

Worksheet No ( 2 )

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| Name .....  | Title <b>10.1 GROUP PSYCHOLOGY</b> | Date ..... |
| Semester.....2 <sup>nd</sup> .....  | W S type : Assessment              | Class : 12 |
| Learning Outcomes: 1- To skim and scan.<br>2- To read for specific Information. |                                    |            |

**1- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:**

Good morning, everyone. Our topic today is group dynamics. I want to talk about how groups develop over a period of time. So I'll describe the stages that groups often go through. Erm, first of all, I'd like to mention an academic who did some interesting early work on groups. His name's Kurt Lewin, you spell *Kurt* K-U-R-T, by the way. Lewin was one of the first researchers to study groups scientifically, so he's important. He published his results during the 1940s and 1950s. And **he** created the term 'group dynamics' to describe how groups and individuals act and react in changing situations. OK, the next really important contribution came from a researcher, Bruce Tuckman. Tuckman developed a theory about groups in 1965. He argued that groups went through four stages. Now I'd like to look briefly at each of the stages in turn. First, 'Forming'. This is the stage when the group pretends to get on well with each other and everyone seems to be happy. It's a kind of honeymoon period. Next is the 'Storming' stage. As the name suggests, at this stage, members of the group are less polite to each other and they try to resolve their issues, even if they lose **their** tempers at times. Individual group members may fall out with each other as the true personalities of group members become clearer at this time.

'Norming' is the stage after that. Members get used to each other at this stage. They begin to trust each other, share information and are much more productive as they get down to the job of working together. The final stage is 'Performing'. The members of the group have common goals. The atmosphere in the group is good. They work efficiently together and cooperate effectively with each other.

These are the four stages in Tuckman's original theory about how groups develop. I should say that later on he added a fifth stage. He called it 'Adjourning'. That's the

stage when the group breaks up. Of course, some groups never even reach the 'Norming' stage. If they don't trust each other, and members find they cannot put up with each other, the group may break up early, before the 'Norming' stage

Tuckman's theory is useful and of practical value. Think for a moment about pop groups or bands you know. A classic example for me, although not from my generation is The Beatles, for example. They went through all five stages. During the 'Performing' stage, they were very effective, and wrote and performed some of their best songs, but eventually, John Lennon moved away from the group and after Paul McCartney left, the band began to break up. You can also think of successful football teams which go through those stages. After early struggles, they have a period of success, with a core of the same team members, although a few individuals will leave and join. This stable team may do well and win championships and trophies. Then the team breaks up – for whatever reason – perhaps due to the age or the ambition of the players. Finally, a very contemporary example would be in reality TV, where the way the group works together is often the most interesting part of these sorts of programme, and why people watch them. So Tuckman's model is a good one, and it's useful for analysing group dynamics.

Now are there any questions so far?

**1-Answer the following questions :**

1- Why did Kurt Lewin create the term group dynamics?

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2- What did Tuckman claim in his theory?

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3- Explain what the honeymoon period suggests?

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4- In which stage does the group disintegrate or come to an end?

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5- What does the underlined pronouns refer to:

A) (( He )) refers to : .....

B) (( their )) refers to : .....

6- Find in the passage words with the same meanings as :

A) Aims : .....

B) Modern: .....

7- Suggest a suitable title for this passage:

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