SESSION 1\_SSG104

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| QN=1 | Formal groups are used to |
| a. | organize and distribute work |
| b. | work independently |
| c. | make things more clearly |
| d. | feel like family |
| ANSWER: | A |

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| QN=2 | Team characteristics should include one of following factors |
| a. | Interaction |
| b. | Short-term relation |
| c. | Act independently |
| d. | Unreacted members |
| ANSWER: | A |

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| QN=3 | When do you need to work alone? |
| a. | Highly complex tasks or problems |
| b. | Minimum discretion is required |
| c. | High level of choice and uncertainty |
| f. | Decisions by consensus are essential |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=4 | How many people does “a span of control” structure averagely have in their team? |
| a. | 3 |
| b. | 5 |
| c. | 7 |
| d. | 10 |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=5 | Who do staffs report to in a matrix team? |
| a. | Single manager |
| b. | Different managers |
| c. | General manager |
| d. | CEO of the organization |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=6 | A team is called contract team if |
| a. | Team members have other duties to perform in their normal functional units |
| b. | Team retains their responsibility for both their daily work and project work |
| c. | Team members report to different managers |
| d. | Team is brought in from outside in order to do project work |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=7 | What is Social Value Orientation (SVO)? |
| a. | People prefer to organize and distribute work between themselves |
| b. | People’s preferences when dividing resources between themselves and others |
| c. | People dislike others’ work and try to prove their outcome is much better |
| d. | People are not cooperative and tend to work alone |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=8 | Andrew is a good listener and he always tries to understand what people think and why people feel in their own way. Andrew has ability of |
| a. | empathy |
| b. | considerable skills |
| c. | caring |
| d. | interdependence |
| ANSWER: | A |

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| QN=9 | Which one is the key component in cooperation? |
| a. | Honesty |
| b. | Hard working |
| c. | Generosity |
| d. | Trust |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=10 | What is one of disadvantages having large group? |
| a. | Overestimate their abilities |
| b. | Rank themselves above average |
| c. | More involvement |
| d. | Reduce communication |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=11 | Janet does not want to get involved in any disputes, discussion or conversations with her colleagues. She gets to work late and fails to show up at meetings as she wants to avoid any tasks may be assigned to her. However, she always wants to be apart of any success her team made. Economists call this kind of person is: |
| a. | Pretending |
| b. | Untrustworthy |
| c. | Dishonest |
| d. | Free rider problem |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=12 | The need for self-evaluation experiment has shown that people come to know about themselves by |
| a. | having positive attitude in life |
| b. | comparing with others |
| c. | seeking happiness |
| d. | feeling complete |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=13 | Some people consider social norms and the opinions of others to help justify their own positions in life, some others consider \_\_\_\_\_ to perform better. |
| a. | opinions and values |
| b. | performance and abilities |
| c. | opinions and values |
| d. | similarity and friendliness |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=14 | What are the two main factors in social comparison? |
| a. | Similarity and friendliness |
| b. | Openness and independence |
| c. | Relevance and similarity |
| d. | Self-esteem and trustworthy |
| ANSWER: |  |

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| QN=15 | When people can boost their own self-evaluations by comparing themselves to others ranked lower in a company, they are having |
| a. | life side effect |
| b. | bad behavior |
| c. | self-enhanced effect |
| d. | self-evaluation maintenance |
| ANSWER: | C |

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| QN=16 | What are the positive effects of upward comparison? |
| a. | Hope and inspiration |
| b. | Happy and gratitude |
| c. | Gratitude and scorn |
| d. | Dissatisfaction |
| ANSWER: | A |

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| QN=17 | What is the negative effect of downward comparison? |
| a. | Envy |
| b. | Dissatisfaction |
| c. | Scorn |
| d. | Pessimistic |
| ANSWER: | C |

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| QN=18 | Social comparison can lead to |
| a. | impacts on self-esteem, feeling of victory, feeling of humbleness |
| b. | impacts on self-esteem, feeling of envy, feeling of regret |
| c. | impacts on self-esteem, feeling of love, feeling of being superior |
| d. | Impacts on self-satisfaction, self-esteem, feeling of loser |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=19 | The SEM model suggests that managers may prefer sub optimal candidates because these candidates are not likely to |
| a. | be more competitive |
| b. | seek for opinions |
| c. | compare themselves to others |
| d. | threaten the managers’ position |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=20 | What is groupthink? |
| a. | Group members are incapable of making a rational decision |
| b. | Group members share same thought in a specific topic |
| c. | Group members want to be alike in everything |
| d. | Group members decide to support each other |
| ANSWER: | A |

