1. Which of the following is the most powerful method of removing barriers to small group participation?
   A. Assign roles within the group
   B. Establish a grading system that fosters group cohesiveness
   C. Change groups every class session so students can have the opportunity to work with all of their classmates
   D. Create small groups with no more than five students
   E. Recruit faculty to facilitate the small groups

2. The Group Readiness Assurance Test (GRAT) process is important because it
   A. Lets the instructor know what team is dysfunctional.
   B. Lets a team know its "weakest link".
   C. Requires members of each team to work together.
   D. Encourages the team leader to "step forward".

3. All of the following are important conditions that help establish effective groups EXCEPT:
   A. Members must be able to see whether others in the group are preparing for activities.
   B. The instructor must provide a formal way for students to give each other feedback.
   C. Exercises must be created that stimulate discussion and controversy within the group.
   D. It is unlikely the group will do well unless there is a strong member to lead the group.
   E. Effective assignments will hold individuals and groups accountable for their behavior.

4. Making all group performance scores available to the class serves which of the following purposes?
   A. It helps to unify the group into a team
   B. Success becomes more meaningful to group members
   C. It motivates the group to improve its performance over time.
   D. All of the above
   E. Only two of the above
5. True or False?: Students gain a deeper understanding of course concepts if different groups work on different “problems” during in-class exercises because it allows the class members to be exposed to a wider variety of issues when the solutions are presented.

   A. True
   B. False

6. In addition to motivating learners and improving retention, providing immediate feedback:

   A. vastly reduces the time instructors spend on grading
   B. quickens the pace of the learning session
   C. helps groups develop into self-managed teams
   D. shifts the “burden of proof” for answers to the students
   E. reduces student anxiety

7. The “4-S’s” of linked and mutually reinforcing assignments include all of the following EXCEPT:

   A. Stimulate Idea Exchange
   B. Same Problem
   C. Simultaneous Report
   D. Specific Choice
   E. Significant Problem

8. Having a substantial part of a course grade based on in-class group work is a bad idea because doing so:

   A. Would not be consistent with many of the widely accepted theories of human motivation
   B. Will inevitably result in better students “carrying” their less motivated or less talented peers
   C. Will tend to penalize the better students because the content coverage will be reduced
   D. None of the above

9. Which of the following is NOT an essential principle of team learning?

   A. Groups must be properly formed and managed
   B. Students must be made accountable
   C. Leadership should rotate among team members to ensure high quality interactions
   D. Team assignments must promote both learning and team development