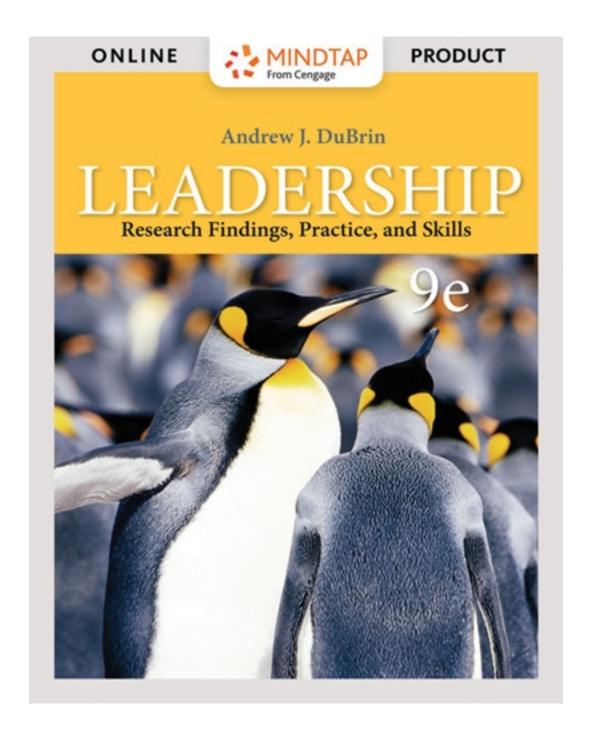
Test Bank for Leadership 9th Edition by DuBrin

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Test Bank

True / False

1. The trait approach to leadership is based on the idea that effective leaders are made of the "right stuff."

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: According to the trait approach to leadership, "Leaders do not have to be great men or

women by being intellectual geniuses or omniscient prophets to succeed. But they do need to have the 'right stuff' and this stuff is not equally present in all people." See "The

Strengths and Limitations of The Trait Approach."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.5

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles TOPICS: The Strengths and Limitations of The Trait Approach

KEYWORDS:Bloom's: KnowledgeNOTES:Digital story: EngageDATE CREATED:11/8/2017 4:15 PMDATE MODIFIED:11/13/2017 11:53 PM

2. According to one authority cited in the leadership text, humility adds value to leadership.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: Great leadership is manifested or articulated by people who know how to understate it.

There is leadership value in humility, the leadership that comes from putting people in the

limelight, not yourself. See "Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

3. Telling the truth consistently is considered an important trust builder for leaders.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: Telling the truth consistently is considered an important trust builder for leaders. See

"Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

KEYWORDS:Bloom's: KnowledgeNOTES:Digital story: EngageDATE CREATED:11/8/2017 4:15 PMDATE MODIFIED:11/8/2017 4:15 PM

4. A synthesis of research studies suggests that when workers trust their supervisor, work satisfaction tends to be higher.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: A synthesis of research studies suggests that when workers trust their supervisor, work

satisfaction tends to be higher. See "Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

5. An assertive leader finds the right balance between being pushy and being passive.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: An assertive person is reasonably tactful rather than being aggressive and obnoxious. A

leader with good sensitivity, or emotional intelligence, knows when assertiveness crosses the line into aggressiveness, such as insulting subordinates or making unreasonable

demands. See "Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Moderate
QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

KEYWORDS:Bloom's: ComprehensionNOTES:Digital story: ConnectDATE CREATED:11/8/2017 4:15 PMDATE MODIFIED:11/8/2017 4:15 PM

6. A key part of being an authentic leader is to be passionate about your purpose.

a. True

b False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: A key part of being an authentic leader is to be passionate about your purpose. See

"Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

7. An effective form of humor by the leader is to poke fun at the problems and limitations of group members.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

RATIONALE: Aggressive humor can be used to victimize, belittle, and cause others some type of

disparagement—and will lead to negative outcomes such as stress and counter-hostility

among group members. See "Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

KEYWORDS:Bloom's: KnowledgeNOTES:Digital story: EngageDATE CREATED:11/8/2017 4:15 PMDATE MODIFIED:11/8/2017 4:15 PM

8. Leaders are likely to acquire more power if they use humor to build themselves up.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: Leaders are likely to acquire more power if they use humor to build themselves up. See

"Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

9. A recommended way of building passion into a business is for the leader to tell a story about its creation.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: One of the ways for an entrepreneur to inject passion into a business is to tell a creation-

of-the-enterprise story. The story should inspire people to understand how your product

or cause will make the world a better place. See "Personality Traits of Effective

Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

KEYWORDS:Bloom's: KnowledgeNOTES:Digital story: EngageDATE CREATED:11/8/2017 4:15 PMDATE MODIFIED:11/8/2017 4:15 PM

10. According to the theory of emotional intelligence, a person with a high degree of *self-management* is adaptable and exerts emotional self-control.

