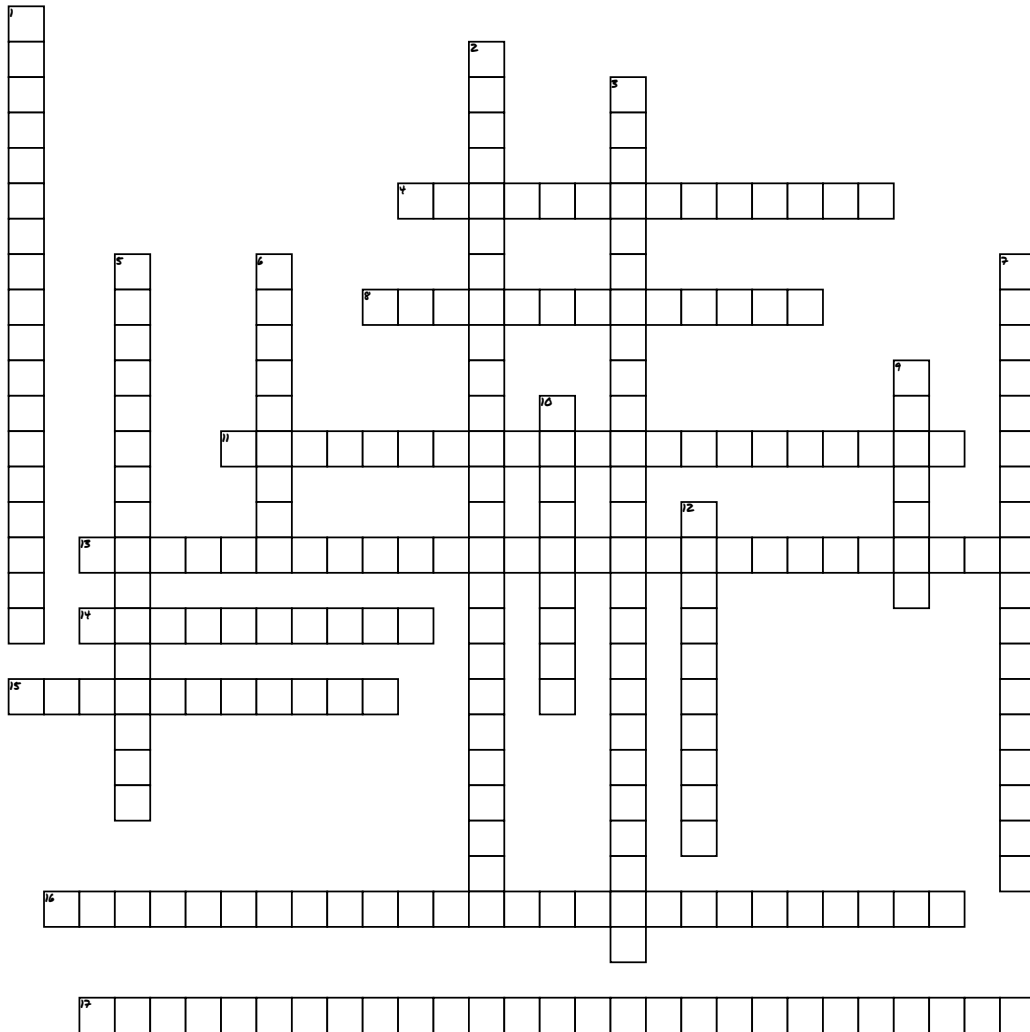


Name: _____

LEADERSHIP IN GROUP COMMUNICATION



ACROSS

4. THE PROCESS OF MAKING CHOICES AMONG ALTERNATIVES
8. A STRUCTURED, WRITTEN OUTLINE THAT GUIDES COMMUNICATION AMONG MEETING PARTICIPANTS
11. THE _____ FOCUSES ON THE BEHAVIORS LEADERS USE TO INFLUENCE OTHERS.
13. ON THE OTHER END OF THE SPECTRUM ARE LEADERS WHO PROVIDE LITTLE DIRECTION OR STRUCTURE TO THEIR TEAMS. THEY USE WHAT IS KNOWN AS _____
14. WHEN IT COMES TO SMALL GROUP COMMUNICATION, WE DEFINE _____
15. SMALL GROUPS EXPERIENCE TWO FORMS OF CONFLICT) BEING.

16. THE _____ CONSIDERS THE TYPES OF BEHAVIORS THAT HELP A GROUP WORK TOWARDS ITS GOAL

17. THE _____ MAINTAINS THAT EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP IS DETERMINED BY THE GROUP'S READINESS TO TAKE ON A TASK.

DOWN

1. THROUGH _____ A TEAM FOCUSES ON GENERATING AS MANY IDEAS AS POSSIBLE
2. SOMEONE WHO EXHIBITS AN _____ DIRECTS OTHERS, TELLING THEM WHAT TO DO.
3. LEADERS WHO INVITE INPUT FROM GROUP MEMBERS AND ENCOURAGE SHARED DECISION MAKING ARE EXERCISING A _____
5. WITH _____ EACH GROUP MEMBER HAS THE CAPACITY TO INFLUENCE AND DIRECT THE GROUP IN ACHIEVING ITS GOALS.

6. THE SECOND FORM OF CONFLICT WOULD BE
7. TO APPLY THE _____ TEAMS COLLECT INFORMATION ON THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM FACING THEM.
9. THE EMOTIONAL TONE ESTABLISHED WITHIN A GROUP
10. ACHIEVING _____ ON DECISIONS MEANS THAT ALL MEMBERS SUPPORT A GIVEN COURSE OF ACTION
12. THIS PHENOMENON IS KNOWN AS

WORD BANK

FUNCTIONAL VIEW OF LEADERSHIP
DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP STYLE
MEETING AGENDA
GROUPTHINK
SUBSTANTIVE
LEADERSHIP

GROUP BRAINSTORMING
LAISSEZ FAIRE LEADERSHIP STYLE
STYLE VIEW OF LEADERSHIP
CONSENSUS
STRUCTURED APPROACH
AFFECTIVE

CLIMATE
SITUATIONAL VIEW OF LEADERSHIP
SHARED LEADERSHIP
DECISION MAKING
AUTOCRATIC LEADERSHIP STYLE