same conclusion at different times is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | valid. | |  | b. | reliable. | |  | c. | robust. | |  | d. | remittent. | |  | e. | low in measurement error. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.5 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 67. Ruth took the Group Process Skill Inventory (the GPSI) on October 10th. If she got the same score when she took the GPSI again on October 20th, her responses would suggest that the test   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | is valid. | |  | b. | is reliable. | |  | c. | has adequate internal integrity. | |  | d. | possesses adequate structure. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.5 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 68. The exam that you are currently taking is a very good measure of people’s knowledge of group dynamics. People who know the material get high scores and those who do not tend to miss many items. This exam is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sufficiently normed. | |  | b. | culturally biased. | |  | c. | unreliable. | |  | d. | high in validity. | |  | e. | low in both reliability and validity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficult | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.5 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:19 AM | |

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| 69. Interviews, surveys, and sociometry are examples of \_\_\_ techniques.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | self-report | |  | b. | observational | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | case study | |  | e. | experimental |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.6 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 70. You are interested in studying the relationship between individual group members’ political attitudes and their desire to be the leader of their group. You should probably use \_\_\_ measures.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | self-report | |  | b. | participant observational | |  | c. | sociometric | |  | d. | archival | |  | e. | covert observational |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.6 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 71. Sociometry is generally used to measure   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | task performance. | |  | b. | group behavior. | |  | c. | leadership. | |  | d. | group goals. | |  | e. | group structure. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.6 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 72. Which of the following statements is true?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | A sociogram is a message of attraction sent from one member to another. | |  | b. | Sociometry yields information about specific individuals as well as group-level social network data. | |  | c. | Most researchers use observational methods, rather than self-report methods, when carrying out sociometric studies. | |  | d. | In general, the more decentralized the group the more likely one or two members will be sociometric stars. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Measurement; 2.6 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 73. A researcher investigates the relationship between cohesiveness and team performance by studying the 1960 Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team. This method is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experimentation. | |  | b. | self-report. | |  | c. | case study. | |  | d. | correlational. | |  | e. | observation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficult | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 74. Janis used the \_\_\_ method to study decision making in groups.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | observational | |  | b. | case study | |  | c. | experimental | |  | d. | sociometric |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7 & 2.8 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 75. Instead of studying a group in the lab, I decide to observe groups in a natural setting. I am studying \_\_\_ groups.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experimental | |  | b. | bona fide | |  | c. | transcendental | |  | d. | artificial | |  | e. | scapegoat |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 76. Members of the Nortons, the corner boys studied by Whyte, derived their attitudes, interests, and values from the group. The Nortons are examples of a \_\_\_ group.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | secondary | |  | b. | task-oriented | |  | c. | reference | |  | d. | sociometric |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7 & S.8 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:22 AM | |

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| 77. Which correlation coefficient best indicates an inverse, or negative, relationship?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | -5.83 | |  | b. | .314 | |  | c. | 0.01 | |  | d. | -.85 | |  | e. | 1.34 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 78. You randomly assign 40 groups to two conditions: 20 groups are told they failed a task, and 20 are told they did well. Next, you have them complete a questionnaire measure of cohesiveness. You are carrying out a(n) \_\_\_ study.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case | |  | b. | experimental | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | observational | |  | e. | archival |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficult | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 79. Mark thinks that mixed-sex groups (ones with both males and females) make better decisions than same-sex groups. Therefore, he creates ten mixed-sex groups and ten same-sex groups, and asks them to answer a series of math problems. In this study, the dependent variable is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the composition of the group (same-sex or mixed-sex). | |  | b. | the quality of the group’s decision. | |  | c. | the size of the groups. | |  | d. | the gender of the group members. | |  | e. | held constant. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficult | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:23 AM | |

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| 80. Jill thinks that mixed-sex groups (ones with both males and females) make better decisions than same-sex groups. Therefore, she creates ten mixed-sex groups and ten same-sex groups, and asks them to answer a series of math problems. In this study, the independent variable is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the composition of the group (same-sex or mixed-sex). | |  | b. | the quality of the group’s decision. | |  | c. | the size of the groups. | |  | d. | the gender of the group members. | |  | e. | held constant. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficult | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.7 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:23 AM | |