a True

b. False

ANSWER: False

RATIONALE: According to the theory of emotional intelligence, self-management refers to the ability

to control one's emotions and act with honesty and integrity in a consistent and

adaptable manner. The right degree of self-management helps prevent a person from throwing temper tantrums when activities do not go as planned. See "Personality Traits

of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Moderate
QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

11. A *resonant* leader is one who scores low on emotional intelligence.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

RATIONALE: The leader who scores high in emotional intelligence is described as resonant. See

"Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

KEYWORDS:Bloom's: KnowledgeNOTES:Digital story: EngageDATE CREATED:11/8/2017 4:15 PMDATE MODIFIED:11/8/2017 4:15 PM

12. Part of *relationship management* in emotional intelligence is building bonds with other people.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: Relationship management includes the interpersonal skills of being able to communicate

clearly and convincingly, disarm conflicts, and build strong personal bonds. See

"Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

- 13. The trait of flexibility is especially important for leadership because it facilitates a leader's ability to adapt to various leadership situations.
 - a. Trueb. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: The trait of flexibility is especially important for leadership because it facilitates a

leader's ability to adapt to various leadership situations. See "Personality Traits of

Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

KEYWORDS:Bloom's: KnowledgeNOTES:Digital story: EngageDATE CREATED:11/8/2017 4:15 PMDATE MODIFIED:11/8/2017 4:15 PM

- 14. A leader with a strong internal locus of control readily looks toward environmental forces as the cause of his or her successes and failures.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

RATIONALE: Locus of control refers to whether a person feels personally responsible for events

happening to him or her, helping the leader deliver a take-charge attitude. Hence, a leader with a strong internal locus of control feels personally responsible for events happening to him or her as the cause of his or her successes and failures. See

"Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Moderate
QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

15. Group members tend to prefer a leader with an internal locus of control rather than an external one.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: Group members tend to prefer a leader with an internal locus of control rather than an

external one. See "Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

KEYWORDS:Bloom's: KnowledgeNOTES:Digital story: EngageDATE CREATED:11/8/2017 4:15 PMDATE MODIFIED:11/8/2017 4:15 PM

16. Leaders with a socialized power motive use power primarily to achieve organizational goals or vision.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: Leaders with a socialized power motive use power primarily to achieve organizational

goals or vision. See "Leadership Motives."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2, 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Leadership Motives

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Knowledge

NOTES: Digital story: Engage

DATE CREATED: 11/8/2017 4:15 PM

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17. A strong achievement drive is an important contributor to innovative thinking in the workplace.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: A strong achievement drive is an important contributor to innovative thinking in the

workplace. See "Leadership Motives."

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2, 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Leadership Motives

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Knowledge

NOTES: Digital story: Engage

DATE CREATED: 11/8/2017 4:15 PM

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18. Knowledge of the business has become less important as a leadership characteristic because so many competent staff specialists are found in organizations.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

RATIONALE: An effective leader has to be technically competent in some discipline, particularly when

leading a group of specialists. It is difficult for the leader to establish rapport with group members when he or she does not know what the group members are doing and when the group does not respect the leader's technical skills. See "Cognitive Factors and

Leadership."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Cognitive Factors and Leadership

- 19. Research about emotional intelligence suggests that leadership is much more controlled by heredity than by environment.
 - a. Trueb. False

ANSWER: False

RATIONALE: Research about emotional intelligence reinforces the idea that leadership is a

combination of inherited and learned factors. See "The Influence of Heredity and

Environment on Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: The Influence of Heredity and Environment on Leaders

Multiple Choice

- 20. Leaders who have the "right stuff" have:
 - a. the necessary traits and characteristics to lead effectively.
 - b. made the right connections to become leaders.
 - c. the intellectual characteristics associated with effective leadership.
 - d. inborn charismatic behaviors.

ANSWER: a

RATIONALE: Leaders who have the "right stuff" have the necessary traits and characteristics to lead

effectively. Observations by managers and human resource specialists, as well as dozens of research studies, indicate that leaders have certain personality traits. These

characteristics contribute to leadership effectiveness in many situations. See

"Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

- 21. Self-confidence is an important leadership characteristic found:
 - a. primarily among executives.
 - b. primarily among supervisors.
 - c. in almost every leadership setting.
 - d. in male leaders more than in female leaders.

ANSWER: c

RATIONALE: Self-confidence is not only a personality trait. It also refers to a behavior and an

interpersonal skill that a person exhibits in a number of situations. Hence, it is required in

almost every leadership setting. See "Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

22. A key part of a leader having humility is to:

- a. insult the group performance, including that of your own.
- b. put group members in the limelight, rather than oneself.
- c. make forecasts about the group not making standards.
- d. ask the group to lead itself so he or she can do analytical work.

