


Group- a social unit with two or more people.

Must meet the following criteria:



- _____: a person must feel like they are part of the group, and the group must feel like that person belongs in the group.
- **Interaction:** _____.
- **Shared** _____: group members work together to achieve goals.
- **Shared** _____: group members have expectations of other members and their behaviors and actions.

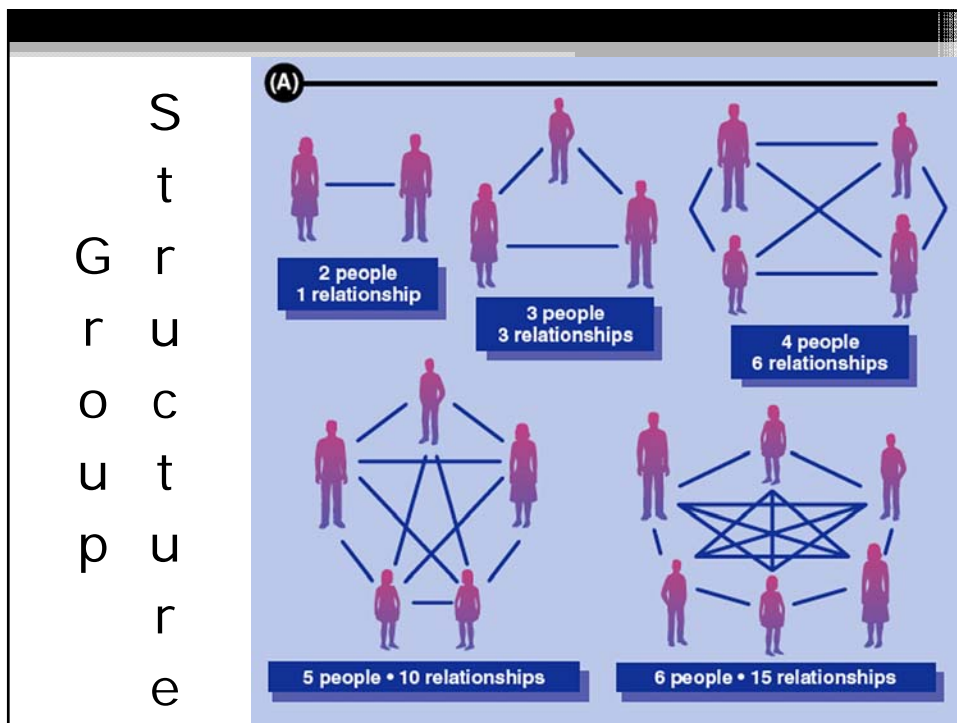


Types of Groups

Type of Group	Interaction	Examples
_____	Intimate, face-to-face; full range of emotions may be expressed	Family, peer group, gang, sports team
_____	Limited to specific roles; usually don't express full range of emotions	PTA, teacher and students, shopper and cashier

Group Relationships

- As the number in a group increases, the number of _____ among the members increases.
- The more relationships there are, the more likely that some of those relationships will be _____.
- The strongest social bonds are formed between small groups, like those with two people.



Do groups influence our individual behaviors?????



Conformity

- When an individual goes along with _____.
- (This happens very often in our society!)



Solomon Asch - Majority Influence



Exhibit 1



A



B



C

Exhibit 2



Asch showed
that if a _____

_____,
the minority will
often _____

_____.



- Groups do affect our psychology and our ability to perform.
- The question is: under what conditions do groups improve or hinder our performance?



Group Facilitation

Any time being in a group helps (facilitates) your performance.



Drive Theory of Social Facilitation

- Robert Zajonc- found that when you work in a group, it usually only helps you _____

_____.
- This is because of **the Dominant Response**.



Dominant Response

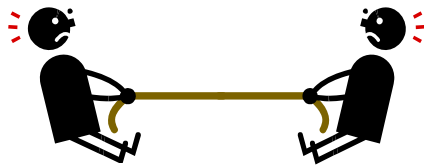
Group settings are often stressful, so you _____
_____,
but when you are unsure you tend not to respond.



