Test Bank for Leadership for Public Health Theory and Practice 1st Holsinger

Access Complete Test Bank for Leadership for Public Health Theory and Practice 1st Holsinger

1. ch12-001
Soft power, or personal power, arises from the position held by the leader within the organization and is based on formal authority.

a. True
*b. False

2. ch12-002
When should position power be used?

a. On a routine basis
*b. In a supportive role when absolutely necessary
c. In place of personal power
d. All of the above

3. ch12-003
Which of the following is not one of Max Weber's types of authority?

a. Traditional
*b. Personal
c. Rational
d. Charismatic

4. ch12-004
Charismatic authority a form of formal authority bestowed from above.

a. True
*b. False

5. ch12-005
Research suggests that groups led by individuals whose locus of control is internal perform more successfully than those led by individuals whose locus of control is external.

*a. True
b. False

Access Complete Test Bank for Leadership for Public Health Theory and Practice 1st Holsinger

6. ch12-006
A request made by a leader to a follower may result in which of the following outcomes?

a. Commitment
b. Compliance
c. Resistance
*d. Any of the above

7. ch12-007
Compliance may be defined as an outcome in which the follower agrees internally with a request or a decision made by the leader.

a. True
*b. False

8. ch12-008
Use of coercive power in an appropriate organizational context is most likely to result in which of the following?

*a. Compliance
b. Commitment
c. Control
d. None of the above

9. ch12-009
Referent power is based on the leader's character and integrity.

*a. True
b. False

10. ch12-010
Under situational leadership, leaders may be able to apply connection power even without real connections, since perception is often stronger than reality.

*a. True
b. False

Access Complete Test Bank for Leadership for Public Health Theory and Practice 1st Holsinger

11. ch12-011
Which of the following is not a type of position power?

a. Coercive
b. Legitimate
c. Reward
*d. Referent

12. ch12-012
The amount of position power granted to a leader is based on the trust and confidence developed between the leader and the delegating authority.

*a. True
b. False

13. ch12-013
Position power is earned each day based on the relationship between the leader and follower.

a. True
*b. False

14. ch12-014
_____ is the key to power in situational leadership.

a. Coaching
*b. Perception
c. Connecting
d. Coercion

15. ch12-015
The seven sources of power identified by French and Raven are the only sources of influence and power for public health leaders.

a. True
*b. False

Access Complete Test Bank for Leadership for Public Health Theory and Practice 1st Holsinger

16. ch12-016
Nonsubstitutability has a major impact on dependency and power in organizations

*a. True
b. False

17. ch12-017
As the leader–follower relationship develops, the focus often shifts away from material benefits and toward social and psychological benefits.

*a. True
b. False

18. ch12-018
The emphasis of strategic contingencies theory is on expert power rather than reward or referent power.

a. True
*b. False

19. ch12-019
According to Yukl and colleagues, which of the following is one of the four most effective proactive influence tactics?

a. Exchange
b. Ingratiation
c. Apprising
*d. Consultation

20. ch12-020
Power and *influence* are synonyms.

a. True
*b. False

Access Complete Test Bank for Leadership for Public Health Theory and Practice 1st Holsinger

1. ch02-001
Which of the following is not a value of the principle of professionalism?

a. Accountability
*b. Efficiency
c. Equity
d. Self-regulation

2. ch02-002
Self-regulation is the practice of unselfish concern for the welfare of others.

a. True
*b. False

3. ch02-003
Which of the following does not result in the destruction of professionalism?

a. Abuse of power
b. Conflict of interest
c. Financial greed
*d. Self-doubt

4. ch02-004
Which of the following is not a former healthcare value in Priester's framework?

a. Professional autonomy
b. Patient autonomy
*c. Quality
d. Access to care

5. ch02-005
Which of the following organizations has established competencies for MPH and DrPH programs?

a. APHA
*b. ASPPH
c. CEPH
d. NACCHO

Access Complete Test Bank for Leadership for Public Health Theory and Practice 1st Holsinger

7. ch02-007
What organization is the primary body facilitating connection and collaboration between academic and public health practice?

a. AcademyHealth
*b. Council on Linkages
c. Association of Schools and Programs of Public Health
d. Council on Education for Public Health

8. ch02-008
Which of the following accurately reflects the three fundamental principles of the *Physician Charter*?

*a. Autonomy, social justice, altruism
b. Confidentiality, competence, customer service
c. Cost, quality, and experience of care
d. Ethics, welfare, and equality

9. ch02-009
Under Priester's framework of healthcare values, access, quality, efficiency, response, and patient advocacy represent which type of values?

a. Ethical values
*b. Essential values
c. Instrumental values
d. Former values

10. ch02-010
Under Priester's framework of healthcare values, provider autonomy, solidarity, social advocacy, and consumer sovereignty represent which type of values?

a. Ethical values
b. Essential values
*c. Instrumental values
d. Former values

11. ch02-011
Under the public health professionalism framework, more values are required of public health leaders and

Access Complete Test Bank for Leadership for Public Health Theory and Practice 1st Holsinger

practitioners than are provided to them by the other three entities (public health system, clients, society) in the model.

*a. True
b. False

12. ch02-012
Which of the following is not required for accrediting schools and programs of public health?

a. They must be based on an ecological perspective.
b. They must promote development of public health professional values.
*c. They must incorporate undergraduate, masters, and doctoral programs.
d. They must possess adequate human, learning, physical, and financial resources.

13. ch02-013
Professionalism principles for public health practitioners have largely been based on principles developed for which field?

a. Antropology
b. Psychology
c. Sociology
*d. Medicine

14. ch02-014
What does CPH stand for?

a. Council for Professional Helpers
*b. Certified in Public Health
c. Chronic Pulmonary Hematoma
d. Corporation for the Public's Health

15. ch02-015
The majority of public health educational institutions, including both schools of public health and programs of public health at the departmental level, are older than programs in the other healthcare professions.

Access Complete Test Bank for Leadership for Public Health Theory and Practice 1st Holsinger

a. True
*b. False

Access Complete Test Bank for Leadership for Public Health Theory and Practice 1st Holsinger