ANSWER: b

RATIONALE: According to Stephen G. Harrison, "Great leadership is manifested or articulated by

people who know how to understate it. There is leadership value in humility, the leadership that comes from putting people in the limelight, not yourself." See

"Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

- 23. Finance manager Sharon has the reputation of "walking the talk," so she most likely scores high on the trait of:
 - a. humility.
 - b. trustworthiness.
 - c. extraversion.
 - d. sense of humor.

ANSWER: b

RATIONALE: An effective leader or manager is supposed to walk the talk, thereby showing a

consistency between deeds (walking) and words (talking). In this context, trust is

defined as a person's confidence in another individual's intentions and motives and in the

sincerity of that individual's word. See "Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

- 24. Which one of the following actions on the part of a leader would most likely contribute to a reputation of trustworthiness?
 - a. Being highly diplomatic so as not to offend anyone
 - b. Doing what she or he thinks is right in spite of the political consequences
 - c. Behaving in a manner differently than he or she expects others to behave
 - d. Making his or her behavior inconsistent with his or her intentions

ANSWER: b

RATIONALE: Maintaining a high level of integrity and building a reputation for doing what you think is

morally right in spite of the political consequences are good trust builders. See

"Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

25. An *authentic* leader would most likely:

- a. imitate the behavior of the company CEO.
- b. engage in excessive organizational politics.
- c. expect more of workers than of himself or herself.
- d. practice his or her values consistently.

ANSWER: d

RATIONALE: Authentic leaders demonstrate a passion for their purpose, practice their values

consistently, and lead with their hearts as well as their heads. They establish long-term meaningful relationships and have the self-discipline to get results. See "Personality

Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

- 26. An important part of being assertive is to:
 - a. not tolerate differences of opinion.
 - b. express feelings and opinions forthrightly.
 - c. behave aggressively toward people when necessary.
 - d. be obnoxious when necessary.

ANSWER: b

RATIONALE: Assertiveness refers to being forthright in expressing demands, opinions, feelings, and

attitudes. Being assertive helps leaders perform many tasks and achieve goals. See

"Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

- 27. Kent is an enthusiastic leader, so his enthusiasm is likely to:
 - a. be perceived as an annoyance by group members.
 - b. help him build relationships with the group.
 - c. be perceived as somewhat of a phony by group members.
 - d. make it difficult for him to advance further.

ANSWER: b

RATIONALE: In almost all leadership situations, it is desirable for the leader to be enthusiastic. Group

members tend to respond positively to enthusiasm, partly because enthusiasm may be perceived as a reward for constructive behavior. Enthusiasm is also a desirable leadership trait because it helps build good relationships with team members. See

"Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

- 28. The most effective type of humor for an organizational leader to use is directed at:
 - a. the competition.
 - b. group members.
 - c. other departments.
 - d. himself or herself.

ANSWER: d

RATIONALE: Laughter and humor serve such functions in the workplace as relieving tension and

boredom and defusing hostility. Executives and other managers who use self-deprecating humor appear more approachable and likeable to subordinates. See

"Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

- 29. Passion for the work on the part of a leader often expresses itself as a(n):
 - a. obsession for achieving company goals.
 - b. distrust of employees who are calm and relaxed.
 - c. obsession for surfing the Internet during working hours.
 - d. tendency to engage in ruthless cost cutting.

ANSWER: a

RATIONALE: A dominant characteristic of effective leaders is their passion for their work and to some

extent for the people who help them accomplish the work. The passion goes beyond enthusiasm and often expresses itself as an obsession for achieving company goals. See

"Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

- 30. A person with high emotional intelligence is likely to:
 - a. become overly enthusiastic during a meeting.
 - b. build strong personal bonds with people.
 - c. be particularly well suited for performing analytical work.
 - d. avoid stressful situations involving people.

ANSWER: b

RATIONALE: Relationship management, one of the four factors in emotional intelligence, includes the

interpersonal skills of being able to communicate clearly and convincingly, disarm

conflicts, and build strong personal bonds. See "Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | Technology - BUSPROG: Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

- 31. Research about emotional intelligence and leadership concludes that:
 - a. emotional intelligence alone leads to career success.
 - b. emotional intelligence combined with ambition accounts for 90 percent of career success.
 - c. general intelligence and technical skills are the most important for top-level leaders.
 - d. a leader's mood and associated behaviors affect bottom-line performance.

ANSWER: d

RATIONALE: Research on emotional intelligence and leadership has also focused on the importance of

the leader's mood in influencing performance. Daniel Goleman, Richard Boyatzis, and Annie McKee believe that the leader's mood and his or her associated behaviors greatly influence bottom-line performance. One reason is that moods are contagious. See

"Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

32. A leader with an internal locus of control:

- a. is often low in self-confidence.
- b. is often interpreted by group members as being weak.
- c. sees environmental factors as causing most events.
- d. takes responsibility for events happening.

ANSWER: d

RATIONALE: Locus of control refers to whether a person feels personally responsible for events

happening to him or her, helping the leader deliver a take-charge attitude. See

"Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

- 33. Donald Trump is seen as a leader with a:
 - a. high standing on humility.
 - b. personalized power motive.
 - c. socialized power motive.
 - d. low achievement drive.

