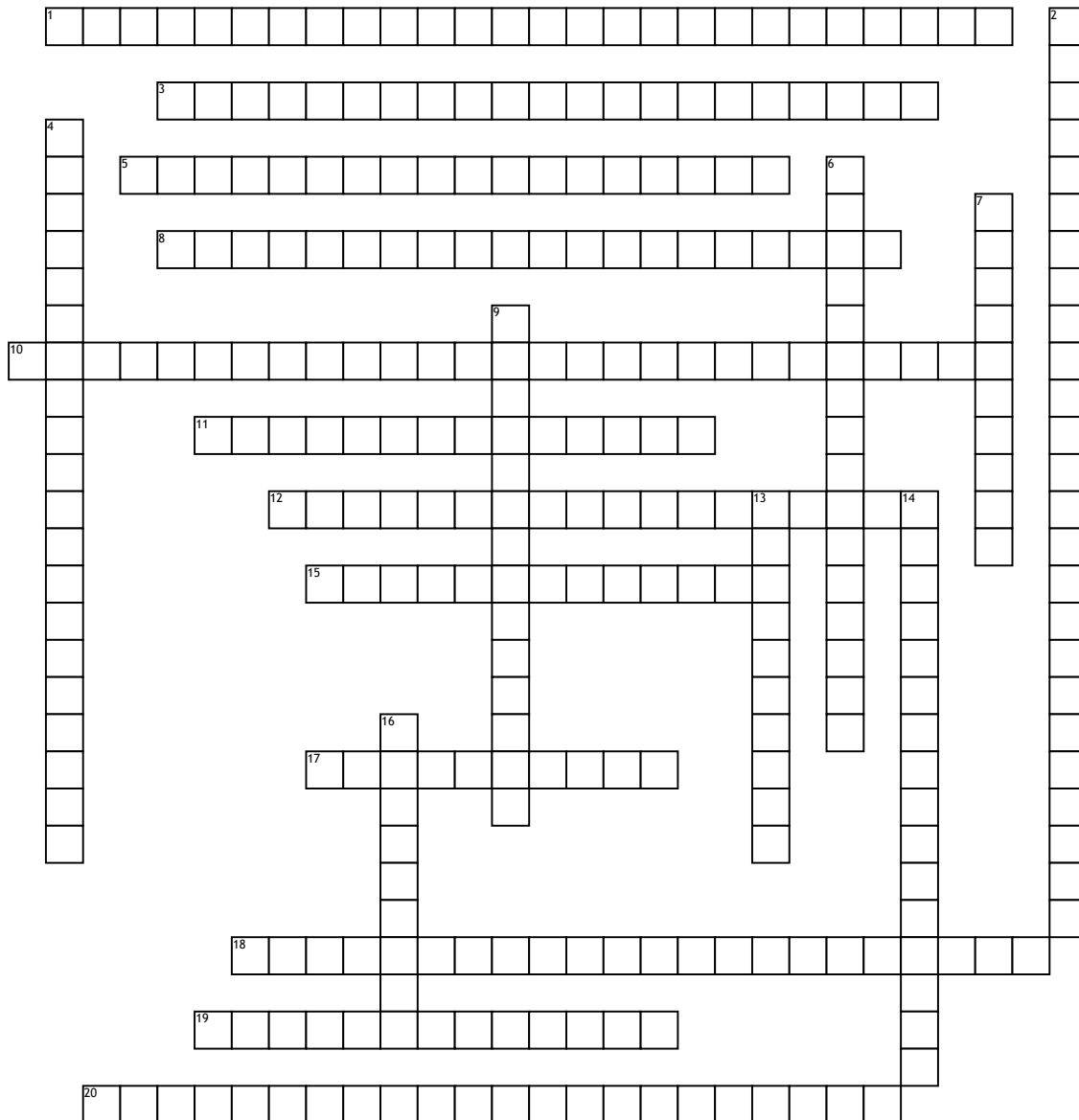


Name: _____

Date: _____

Leadership in Group Communication



Across

1. a theory for addressing specific leader behaviours expected to contribute to organizational or unit effectiveness.

3. does not focus on who leaders are, but rather on what they do.

5. While we've examined roles we can play in groups, the role that often gets the most attention is that of

8. deal with aspects of performance or tasks and often relate specifically to the project or goals of a team or organization

10. suggests that no single leadership style is best. Instead, it all depends on the situation at hand and which type of leadership and strategies are best-suited to the task.

11. be defined as the written record of everything that's happened during a meeting.

12. known as personal conflicts, revolve around personal disagreements or dislikes between individuals in a team.

15. a list of meeting activities in the order in which they are to be taken up, beginning with the call to order and ending with adjournment. It usually includes one or more specific items of business to be acted upon.

17. Every group in which we participate has a set of norms like we discussed in the "norming" stage.

18. based on trust. People who enjoy a wide degree of latitude in making decisions and working on projects autonomously are often most comfortable

19. a group creativity technique by which efforts are made to find a conclusion for a specific problem by gathering a list of ideas spontaneously contributed by its members.

20. an early assumption that leaders are born and due to this belief, those that possess the correct qualities and traits are better suited to leadership.

Down

2. a very open and collegial style of running a team. Ideas move freely amongst the group and are discussed openly.

4. the general tone of the relationships among individuals who interact with one another on a regular basis.

6. a classical leadership approach, and the corporate equivalent of dictatorship or tyranny.

7. a psychological phenomenon that occurs within a group of people in which the desire for harmony or conformity in the group results in an irrational or dysfunctional decision-making outcome.

9. the action or process of making decisions, especially important ones.

13. both a research area and a practical skill encompassing the ability of an individual or organization to "lead" or guide other individuals, teams, or entire organizations.

14. a leadership style that broadly distributes leadership responsibility, such that people within a team and organization lead each other.

16. a general agreement.