MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) What is the correct sociological term for all people with a common status, such as "college students"?
   A) a group    B) a category    C) a population    D) a crowd

2) Passengers sitting in an airport gate area to board a plane are an example of a:
   A) group.    B) category.    C) crowd.    D) population.

3) Why did Cooley refer to some groups as "primary groups"?
   A) They are people we think of as having primary importance in our lives.
   B) They are among the first groups we experience in life.
   C) They have primary importance in the socialization process.
   D) All of the above are correct.

4) Which of the following is the best example of a secondary group?
   A) a Microsoft Corporation awards banquet    B) a local group of girl scouts at a cookout
   C) a family meeting with their neighbors    D) a fraternity chapter meeting

5) Which kind of group leadership calls for more distant relationships with group members?
   A) democratic leadership    B) secondary leadership
   C) expressive leadership    D) instrumental leadership

6) Solomon Asch's research, in which subjects were asked to match lines, showed:
   A) that people defined as "leaders" have great power over their subjects.
   B) that people tend to see most things differently.
   C) that people seek out friends with whom they tend to agree.
   D) the power of group membership to generate conformity.

7) Stanley Milgram's research, in which subjects used a "shock generator," showed that:
   A) the conclusions of Solomon Asch's research were incorrect.
   B) people become angry towards those who disagree with them.
   C) the ability to tolerate pain varies with cultural background.
   D) people are surprisingly likely to follow the orders of not only "legitimate" authority figures, but also groups of ordinary individuals.

8) The process of groupthink involves several dimensions. Pick a statement below that is NOT one of them.
   A) As group members seek consensus, they dismiss too many options.
   B) Groups larger than three members rarely are able to reach consensus.
   C) Members develop a distinctive language, which makes talking with others outside the group difficult.
   D) Once group members agree on a position, they oppose other possibilities.

9) What is the term for a social group toward which we feel competition or opposition?
   A) network    B) out-group    C) reference group    D) in-group

10) Which of the following statements about social diversity and group dynamics is FALSE?
    A) Large groups turn outward.
    B) Heterogeneous groups turn outward.
    C) Physical boundaries encourage social boundaries.
    D) Social equality promotes contact.