ANSWER: b

RATIONALE: Leaders with a personalized power motive seek power mostly to further their own

interests. They crave the trappings of power, such as status symbols, luxury, and money.

Their need for dominance can lead to submissive subordinates who are frequently

sycophants and yes-persons. See "Leadership Motives."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2, 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS:Leadership MotivesKEYWORDS:Bloom's: KnowledgeNOTES:Digital story: EngageDATE CREATED:11/8/2017 4:15 PM

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- 34. The *achievement motive* refers to:
 - a. a desire to surpass productivity quotas.
 - b. finding joy in accomplishment for its own sake.
 - c. putting high energy into achieving work goals.
 - d. sustaining a high level of energy for work.

ANSWER: b

RATIONALE: Drive refers to a propensity to put forth high energy into achieving objectives and to

persistence in applying that energy. Drive also includes achievement motivation—finding

joy in accomplishment for its own sake. See "Leadership Motives."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2. 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Leadership Motives

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Knowledge

NOTES: Digital story: Engage

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- 35. Tenacity is considered to be an important leadership characteristic because:
 - a. leaders have such limited power over group members.
 - b. it requires tenacity to keep a job during an era of downsizing.
 - c. it often takes a long time to implement a new program.
 - d. leaders are so often under attack from group members.

ANSWER:

RATIONALE: Tenacity multiplies in importance for organizational leaders because it takes a long time

to implement a new program or to consummate a business deal, such as acquiring

another company. See "Leadership Motives."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2, 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Leadership Motives

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Knowledge

NOTES: Digital story: Engage

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- 36. "Knowledge of the business" as a leadership characteristic is closely related to the leadership trait of:
 - a. tenacity.
 - b. creativity.
 - c. cognitive ability.
 - d. drive and motivation.

ANSWER: c

RATIONALE: Intellectual ability is closely related to having knowledge of the business or the key task

the group is performing. It is closely related to the leadership trait of cognitive ability.

See "Cognitive Factors and Leadership."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Cognitive Factors and Leadership

- 37. A hands-on and deeply engaged leader who is talented at developing innovating business strategies is most likely to be strong on which of the following traits or characteristics?
 - a. knowledge of the business
 - b. emotionally supportiveness
 - c. humility
 - d. sense of humor

ANSWER: a

RATIONALE: The importance of knowledge of the business is strongly recognized as an attribute of

executive leadership. Knowledge of the business or the group task is particularly important when developing strategy, formulating mission statements, and sizing up the

external environment. See "Cognitive Factors and Leadership."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Cognitive Factors and Leadership

- 38. Leadership effectiveness tends to be higher when the leader's intelligence is:
 - a. about the same as that of the average group member.
 - b. a little higher than that of the average group member.
 - c. considerably higher than that of the average group member.
 - d. considerably lower than that of the average group member.

ANSWER: b

RATIONALE: A meta-analysis of 151 studies found a positive relationship between intelligence and job

performance of leaders in many different settings. The researchers also found support for the old idea that intelligence contributes the most to leadership effectiveness when the leader is not vastly smarter than most group members. Again, group members prefer that their leaders be smarter than the average group member even if the difference is

not huge. See "Cognitive Factors and Leadership."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Cognitive Factors and Leadership

- 39. Creativity among leaders tends to be distributed:
 - a. along a continuum from low to high.
 - b. into being creative versus not creative.
 - c. between old and young leaders.
 - d. between planners versus implementers.

ANSWER: a

RATIONALE: Many effective leaders are creative in the sense that they arrive at imaginative and

original solutions to complex problems. Creative ability lies on a continuum, with some leaders being more creative than others. See "Cognitive Factors and Leadership."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Cognitive Factors and Leadership

- 40. An important application of farsightedness for executive leaders is to:
 - a. study technological developments.
 - b. avoid being frustrated by the demands of group members and customers.
 - c. predict the direction of environmental forces.
 - d. memorize product information.

ANSWER: c

RATIONALE: Conceptual thinking refers to the ability to see the overall perspective, and it makes

farsightedness possible. A farsighted leader understands how the external environment influences the organization and how different parts of the organization influence each

other. See "Cognitive Factors and Leadership."

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Cognitive Factors and Leadership

- 41. A systems thinker would be especially good at:
 - a. exploiting short-range benefits.
 - b. understanding how the external environment influences the organization.
 - c. sizing up people.
 - d. managing his or her emotions to advantage.

ANSWER: b

RATIONALE: Conceptual thinking refers to the ability to see the overall perspective, and it makes

farsightedness possible. A conceptual thinker is also a systems thinker, because he or she understands how the external environment influences the organization and how different parts of the organization influence each other. See "Cognitive Factors and

Leadership."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Cognitive Factors and Leadership

- 42. Jane is a *farsighted* leader, so she:
 - a. tends to delay taking action.
 - b. avoids planning her unit's activities.
 - c. sees the long-range implications of her actions.
 - d. focuses on the short-range implications of her actions.

