

***The Interprofessional Health Care Team - Leadership
and Development 3rd edition Weiss Test Bank***

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Chapter: Chapter 02 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. Currently, neuroscience supports the notion of a social brain. A social brain:

- A) processes positive and negative patterns of interaction with others.
- B) creates a group norm when interaction patterns are rerepeated enough.
- C) responds to interactions with others by triggering neuronal activity.
- D) All of these are correct.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Group

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

2. A felt sense of energy, rhythm, or intuitive knowing that occurs in a group of humans and positively affects the way they interact toward a positive purpose is called:

- A) collective resonance.
- B) the neuroscience conduit.
- C) a group norm.
- D) social aspects of engagement.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Group

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

3. Which of the following “enables us to make greater progress toward our common human goals than we are able to do using idea exchange and analytic problem solving”?

- A) Collective resonance
- B) The neuroscience conduit
- C) A group norm
- D) Social aspects of engagement

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

4. By asking how each member behaves in a group, you can gain understanding of what level of system in the group life?

- A) Member
- B) Group
- C) Environment
- D) Comprehensive system

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Group

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

5. By asking what the explicit/tacit rules are for behavior in a group, you can gain understanding of what level of system in the group life?

- A) Member
- B) Group
- C) Environment
- D) Comprehensive system

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Group

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

6. By asking who the leaders and followers are in a group, you can gain understanding of what level of system in the group life?

- A) Member
- B) Group
- C) Environment
- D) Comprehensive system

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Group

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

7. By asking how much time a group spends together, you can gain understanding of what level of system in the group life?

- A) Member
- B) Group
- C) Environment
- D) Comprehensive system

Ans: C

8. By asking how much control over the outcomes of a group the group has, you can gain understanding of what level of system in the group life?

- A) Member
- B) Group
- C) Environment
- D) Comprehensive system

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Group

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

9. By observing who talks to whom, you can gain understanding of what level of system in the group life?

- A) Member
- B) Group
- C) Environment
- D) Comprehensive system

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Group

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

10. Which of the following are indicators of developmental changes in a group over time?

- A) The acquisition of roles by both members and leaders
- B) Both assuming and responding to authority
- C) Changes in communication patterns
- D) All of these are correct.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Stages of Group Development

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

11. According to Whelan's description of the key developmental issues of group life, dependency and inclusion are followed by:

- A) trust and structure.
- B) counter-dependency and conflict.
- C) work and productivity.
- D) None of these is correct.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

12. According to Whelan's description of the key developmental issues of group life, trust and structure are followed by:

- A) work and productivity.
- B) counter-dependency and conflict.
- C) dependency and inclusion.
- D) None of these is correct.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Identifying the Stages of Group Development: Characteristics and Goals

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

13. According to Whelan's description of the key developmental issues of group life, counter-dependency and conflict are followed by:

- A) work and productivity.
- B) trust and structure.
- C) dependency and inclusion.
- D) None of these is correct.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Identifying the Stages of Group Development: Characteristics and Goals

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

14. You are responsible for forming a group at your place of employment. According to research, the most productive group consists of:

- A) 2 members.
- B) 4 members.
- C) 11 members.
- D) 7 members.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Group Size: Less Is More

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

15. You are the manager of a home care agency that is staffed primarily by on call or contract occupational, physical, and speech therapists. What are key issues that you should consider when developing training for unstable or shifting teams?

- A) Competence in conducting home safety assessments and documenting revenue units
- B) Competence in teamwork skills, communication skills, and shared leadership
- C) Competence in community resource assessment and caregiver training
- D) Competence in insurance coverage and home care eligibility policies

True/False

1. True or False? All groups demonstrate consistent patterns of member, leader, and group behaviors as they relate to the acquisition of roles, the assumption of and response to authority, norm development, and communication patterns.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Group

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

2. True or False? Groups have a conscious and unconscious life. The conscious life is known as the "leisure group," and the unconscious group is the "negative assumptions group."

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: What You See Is Not What You Get: The Unconscious Life of a Group

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

3. True or False? Leaders and members often mistakenly perceive unconscious aspects of a group as interfering with the real work.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: What You See Is Not What You Get: The Unconscious Life of a Group

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

4. True or False? According to Tuckman, a group moves from one stage to the next by successfully accomplishing the task and social emotional/group structure function at each stage.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Stages of Group Development

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

5. True or False? Research reports that groups develop and move through stages quickly, with the average group taking 2-3 weeks to achieve the highest level of development.

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Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: How Does the Stage of the Group Impact Team Productivity?

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

6. True or False? The larger the group, the easier it has coalescing around a single identity and distributing work in an equitable manner.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Group Size: Less Is More

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

7. True or False? Members of larger groups perceive the group to be more competitive, less cohesive, and less satisfying than smaller groups.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Group Size: Less Is More

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

Matching

1. Using Tuckman as your reference, match each of the stages of group development to an issue that the group is confronting.

1. Group members attempt to discover acceptable behaviors according to the leader and other group members.

Ans: Forming

2. Group members act emotionally to task demands and exhibit resistance to suggested actions.

Ans: Storming

3. Group members accept the group and the individuality of fellow members and agree to rules.

Ans: Norming

4. Members are focused on getting the task done and relate to each other in ways that will accomplish the task.

Ans: Performing

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Stages of Group Development

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development

2. According to Whelan, match each stage of group development to a goal that the group may be working on at the time.

1. To identify and establish predictable patterns of behavior

Ans: Stage I (dependency/inclusion)

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2. To strike a balance between respect for individual contributions and mediating group needs

Ans: Stage II (counterdependency/fight)

3. To solidify positive relationships that will benefit the productivity of the group

Ans: Stage III (trust/structure)

4. To focus most of the group energy on goal achievement and task accomplishment

Ans: Stage IV (work/productivity)

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Identifying the Stages of Group Development: Characteristics and Goals

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Group Development