Chapter 7. The Role of Conflict in Community Development

QUIZ

1.   The opposite of conflict is not a monotonous consensus, rather it is a:

     a. Pleasurable utopia
     b. Territorial conflict
     c. Cooperative interaction
     d. A formal and legal system

2.   Competition may slide over into a conflict when:

     a. Pressure within the group leads to a unified expression of ideology and sentiment.
     b. Channels of verbal communication are open and too wide.
     c. Subtle attempts develop to deny one party's access to goal achievement.
     d. Member similarities create a basis for identification with the group.

3.   Spatial territory, social territory, and psychological territory are distinctions drawn from a:

     a. Material view of conflict.
     b. Cultural view of conflict.
     c. Philosophical view of conflict.
     d. Behavior view of conflict.

4.   A democratic leader believes that conflict:

     a. Is an organizational tactic used only by frustrated or disgruntled employees.
     b. Indicates failure by the leader's efforts to reduce group apathy.
     c. May provide for the emergence of new styles of behavior by revealing the shortcomings of old styles.
     d. Results primarily from a communication gap.

5. Some of the most common behavioral reactions to conflict include:

     a. Isolating, compromising, and dominating.
     b. Dreaming, thinking about tomorrow, and wishing that things were not so complex.
     c. Taking notes, checking the time, confirming the date for the next meeting.
     d. Redefining, sharing, and borrowing.

6. An alert democratic leader, who observes individuals taking revenge, scoring points, and showing up peers through subtle innuendos, recognizes immediately that:

    a. The group is experiencing a final and hopeless collapse.
    b. The group is in the injustice collecting phase of the conflict cycle.
    c. The group is adjusting in a healthy way to a variety of stressors.
    d. A third party solution is the only possible answer.

7. Third party strategies for generating creative tension are least likely to involve:

    a. Detailed data collection.
    b. Developing credibility.
    c. Well-organized communication systems.
    d. The avoidance of working goals.

8. To be more effective in a conflict scene, a democratic leader first seeks goals that are:

    a. Open-ended, flexible, and long-range.
    b. Specific and immediate.
    c. Essentially content oriented.
    d. Best communicated nonverbally.

9. As a symbolic effort, the movement to adopt the Equal Rights Amendment for Women was a modern example of conflict over:

    a. Spatial territory.
    b. Social territory.
    c. Psychological territory.
    d. None of the above.

10. The conflict cycle is:

    a. Injustice collecting; adjustment; confrontation; role dilemma; tension development.
    b. Tension development; role dilemma; confrontation; injustice collecting; adjustments.
    c. Confrontation; role dilemma; injustice collecting; tension development; adjustments.
    d. Tension development; role dilemma; injustice collecting; confrontation; adjustments.