ANSWER: c

RATIONALE: To develop visions and corporate strategy, a leader needs farsightedness, the ability to

understand the long-range implications of actions and policies. The farsighted

leader/manager is not oblivious to short-range needs but will devise an intermediate

solution. See "Cognitive Factors and Leadership."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Cognitive Factors and Leadership

- 43. With respect to heredity and environment, leadership effectiveness appears to be:
 - a. mostly due to heredity.
 - b. the combined influence of heredity and environment.
 - c. mostly due to the environment.
 - d. four-fifths heredity and one-fifth environment.

ANSWER: b

RATIONALE: The traits, motives, and characteristics required for leadership effectiveness are caused

by a combination of heredity and environment. Leaders are both born and made. See

"The Influence of Heredity and Environment on Leadership."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: The Influence of Heredity and Environment on Leadership

- 44. The balance of opinion suggests that the contributors to leadership effectiveness are:
 - a. virtually unknown.
 - b. about 90 percent nature and 10 percent nurture.
 - c. about 90 percent nurture and 10 percent nature.
 - d. a combination of nature and nurture.

ANSWER: d

RATIONALE: A person's genes influence the emotional intelligence necessary for leadership.

However, experience is important for emotional intelligence because it increases with age, and a person usually becomes better at managing relationships with practice. See

"The Influence of Heredity and Environment on Leadership."

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: The Influence of Heredity and Environment on Leadership

KEYWORDS:Bloom's: KnowledgeNOTES:Digital story: EngageDATE CREATED:11/8/2017 4:15 PM

DATE MODIFIED: 11/8/2017 4:15 PM

- 45. Emotional intelligence tends to:
 - a. peak at an early career stage.
 - b. be closely associated with technical skill.
 - c. improve with experience.
 - d. decrease substantially during middle age.

ANSWER: c

RATIONALE: Experience is important for emotional intelligence because it increases with age, and a

person usually becomes better at managing relationships with practice. See "The

Influence of Heredity and Environment on Leadership."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: The Influence of Heredity and Environment on Leadership

- 46. An important strength of the trait approach to leadership is that it:
 - a. can help with leadership selection and development.
 - b. specifies how much of a given trait is important for leadership.
 - c. specifies which traits are needed for leadership in a given situation.
 - d. helps in analyzing the situational demands.

ANSWER: a

RATIONALE: The current emphasis on emotional intelligence, charisma, innovative thinking, and

ethical conduct, which are really traits, attitudes, and behaviors, reinforces the

importance of the trait approach. Understanding the traits of effective leaders serves as an important guide to leadership selection. See "The Strengths and Limitations of The

Trait Approach."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.5

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG - Analytic

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles TOPICS: The Strengths and Limitations of The Trait Approach

KEYWORDS:Bloom's: KnowledgeNOTES:Digital story: EngageDATE CREATED:11/8/2017 4:15 PMDATE MODIFIED:11/8/2017 4:15 PM

- 47. Mike is the head of a research team at a technology firm. In spite of constant rejection of Mike's ideas by the senior officials, he consistently pursues his ideas without losing confidence. This shows that Mike is a(n) _____ leader.
 - a. socially conscious
 - b. resilient
 - c. submissive
 - d. aggressive

ANSWER: b

RATIONALE: One of the motivational characteristics of organizational leaders is that they are

tenacious. Tenacity multiplies in importance for organizational leaders because it takes a long time to implement a new program or to consummate a business deal. Resilience is part of tenacity because the tenacious person will bounce back from a setback through

continuous effort. See "Leadership Motives."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Challenging
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2, 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Leadership Motives

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Application

NOTES: Digital story: Perform

DATE CREATED: 11/8/2017 4:15 PM

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- 48. Torres was recently appointed the marketing head of a cosmetics company. He has a keen interest in the cosmetics industry and has extensively studied the company's past growth and marketing strategies. This reveals that Torres:
 - a. is an extraverted leader.
 - b. exudes a strong sense of warmth and courage.
 - c. has knowledge of the key task the group is performing.
 - d. is influenced by personalized power motive.