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| 81. Relative to experiments, correlational studies   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | do not yield as much information about cause-effect relationships. | |  | b. | are often distorted by the Hawthorne effect. | |  | c. | require excessive manipulation of the group situation. | |  | d. | do not provide an index of the magnitude of the relationship between variables. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.9 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:24 AM | |

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| 82. If one wishes to draw a cause-effect conclusion, then one should use \_\_\_ methods.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case study | |  | b. | structured | |  | c. | observational | |  | d. | experimental | |  | e. | self-report |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.9 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 83. You wish to determine, as precisely as possible, the strength of the relationship between two variables. You will most likely conduct a(n) \_\_\_ study.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experimental | |  | b. | case study | |  | c. | investigative | |  | d. | correlational |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.9 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 84. Laboratory studies of group phenomena can be criticized most for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | failing to maintain control over irrelevant factors. | |  | b. | studying behavior in relatively contrived settings. | |  | c. | yielding correlational conclusions. | |  | d. | demonstrating cause-effect relationships. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Research Methods in Group Dynamics; 2.9 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 85. I believe that groups work best when the members can set their own goals, for they become energized when they pick their own tasks and experience heightened enjoyment. My theory has elements of several theoretical approaches, but if you focus on the theory’s most CENTRAL assumptions, you would call it a(n) \_\_\_ theory.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | motivational and emotion | |  | b. | systems | |  | c. | cognitive | |  | d. | biological | |  | e. | analytic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficult | | *REFERENCES:* | Theoretical Perspectives; 2.10 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:25 AM | |

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| 86. I use the Interaction Process Analysis in a study of groups and conclude that nearly 42% of behaviors occur in the positive behavior categories (1, 3, and 3) and that only 22% of the behaviors in the group can be coded in the questions categories (7, 8, 9). My theory has elements of several theoretical approaches, but if you focus on the theory’s most CENTRAL assumptions, you would call it a(n) \_\_\_ theory.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | motivation and emotion | |  | b. | behavioral | |  | c. | systems | |  | d. | cognitive | |  | e. | biological |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficult | | *REFERENCES:* | Theoretical Perspectives; 2.10 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:26 AM | |

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| 87. I believe that the best way to improve groups is to reward the members when they perform well. I am a(n) \_\_\_ theorist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavioral | |  | b. | systems | |  | c. | cognitive | |  | d. | biological | |  | e. | analytic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | Theoretical Perspectives; 2.10 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/14/2017 9:36 AM | |

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| 88. Dana is deciding which group to join. To make her decision, Dana makes lists of the positives and the negatives of each one. After looking over the list, she decides to join the group with the most appealing characteristics. This decision is most consistent with \_\_\_ theory.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | systems | |  | b. | social exchange | |  | c. | observational | |  | d. | motivational | |  | e. | autocratic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficult | | *REFERENCES:* | Theoretical Perspectives; 2.10 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:29 AM | |

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| 89. Which of the following is an example of a systems theory approach?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social exchange theory | |  | b. | an input-process-output model of group productivity | |  | c. | self-categorization theory | |  | d. | Skinner’s behaviorism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | Theoretical Perspectives; 2.10 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remember | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:29 AM | |

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| 90. I believe that when people work in groups each member mentally sizes up every other member. The members then let those who seem to know the most about the task at hand—or just seem generally knowledgeable about groups—have a larger say in the group’s process. This theory probably has elements of several theoretical approaches, but if you focus on the theory’s most CENTRAL assumptions you would call it a \_\_\_ theory.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | motivational | |  | b. | behavioral | |  | c. | systems | |  | d. | cognitive | |  | e. | biological |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficult | | *REFERENCES:* | Theoretical Perspectives; 2.10 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understand | | *DATE CREATED:* | 11/9/2017 9:35 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 11/16/2017 8:32 AM | |