

Chapter 6: What Defines Community?

1. Sarason defined _____ as a “readily available, mutually supportive network of relationships on which one can depend” and gave religious and professional organizations as examples. (p. 186)
 - a) a support network
 - b) **community**
 - c) a locality
 - d) psychological sense of community
2. A dog breeding online chat group, a feminist advocacy group, and a religious congregation are examples of what type of community? (pp. 182–183)
 - a) Location-based
 - b) Ideal
 - c) Macrosystem
 - d) **Relational**
3. When a relationship is valued in its own right, not just as a means to an end, it is referred to as what type of relationship? (pp. 181–182)
 - a) **Gemeinschaft**
 - b) Local
 - c) Gesellschaft
 - d) Expedient
4. Drake belongs to a transgender support group that he says is very important to him emotionally and is a safe place where he can share his feelings. The group has had the same members for years and meets regularly. Among themselves, they call their group

“The Safe Haven.” These elements of this group are examples of which element in the McMillian-Chavis four elements of sense of community? (pp. 188–189)

- a) Influence
 - b) Integration and fulfillment of needs
 - c) **Membership**
 - d) Shared emotional connection
5. What type of communities are based on geographic proximity, such as neighborhoods, towns, and cities? (p. 182)
- a) **Locality-based**
 - b) Relational
 - c) Geomorphic
 - d) Microsystems
6. A community that is not limited by geography but defined by the relationships among members is what type of community? (pp. 182–183)
- a) Microsystem
 - b) Ideal
 - c) **Relational**
 - d) Locality-based
7. Mutual influence, membership, integration and fulfillment of needs, and shared emotional connection are the four elements of: (pp. 186–190)
- a) Relational Communities
 - b) Putnam’s definition of social capital
 - c) Cottrell’s definition of competent communities

- d) **McMillian and Chavis's definition of sense of community**
8. Martina belongs to a spiritual growth group at her religious congregation whose members share many values and meet regularly to emotionally and spiritually support each other with practical challenges. These aspects of this group are examples of which element in the McMillian-Chavis's four elements of sense of community? (p. 190)
- a) Membership
 - b) **Integration and fulfillment of needs**
 - c) Influence
 - d) Shared emotional connection
9. Emmanuel agreed to water Julio's plants, feed his dog, and keep an eye on his house while he was traveling for work. This is an example of: (p. 192)
- a) **Neighboring**
 - b) Place attachment
 - c) Citizen participation
 - d) All of the above
10. A _____ is an organization that provides its members with a sense of community while also enabling them to participate in the life of a wider community or macrosystem. (p. 193)
- a) microsystem
 - b) macrosystem
 - c) bridging capital
 - d) **mediating structure**
11. How is social support different from a sense of community? (pp. 192–193)

- a) The two terms are identical; there are no differences.
- b) **Sense of community involves a much larger community than a social support network.**
- c) Social support helps someone cope with stress, while sense of community does not help someone cope.
- d) Sense of community is only locality based while social support is not locality based.

12. What can be defined as a feeling of belonging, of mutual commitment and interdependence, and that members matter to one another and to the group? (p. 186)

- a) Social capital
- b) A microsystem
- c) **Sense of community**
- d) Bonding social capital

13. Elyse belongs to a youth group in her town. She often describes it as the only place in her life in which others listen to her ideas and where she has a say in group decisions. She also explains that the other group members aid in shaping her views of the world. These aspects of this group are examples of which element in the McMillian-Chavis four elements of sense of community? (p. 190)

- a) **Influence**
- b) Integration and fulfillment of needs
- c) Membership
- d) Shared emotional connection

14. What did Norwell and Boyd describe as a feeling of personal responsibility for the individual and collective well-being of a community of people not directly rooted in an expectation of personal gain? (p. 193)

- a) Sense of community
- b) **Sense of community responsibility**
- c) Exchange of resources
- d) Integration and fulfillment of needs

15. Which type of community has historically played a strong role in community development and social advocacy and often serves as a mediating structure that helps link members to local, national, and international communities? (p. 212)

- a) Relational community
- b) Locality-based community
- c) **Spiritual community**
- d) Bridging community

16. When an individual romanticizes a sense of community and minimizes the diversity and differences in a community, it is termed: (p. 200)

- a) The “myth of cohesion”
- b) The “myth of similarity”
- c) The “myth of community”
- d) **The “myth of we”**

17. Which of the following is a strength of online social contacts? (pp. 209–210)

- a) **Stigmatized individuals can find support**
- b) Anonymity can encourage increased responsibility

- c) They offer fewer choices in building community ties
 - d) Stereotypes related to appearance can be more intrusive
18. In some public housing neighborhoods, children have increased access to adults, lower levels of crime and poverty, and higher levels of children's creative play. These conditions are associated with: (pp. 207–209)
- a) Increased police presence
 - b) **A high level of trees, shrubs, and grass**
 - c) Stricter enforcement of rules for residents
 - d) Higher rental rates
19. A community coalition that promotes positive youth development by bringing together persons from schools, religious congregations, and the local police force can be described as _____ social capital. (pp. 202–206)
- a) Bonding
 - b) Essential
 - c) **Bridging**
 - d) Shared
20. Which type of social capital relies on cohesion and a sense of shared identity but can lead to exclusion of “outsiders” or a reluctance to address conflict? (pp. 202–206)
- a) **Bonding**
 - b) Essential
 - c) Bridging
 - d) Shared