

Chapter 10. Principles of Working Together: Developing Relationships That Support Community Development Initiatives

QUIZ

For the following multiple choice questions, check every answer which is correct.

1. Major changes facing communities include:

More emphasis on clearly defined jurisdictions.
More problems with specific causes that require specific solutions.
More local impacts from events external to the community.
Increased difficulty in finding information relevant to the issue.

2. When people work together, the community:

Can refine its perspective to eliminate outliers.
Accommodates divergent views.
Is more likely to create contacts with resources from outside the community.
Is more likely to identify new leaders.

3. Working together is difficult because:

Fewer ideas survive the discussion process.
People become discouraged and feel powerless to make change.
Elected officials are ultimately responsible for creating a vision and making decisions.
Elected officials always welcome questions and community participation.

4. A traditional mindset means:

Community members expect elected officials and authorities to solve problems.
Community members feel powerless to influence decisions or outcomes.
Community members do not question authority figures or decisions.
Elected officials and authorities define the issues and identify the solutions.

5. Stakeholders in a community are:

Individuals and organizations with the authority to make decisions.
Anyone who is affected by the decision or the project.
Only those who identify themselves as interested in the decision.
Only those who are involved in making or implementing the decision.

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6. Turf battles:

Help a community protect and conserve resources.

Define the boundaries of the community and thus identify appropriate issues.

Are productive discussions when they focus on limiting the scope of issues.

Can render a community powerless as leaders struggle over who has responsibility for the issue.

Can be changed readily when the issues change.

7. Arrange these concepts along a continuum from the *least* amount of inter-organizational structure, common mission, and allocation of resources to the *most*:

Coordination, Cooperation, Collaboration

Cooperation, Collaboration, Coordination

Cooperation, Coordination, Collaboration

Collaboration, Coordination, Cooperation

8. Characteristics of collaboration include:

Building consensus

Competing over turf

Clearly defining turf and boundaries

Identifying correct views and building awareness regarding those views

9. In a collaboration, _____ are the greatest resource.

Funds

Powerful connections

People

Strategies

10. Shared power means that:

Power should be granted to others who have less power.

Leaders must create a powerful vision to rally support for their ideas.

Power is infinite, and grows when it is shared.

For the powerless to have more power, the powerful must agree to diminish their power.

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11. The four major components of a collaborative problem solving process include all but:

Leadership

Strong advocacy for positions

Stakeholders

Process for problem solving

Common goals and action

12. A collaborative process involves:

Gaining support of established leaders for the process.

Creating an open and credible problem solving process.

Creating opportunities for all stakeholders to speak freely.

Setting priorities and taking action.