Social Groups

A We tend to think of social networks as being distinctly human. In fact, they occur wherever animals live in 'bonded' groups - where individuals gather together because of their personal relationships rather than being forced to by environmental factors such as a food source or safe sleeping site. Bonded groups are found among all primates and a few other mammals including whales and dolphins, dogs, horses and elephants.

B Group living doesn't need to tax your intelligence too much. In a loose herd, clues such as body size or aggressiveness may be enough to judge whether you should challenge or steer clear of another individual. Those hoping to lead a relatively untroubled life just need to pay attention to the clues. In bonded networks, however, you need to know each member's personal characteristics and those of the friends and relations that might come to their aid. Keeping track of the ever-changing web of social relationships requires considerable mental computing power.

C As a reflection of this, there is a correlation between the size of a species' brain and the typical size of its social groups. In other words, brain size seems to place a limit on the number of relationships an individual can have. This link between group size and brain size is found in all animals that form bonded societies. As group size increases, so too does the number of relationships that need servicing.

Questions 1-4

The passage contains three paragraphs, ***A-C.***

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-C ***NB*** *You may use any letter more than once*

1. The awareness of individual differences .....
2. The different reasons for groups to form .....
3. The relationship between mental development and social networks .....
4. Some examples of bonded groups in animals .....