The Risky Shift

- In making a decision, _____

_____.
- This happens because of **Group Polarization**.

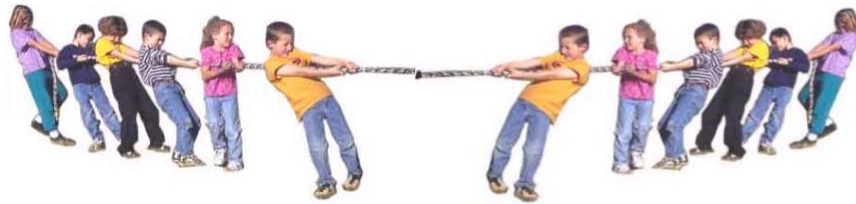


Group Polarization

- Group members shift their opinions toward a position that is similar to, but _____
_____,
their opinions before the group discussion.



Why do groups polarize?



2 reasons:



Release Theory

When we are in a group setting, _____

_____ (uninhibited).



De-Individuation

In a group
setting you lose



What about large groups?



Group Leaders

- Groups often develop two kinds of leaders:
 - _____ - Adheres strictly to group norms and takes the lead in carrying out tasks.
 - Socio-emotional leader- Soothes ruffled feelings and eases interactions.

Groupthink

- People start thinking so much alike that they _____.
- People want to evaluate group decisions, but they feel _____.
- Mind Guards- people who go around the group pressuring people to get with the program and conform.



The _____

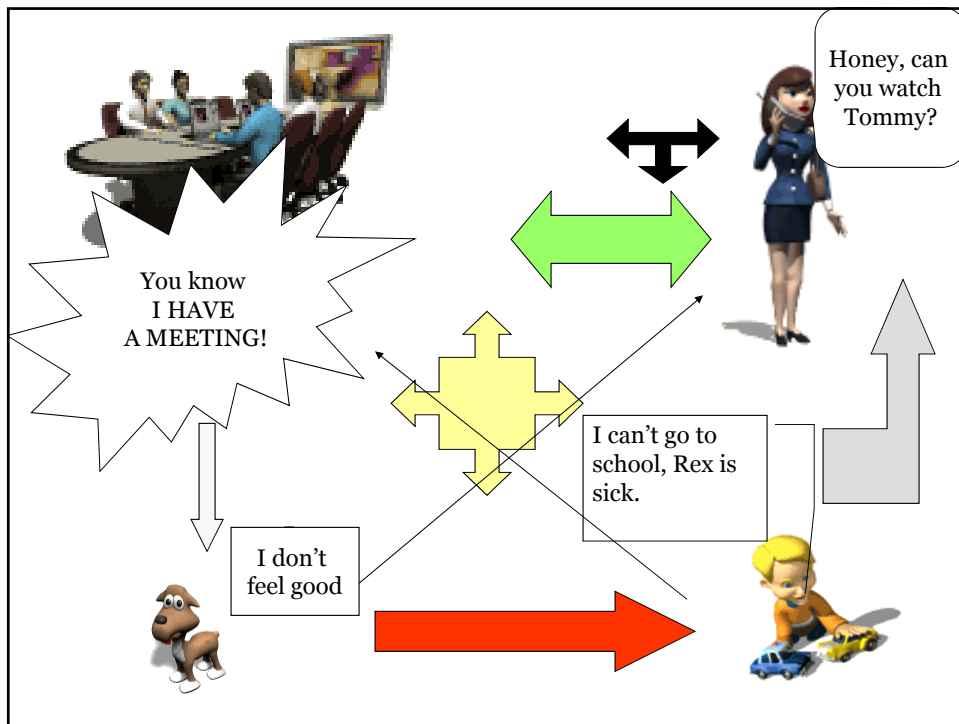
- According to this principle, in organizations is that people will get promoted until they get to a job that they can't do very well, and then we leave them there.



Systems Theory of Groups

- Focuses on organization and interdependence _____.
- The System has independent parts (people) that make up a whole (group).
- A good example is the family...





- If one part of the system is not working right,

- Implication: Family problems can't be dealt with individually, the family needs to treat problems as a whole.

