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| **ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERSHIP** | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1) | A(n) \_\_\_ leadership style rarely allows for an environment in which creativity will flourish. | |  | A) transformative | |  | B) transactional | |  | C) laissez-faire | |  | D) autocratic | |  |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 2) | The process of assigning responsibility and authority for accomplishing objectives is called: | |  | A) delegation | |  | B) mentoring | |  | C) coaching | |  | D) instruction | |  |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 3) | Which of the following is **not** a stage in Maslow's hierarchy of needs? | |  | A) love and belonging | |  | B) esteem | |  | C) psychological | |  | D) safety | |  |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 4) | What is the basis for interpersonal relationships? | |  | A) networking | |  | B) communication | |  | C) shared beliefs | |  | D) culture | |  |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 5) | The most frequently used form of communication is | |  | A) speaking. | |  | B) writing. | |  | C) listening. | |  | D) reading. | |  |

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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 6) | Which of the following is **not** a determinant of follower influence? | |  | A) relative power position | |  | B) perceived authority | |  | C) education and experience | |  | D) locus of control | |  |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 7) | While the \_\_\_ leadership style is a very effective leadership approach, it does **not** happen quickly. | |  | A) transformative | |  | B) participant | |  | C) operational | |  | D) laissez-faire | |  |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 8) | The five-step process for crisis management includes all the following **except** for risk\_\_\_. | |  | A) identification | |  | B) assessment and ranking | |  | C) reduction strategies | |  | D) taking | |  |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 9) | What resources are the most important to the success of a company? | |  | A) equity | |  | B) technology | |  | C) people | |  | D) capital | |  |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 10) | \_\_\_\_\_ leadership is appropriate when the leader wishes to reduce employee stress and frustration in the workplace. | |  | A) Participative | |  | B) Supportive | |  | C) Directive | |  | D) Achievement-oriented | |  |

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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 11) | In the world of business, an effective leader drives higher profits, and ultimately, increases the \_\_\_ of the business as a whole. | |  | A) debt | |  | B) value | |  | C) weaknesses | |  | D) unfavorable image | |  |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 12) | The theory that people are motivated to succeed by succeeding at difficult tasks and looking for different methods of accomplishment is referred to as the: | |  | A) Achievement Motivation Theory | |  | B) Theory Y Leadership | |  | C) Theory X Leadership | |  | D) Leader Motive Profile | |  |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 13) | When a leader is \_\_\_, the team members know that the leader respects their input and opinions. | |  | A) inconsiderate | |  | B) fair | |  | C) varying | |  | D) passive | |  |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 14) | An effective leader needs to be able to \_\_\_ team success and be able to put that vision into action. | |  | A) envision | |  | B) touch | |  | C) sense | |  | D) gather | |  |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 15) | With \_\_\_ leadership, the leader inspires largely through their personal charisma and sets out his/her vision for the organization and inspires others to achieve that vision. | |  | A) transformational | |  | B) autocratic | |  | C) participative | |  | D) situational | |  |

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| 1) | D |
| 2) | A |
| 3) | C |
| 4) | B |
| 5) | C |
| 6) | B |
| 7) | B |
| 8) | D |
| 9) | C |
| 10) | B |
| 11) | B |
| 12) | A |
| 13) | B |
| 14) | A |
| 15) | A |