

Unit Sixteen

Social Psychology; Part Two

Directions: As an introduction to the unit, this is a quote to give you the chance to think about the concepts we are about to discuss. Determine which letter from the choices above is the correct one and fits into the spaces below. When you are finished fill in the quote below.

A quote from Sidney Madwed:

"As bad as physical disease is for the eyes,

T	A	S	E			I	L	T		O	T	N		R		S		
E	O	U	R		R	E	S	C	H	I	C	N	S	E	R	U	D	N
Y	H	E	R	E	W	H	I	A	A	N	O	A	H	H	I	P	I	S

	W																	
I	T	I	E	S				O				C		T	E			
W	N	E	O	S		I	O	M	E	A		Y	S	A	N	A	E	S
I	T	H	D	N		T	Y	N	T	R	M	N	O	S	E	D	S	M
A	O	R	I	R	E	C	H	E	U	I	I	D	I	N	V	H	R	E

If these words were removed from most people's conversation they would have nothing to say."

Unit Fifteen

Social Psychology; Part Two

DIRECTIONS: Define or explain the significance of each of the following concepts. These concepts are directly taken from the Chapter Test.

ATTITUDE

BAY OF PIGS

BOOMERANG EFFECT

BRAINWASHING

BYSTANDER

CATHERINE "KITTY" GENOVESE

CENTRALIZED ORGANIZATION

CHARISMATIC

COGNITIVE CONSISTENCY

COGNITIVE DISSONANCE

COMPLIANCE

COUNTER ATTITUDINAL BEHAVIOR

DISCRIMINATION

DOOR IN THE FACE

FOOT-IN-THE-DOOR

FRUSTRATION-AGGRESSION HYPOTHESIS

GENOVESE EFFECT

GOAL ORIENTED GROUP

GROUP OPINION

GROUPTHINK

HIGH BALL

IDENTIFICATION

IDEOLOGY

INOCULATION

INTERNALIZATION

INTOXICATION OF POWER

JANE ELLIOT

JIM JONES

LOW BALL

NEUROTRANSMITTERS

NORM

PERSONAL OPINION

PHILLIP ZIMBARDO

POLLYANNA PRINCIPLE

PREJUDICE

PRIMARY GROUP

PRINCIPLE OF LIKING

ROBERT ZAJONC

SECONDARY GROUP

SELF CONCEPT

SELF FULFILLING PROPHECY

SELF JUSTIFICATION

SLEEPER EFFECT

SOCIAL FACILITATION.

SOCIAL INHIBITION

SOCIAL LOAFING

SOLOMON ASCH

TASK ORIENTED GROUPS

TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADER

LUCIFER EFFECT

Unit Sixteen

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The crossword puzzle grid consists of 39 numbered starting points for words. The numbers are distributed as follows:

- 1: Down, top center
- 2: Down, top right
- 3: Across, top right
- 4: Across, middle left
- 5: Down, middle right
- 6: Down, middle right
- 7: Across, middle right
- 8: Across, middle left
- 9: Down, middle left
- 10: Across, middle right
- 11: Down, middle right
- 12: Across, middle left
- 13: Down, middle left
- 14: Across, middle right
- 15: Across, middle left
- 16: Across, middle right
- 17: Across, middle left
- 18: Across, middle right
- 19: Across, middle left
- 20: Across, middle left
- 21: Down, middle right
- 22: Across, middle left
- 23: Down, middle left
- 24: Across, middle left
- 25: Down, middle left
- 26: Down, middle right
- 27: Across, middle left
- 28: Across, middle right
- 29: Across, middle right
- 30: Down, middle left
- 31: Across, middle right
- 32: Across, middle left
- 33: Down, middle right
- 34: Down, middle left
- 35: Across, middle right
- 36: Across, middle left
- 37: Across, middle right
- 38: Across, bottom left
- 39: Across, bottom right

Across

3. A _____ group is one that you have less interaction with.
4. Some groups require _____ rites that may involve personal sacrifice, hardship, or humiliation.
7. The _____ of the group is its common ideas, attitudes, and goals.
8. The biological theory suggests that aggression results from too much _____ in the brain.
10. Not performing well in front of a crowd may result from social _____.
12. A good way for the group to avoid poor decision making is to insist that the group's _____ not make all the decisions.
15. A sociogram is a diagram that represents relationships within a _____.
16. An _____ is the set principles, attitudes, and objectives for which a group stands.
17. Giving in to social pressure in our public behavior is called _____.
18. Altruism means helping people for reasons other than _____.
19. When performance _____ in the presence of others, it is called social inhibition.
22. A group's _____ functions are the group purposes directed toward getting a job done.
24. Experiments that have the potential to cause _____ to the participants must be screened by research committees before the American Psychological Association will allow its members to conduct the experiments.
27. Giving a better _____ in front of a crowd may result from social facilitation.
28. Solomon Asch's experiment was designed to test _____ to one's peers.
31. A centralized organization is less important for _____ oriented groups than for task-oriented groups.
32. A person experiencing catharsis is releasing anger or aggression by expressing powerful _____ emotions.
35. When a group's _____ is violated, the group will react with some measure of punishment ranging from criticism to exclusion from the group.
36. In the Zimbardo experiment, those acting as prison guards quickly became intoxicated with _____.
37. The study of group _____ considers the roles various members play in the group and how these roles are interrelated.
38. Group norms are the standards of behavior that group _____ accept and expect from one another.
39. According to the frustration-aggression hypothesis, a failure to obtain something expected leads to _____.

Down

1. A group of people that you interact with regularly are called a _____ group.
2. Social _____ occurs in groups when a person does not work as hard because the workload is shared with others and the individual contributions are less noticeable.
5. The Bay of _____ decision is one of the best examples of Group Think.
6. The concept of _____ is defined as behaving irrationally when there is less chance of being identified.
9. Robert _____ noticed that social facilitation happened when a simple task was called for.
11. A person's aggressive behavior can be influenced by _____, such as serotonin.
13. The foot-in-the-door technique is a method of gaining _____.
14. A _____ is behavior expected of an individual because of his or her membership in a particular group.
17. Factors that increase group _____ are norms, ideology, and commitment.
20. There is no one best style for leadership; different kinds of groups require different styles of _____.
21. A transformational leader is _____, provides individualized attention to group members, and is able to enthuse and intellectually stimulate group members.
23. When we give in to social pressure in our public behavior but do not change our private beliefs, _____ occurs.
25. The group's _____ functions are the group purposes directed toward satisfying members' emotional needs.
26. When an individual takes no action due to others' presence, it is called the _____ effect.
29. A person's _____ may become even more extreme if the group agrees with and reinforces that opinion.
30. Groupthink results from group emphasizing _____ over critical thinking.
33. Task oriented _____ include construction crews, political parties, and neighborhood watches.
34. Shared standards of behavior and attitudes are called _____.