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| QN=21 | People who consider upward comparison as a threat, have |
| a. | negative mindset |
| b. | growth mindset |
| c. | fixed mindset |
| d. | jealous feelings |
| ANSWER: | C |

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| QN=22 | When the number of comparison targets increase, social comparison tends to |
| a. | increase |
| b. | remain the same |
| c. | be distorted |
| d. | decrease |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=23 | People usually compare with friends or co-workers than they are to industry or national averages, what is this comparison called in situational factors? |
| a. | Number |
| b. | Local |
| c. | Proximity to a standard |
| d. | Self-relevant |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=24 | One of the key findings in the Dunning-Kruger effect experiments is unskilled people are |
| a. | always satisfied with results |
| b. | often jealous with others |
| c. | unrewarded and biased |
| d. | overconfident with results |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=25 | One of the key findings in the Dunning-Kruger effect experimentsis top performers tend to |
| a. | overestimate their skills |
| b. | rank themselves above average |
| c. | underestimate their skills |
| d. | always satisfied with results |
| ANSWER: | C |

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| QN=26 | In group decision making process, if there are more people agree on certain point of view, we may consider the fact that the group has |
| a. | complete agreement |
| b. | group polarization |
| c. | group sharing knowledge |
| d. | All resources are mobilized |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=27 | People can claim that they can live independently and separately but they actually have |
| a. | a need to belong |
| b. | a need to be included |
| c. | a need to talk to someone |
| d. | None of these correct |
| ANSWER: | A |

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| QN=28 | Groups not only satisfy need to belong, but also provide information, assistance and |
| a. | developed Skills |
| b. | better Communication |
| c. | social support |
| d. | motivation |
| ANSWER: | C |

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| QN=29 | The psychological significance of groups include the need to belong, identity and membership, evolutionary advantages of group living and |
| a. | respect in groups |
| b. | affiliation in groups |
| c. | trust in groups |
| d. | interdependence in groups |
| ANSWER: | C |

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| QN=30 | What is the main advantage of social facilitation? |
| a. | Feel better |
| b. | Perform tasks improved |
| c. | Work more independently |
| d. | Have high chance of promotion |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=31 | Which situation below is considered social loafing? |
| a. | A single student works alone on a paper |
| b. | A student does all the group homework |
| c. | Three students work on homework together |
| d. | The whole group equally work hard on group assignment |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=32 | Four group level factors that combine to cause groupthink are |
| a. | cohesion, isolation, biased leadership, decisional stress |
| b. | cohesion, isolation, discouragement, biased leadership |
| c. | cohesion, isolation, decisional stress, aggressiveness |
| d. | isolation, biased leadership, aggressiveness, discouragement |
| ANSWER: | A |

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| QN=33 | Why is making group decision better than making individual decision? |
| a. | More objective evaluation |
| b. | Team members feel encouraged to do so |
| c. | No one left behind the process |
| d. | Group decision is inferior to an individual decision |
| ANSWER: | A |

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| QN=34 | You start planning a proposal by |
| a. | determining the factors. |
| b. | determining the solutions. |
| c. | scheduling the study. |
| d. | stating the problem. |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=35 | The most important section of a proposal is the |
| a. | cost |
| b. | solution |
| c. | purpose statement |
| d. | background |
| ANSWER: | B |

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| QN=36 | Which of the following is NOT a strategy to avoid the occurrence of Groupthink? |
| a. | Appointing devils' advocates in discussions |
| b. | Using outside experts |
| c. | Having a charismatic leader of the group |
| d. | Allocating different groups for different tasks |
| ANSWER: | C |

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| QN=37 | Which of the following is NOT a negative outcomes of Groupthink occurring? |
| a. | Not examining alternatives |
| b. | No contingency plans |
| c. | Not seeking expert opinion |
| d. | Needing to seek outside expertise |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=38 | Which age group is often characterized by the tendency to rethink decisions and lean toward more permanent choices? |
| a. | 12-17 |
| b. | 18–26 |
| c. | 27–31 |
| d. | 32–42 |
| ANSWER: | C |

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| QN=39 | What kind of students has been shown by research to stay in college longer, be more goal focused and motivated, and have a more satisfying and fulfilling college experience? |
| a. | Students who have good social relationships |
| b. | Students who have excellent leadership skills |
| c. | Students who show great passion for the subjects they are studying |
| d. | Students who get involved in career-planning activities early |
| ANSWER: | D |

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| QN=40 | One of the three categories of social value orientation (SVO) is? |
| a. | Incompetent |
| b. | Cooperative |
| c. | Obsessive |
| d. | Generous |
| ANSWER: | B |