ANSWER: c

RATIONALE: Intellectual ability is closely related to having knowledge of the business or the key task

the group is performing. An effective leader has to be technically competent in some discipline, particularly when leading a group of specialists. See "Cognitive Factors and

Leadership."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Challenging
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Cognitive Factors and Leadership

| 49. Sim | on, the CEO of a c | onsumer electronics f | irm, receives | a huge positive | response from | the industry | experts and |
|---------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| con | sumers for introdu | cing breakthrough tech | hnologies in th | he company's p | products. Simon | n is a 1 | eader. |

a. humble

b. extraverted

c. born

d. creative

ANSWER: d

RATIONALE: Many effective leaders are creative in the sense that they arrive at imaginative and

original solutions to complex problems. Creative ability lies on a continuum, with some leaders being more creative than others. At one end of the creative continuum are business leaders who think of innovative products and services. See "Cognitive Factors"

and Leadership."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Challenging
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Cognitive Factors and Leadership

- 50. Lindsey, a market research analyst, is known for her almost always accurate predictions regarding the market trends in the medium to long term. This depicts that Lindsey:
 - a. has an insightful mind.
 - b. is a resilient leader.
 - c. is likely to score low on locus of control.
 - d. has an impressive creation-of-the-enterprise story.

ANSWER: a

RATIONALE: An important cognitive trait of leaders is insight, a depth of understanding that requires

considerable intuition and common sense. Intuition is often the mental process used to provide the understanding of a problem. Insight helps speed decision making. You can gauge your insight by charting the accuracy of your hunches and predictions about

people and business situations. See "Cognitive Factors and Leadership."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Challenging
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Cognitive Factors and Leadership

- 51. Edwards is the head of the procurement department at FreshDelights, a frozen yogurt chain. Anticipating a reduction in the demand for frozen yogurt in the upcoming winter season, Edwards decides to reduce the dairy procurement. Edwards is:
 - a. a humble leader.
 - b. a conceptual thinker.
 - c. driven by personalized power motive.
 - d. a leader with a pessimistic outlook.

ANSWER: b

RATIONALE: To develop visions and corporate strategy, a leader needs far sightedness, the ability to

understand the long-range implications of actions and policies. Conceptual thinking refers to the ability to see the overall perspective, and it makes farsightedness possible.

A conceptual thinker understands how the external environment influences the

organization. See "Cognitive Factors and Leadership."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Challenging

OUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Cognitive Factors and Leadership

- 52. Lewis is a team leader at a multinational corporation. Before assigning tasks to his team members, he asks for their preferences and suggestions, to not only enhance project delivery efficiency, but also increase team members' satisfaction. Which of the following traits best describes Lewis' approach?
 - a. Self-assertive
 - b. Aggressively courageous
 - c. Effective self-management
 - d. Socially aware

ANSWER: d

RATIONALE: Social awareness includes having empathy for others and intuition about organizational

problems. Socially aware leaders go beyond sensing the emotions of others by showing

they care. In addition, they accurately size up political forces in the office. See

"Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Challenging
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

- 53. Clark is an enthusiastic leader who has the ability to clearly communicate his team plans and goals. He is also known for his ability to resolve disputes quickly, taking into consideration the interests of all the parties involved. Clark is likely to score high on:
 - a. relationship management.
 - b. personalized power motive.
 - c. creativity.
 - d. tenacity.

ANSWER: a

RATIONALE: Relationship management includes the interpersonal skills of being able to communicate

clearly and convincingly, disarm conflicts, and build strong personal bonds. Resonant leaders use relationship management skills to spread their enthusiasm and solve disagreements, often with kindness and humor. See "Personality Traits of Effective

Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Challenging

OUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

- 54. Clara is the CEO of an online retail store. Her business saw a 40 percent increase in profits in the current year owing to her instant adaptation to current and upcoming trends. This shows that:
 - a. Clara is driven by personalized power motive.
 - b. Clara is over-confident.
 - c. Clara lacks in practical intelligence.
 - d. Clara is a flexible leader.

ANSWER: d

RATIONALE: A leader is someone who facilitates change. It therefore follows that a leader must be

flexible enough to cope with such changes as technological advances, downsizings, global outsourcing, a shifting customer base, and a changing work force. Flexibility, or the ability to adjust to different situations, has long been recognized as an important

leadership characteristic. See "Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Challenging
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

- 55. Which of the following is true of a leader with socialized power motives?
 - a. They are more likely to manipulate others through the use of power.
 - b. They tend to be less emotionally mature than leaders with personalized power motives.
 - c. They exercise power more for the benefit of the entire organization.
 - d. They crave the trappings of power, such as status symbols, luxury, and money.

ANSWER: c

Leaders with a socialized power motive use power primarily to achieve organizational *RATIONALE:*

> goals or a vision. Leaders with socialized power motives tend to be more emotionally mature than leaders with personalized power motives. They exercise power more for the benefit of the entire organization and are less likely to manipulate others through the

use of power. See "Leadership Motives."

POINTS: 1

Moderate DIFFICULTY:

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

False HAS VARIABLES: LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2, 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles STATE STANDARDS:

TOPICS: Leadership Motives KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Comprehension *NOTES*: Digital story: Connect DATE CREATED: 11/8/2017 4:15 PM

DATE MODIFIED: 11/8/2017 4:15 PM

- 56. Clarke, the CEO of Abbott Corp., owns several businesses. He enjoys dominating others and prefers subordinates who are submissive and passive. Which of the following power motives explains Clarke's behavior?
 - a. Socialized
 - b. Personalized
 - c. Achievement
 - d. Cognitive

ANSWER: b

RATIONALE: Some leaders with strong personalized power motives typically enjoy dominating others.

