

Below is a handout from the "Cultivating Cohesion: Priming Student Work Groups for Success" workshop given by Professor David R. Neumann from School of Communication, Rochester Institute of Technology

Small Group Communication Factors Questionnaire

Working in groups is central to our lives. We are members of many groups, simultaneously. As students and employees we are assigned to task-oriented groups. We also participate in groups based upon personal interests. All of these groups operate in different ways.

For this exercise, consider your group for this class. How should your group manage itself?

Read each statement and circle A for agree or D for disagree

- | | | | |
|---|---|----|--|
| A | D | 1 | The most important goal for a group in this class is to complete the stated task. |
| A | D | 2 | Groups are most productive when a leader steps forward to run meetings, allocate tasks, and reward group members. |
| A | D | 3 | We should have a high degree of tolerance for group members who are late to out-of-class meetings or do not attend due to other obligations. |
| A | D | 4 | Creating friendships and completing the task are equally important. |
| A | D | 5 | Criticizing other group members should be avoided. |
| A | D | 6 | Avoiding smaller conflicts is the best method to reduce conflict escalation. |
| A | D | 7 | All of group members should have identical goals and reasons for being involved. |
| A | D | 8 | Majority rule will be the best method of group decision-making. |
| A | D | 9 | If one group member is not pulling his or her weight, the other group members should confront that person together. |
| A | D | 10 | Everyone in the group should receive the same grade for group projects. |