Their need for dominance can lead to submissive subordinates who are frequently

sycophants and yes-persons. See "Leadership Motives."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Challenging
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Leadership Motives

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Application

NOTES: Digital story: Perform

DATE CREATED: 11/8/2017 4:15 PM

DATE MODIFIED: 11/8/2017 4:15 PM

- 57. Walker is a supervisor at an exporting unit. He has a cheerful disposition, and encourages and appreciates his team members who suggest ideas or accomplish tasks. Which of the following traits best describes Walker's behavior?
 - a. Extraversion
 - b. Courage
 - c. Tenacity
 - d. Personalized power motive

ANSWER: a

RATIONALE: Extraversion has been recognized for its contribution to leadership effectiveness

because it is helpful for leaders to be gregarious, outgoing, and upbeat in most situations. Also, extraverts are more likely to want to assume a leadership role and participate in

group activities. See "Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Challenging
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

- 58. Grace, the CEO of an oil and gas exploration company, decides to buy an oil block, even though experts have warned her of security risks and uncertainty with regard to oil presence. Grace completes the oil deal, and exploration in the block confirms oil presence. Which of the following traits best describes Grace's actions?
 - a. Resonance
 - b. Gutsy
 - c. Humility
 - d. Extraversion

ANSWER: b

RATIONALE: Leaders need courage to face the challenges of taking prudent risks and taking initiative

in general. Courage comes from the heart. It takes courage for a leader to suggest a new undertaking, because if the undertaking fails, the leader is often seen as having failed. Courageous leadership has also been described as gutsy. See "Personality Traits

of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Challenging

OUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

- 59. William heads the marketing department of an apparel company. He is an enthusiastic leader who puts in extra work hours to increase the productivity of his team. He is so engaged and passionate about his work that he willingly contributes to his team even during his vacation. Which of the following could possibly be a consequence of William's behavior?
 - a. High attrition rates
 - b. Distrust among team members
 - c. Work addiction
 - d. Less transparency

ANSWER: c

RATIONALE: A dominant characteristic of effective leaders is their passion for their work and to some

extent for the people who help them accomplish the work. The passion goes beyond enthusiasm and often expresses itself as an obsession for achieving company goals. The downside to extreme passion for work is that it can lead to work addiction, thereby interfering with other joys in life. See "Personality Traits of Effective Leaders."

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Challenging
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

KEYWORDS:Bloom's: ApplicationNOTES:Digital story: PerformDATE CREATED:11/8/2017 4:15 PMDATE MODIFIED:11/10/2017 7:17 AM

Essay

60. Derek, who was earlier a manager at a multinational firm, has been recently appointed the head of the marketing department in the same company. Despite several other contenders for the post of marketing head possessing the same technical skills, Derek clearly had an edge over the others in terms of emotional intelligence. Parker, one of the other contenders, approaches the regional head to seek his advice on improving his leadership skills. If you were the regional head, what advice would you give to Parker?

ANSWER:

Emotional intelligence refers to the ability to do such things as understanding one's feelings, have empathy for others, and regulate one's emotions to enhance one's quality of life. This type of intelligence generally has to do with the ability to connect with people and understand their emotions. In addition to being an ability, emotional intelligence is also a trait, or part of the leader's personality. The leader who scores high in emotional intelligence is described as resonant. Hence, from the scenario given in the question, it can be concluded that Derek is a resonant leader.

In order for Parker to enhance his leadership skills, he needs to improve on the four key factors in emotional intelligence as described here.

1. Self-awareness. The ability to understand your own emotions is the most essential of the four emotional intelligence competencies. Having high self-awareness allows people to know their strengths and limitations and have high self-esteem. Resonant leaders use self-awareness to accurately measure their own moods, and they intuitively understand

how their moods affect others.

- 2. Self-management. This is the ability to control one's emotions and act with honesty and integrity in a consistent and adaptable manner. The right degree of self-management helps prevent a person from throwing temper tantrums when activities do not go as planned. Resonant leaders do not let their occasional bad moods ruin their day. If they cannot overcome the bad mood, they let work associates know of the problem and how long it might last.
- 3. Social awareness. This includes having empathy for others and intuition about organizational problems. Socially aware leaders go beyond sensing the emotions of others by showing they care. In addition, they accurately size up political forces in the office.
- 4. Relationship management. This includes the interpersonal skills of being able to communicate clearly and convincingly, disarm conflicts, and build strong personal bonds. Resonant leaders use relationship management skills to spread their enthusiasm and solve disagreements, often with kindness and humor.

Emotional intelligence contributes to the understanding of leadership because it highlights the importance of leaders making effective use of emotions. Information about emotional intelligence also leads to a better understanding of how leadership emerges, leadership behaviors, and leadership effectiveness.

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Challenging

QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders

KEYWORDS:Bloom's: EvaluateNOTES:Digital story: LeadDATE CREATED:11/8/2017 4:15 PMDATE MODIFIED:11/10/2017 7:01 AM

61. Thomas heads the sales team of a computer software firm. As a leader, his inclination is more toward accumulating wealth and acquiring status through his position. In the second year of his tenure, the sales department generates substantially lower revenue than in the previous years. If you were the advisor to Thomas, what advice would you give him to improve the company's prospects?

ANSWER:

At the outset, it appears that Thomas has a strong personalized power motive. Leaders with a personalized power motive seek power mostly to further their own interests. They crave the trappings of power, such as status symbols, luxury, and money. The wealthiest of CEOs purchase luxury condominium apartments in major cities, even when they have another home. Some leaders with strong personalized power motives typically enjoy dominating others. Their need for dominance can lead to submissive subordinates who are frequently sycophants and yes-persons. Another characteristic of leaders with a personalized power motive is that they do not worry about everybody liking them. They recognize that as you acquire power, you also acquire enemies. In order to improve the prospects of the company, Thomas should develop socialized power motives. Leaders with a socialized power motive use power primarily to achieve organizational goals or a vision. In this context, the term socialized means that the leader uses power primarily to help others. As a result, he or she is likely to provide more effective leadership. Leaders with socialized power motives tend to be more emotionally mature than leaders with personalized power motives. They exercise power more for the benefit of the entire organization and are less likely to manipulate others through the use of power. Leaders with socialized power motives are also less defensive and more willing to accept expert advice. Finally, they have longer-range perspectives. It is important not to draw a rigid line between leaders with personalized power motives and those with socialized power motives. The distinction between doing good for others and doing good for oneself is often made on the basis of very subjective criteria. Further, Thomas likely needs to improve his emotional intelligence quotient to enhance his ability to connect with people and understand their emotions. He should focus on augmenting his strengths in the four components of emotional intelligence: selfawareness, self-management, social awareness, and relationship management.

POINTS:

DIFFICULTY: Challenging

QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.2, 2.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

TOPICS: Personality Traits of Effective Leaders, Leadership Motives

KEYWORDS:Bloom's: EvaluateNOTES:Digital story: LeadDATE CREATED:11/8/2017 4:15 PMDATE MODIFIED:11/10/2017 7:19 AM

62. Tamara is the CEO of an energy firm. She is known for her natural abilities to manage crisis and guide her team effectively. Kevin, one of the managers at Tamara's organization, is of the opinion that the "heredity" factor plays the main role in Tamara's leadership abilities. However, Kevin's fellow worker, Allen, feels that the hereditary factor alone is not sufficient to become a complete leader. If you were Allen, how would you justify his stance?

ANSWER:

The traits, motives, and characteristics required for leadership effectiveness are caused by a combination of heredity and environment. Leaders are both born and made. Personality traits and mental ability traits are based on certain inherited predispositions and aptitudes that require the right opportunity to develop. Cognitive intelligence is a good example. We inherit a basic capacity that sets an outer limit to how much mental horsepower we will have. Yet people need the right opportunity to develop their cognitive intelligence so that they can behave brightly enough to be chosen for a leadership position.

Evelyn Williams, who directs the leadership development program at Stanford University, makes the following metaphor: "I think leadership is a combination of nature and nurture. Just as some musicians have a special talent for playing instruments, some people seem to be born with leadership abilities. But whatever their natural talent, people can certainly learn to be better musicians—and better leaders." The physical factor of energy also sheds light on the nature-versus-nurture issue. Some people are born with a biological propensity for being more energetic than others. Yet unless that energy is properly channeled, it will not help a person to become an effective leader. Advances in neuroscience provide additional evidence that there is most likely a genetic and biological component to leadership. David Rock, founder of the NeuroLeadership Institute in Australia, points out that an effective leader is adaptive, such as knowing when to be dogmatic versus collaborative, or when to focus on details versus the big picture. To be adaptive, a person needs an integrated brain. Such integration requires strong connections across all regions of the brain. These connections are mostly genetic although they can be enhanced though mental activities such as creativity training. When the brain is well integrated, the leader can switch between different approaches with ease, such as being tough and unforgiving in one situation and displaying empathy in another. Research about emotional intelligence reinforces the statements made so far about leadership being a combination of inherited and learned factors. A person's genes, therefore, influence the emotional intelligence necessary for leadership. However, experience is important for emotional intelligence because it increases with age, and a person usually becomes better at managing relationships with

POINTS: 0

DIFFICULTY: Challenging

QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 2.5

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

STATE STANDARDS: United States - OH - DISC: Leadership Principles

practice.

TOPICS: The Influence of Heredity and Environment on Leadership

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