

LET 4 Exam – 1st Semester Study Guide

1. Which definition below best describes the Directing leadership style?

A) Patterns of behavior that a leader uses to influence a team or group of followers.

B) Leadership style where the leader consults with others before making a decision.

C) Leadership style where the leader tells team members what to do and how to do it.

D) Leadership style where the leader gives decision-making authority to others.

2. Which definition below best describes the Delegating leadership style?

A) Patterns of behavior that a leader uses to influence a team or group of followers.

B) Leadership style where the leader consults with others before making a decision.

C) Leadership style where the leader tells team members what to do and how to do it.

D) Leadership style where the leader - gives decision making authority to others.

3. Which definition below best describes leadership style?

A) Patterns of behavior that a leader uses to influence a team or group of followers.

B) Leadership style where the leader consults with others before making a decision.

C) Leadership style where the leader tells team members what to do and how to do it.

D) Leadership style where the leader gives decision-making authority to others.

4. Which definition below best describes the Participating leadership style?

A) Patterns of behavior that a leader uses to influence a team or group of followers.

B) Leadership style where the leader consults with others before making a decision.

C) Leadership style where the leader tells team members what to do and how to do it.

D) Leadership style where the leader gives decision-making authority to others.

5. You are a cadet platoon sergeant. One of your squad leaders is excited about teaching his first drill lesson. When he asks you, “What leadership style do you think I’ll have to use with my squad of new cadets,” what should you tell him?

- A) Coaching, but be prepared to apply all of them.
- B) Directing, but be prepared to apply all of them.**
- C) Supporting, but be prepared to apply all of them.
- D) Delegating, but be prepared to apply all of them.

6. Study the scenario below and indicate the leadership style used.

Your platoon sergeant gave you and the other squad leaders the mission to set up the platoon area as long as it was done by the time she got back.

- A) Delegating**
- B) Directing
- C) Participating
- D) Supporting

7. Study the scenario below and indicate the leadership style used.

Your supervisor just got back from a two-week course about how to operate a new machine, and he is teaching others how to use it step-by-step.

- A) Delegating
- B) Directing**
- C) Participating
- D) Supporting

8. Study the scenario below and indicate the leadership style used.

Your platoon sergeant just assigned you a mission, but you have no idea how to accomplish it. So, you ask your team leaders and squad members what they think.

- A) Delegating
- B) Directing
- C) Participating**
- D) Supporting

9. Study the scenario below and indicate the leadership style used.

Your platoon sergeant just found out about a ceremony and he gave you five minutes to set up the flags, flag stands, and banners on the stage.

- A) Delegating
- B) Directing**
- C) Participating
- D) Supporting

10. When is participating style of leadership most warranted?

- A) When the team is competent and supports the leader's goals.**
- B) When the team is immature and needs to learn small-group dynamics.
- C) When the team is easily coached and manipulated into supporting the leader's goals.
- D) When the leadership is too busy to supervise and wants to delegate tasks.

11. During drill practice, the squad leader could tell that Cadet Ripley was getting bored doing the same drill movements over and over. The Squad Leader stopped the formation and ordered Cadet Ripley "front and center." He then told Cadet Ripley to take over and march the squad while the squad leader supervises and coaches him. Cadet Ripley replied. "But I've only done this once before." What is Cadet Ripley's developmental level?

- A) Level 1- Low
- B) Level 2- Low to moderate**
- C) Level 3- Moderate to high
- D) Level 4- High

12. Leadership styles in the situational leadership model are based on the leader providing either _____ or _____ behaviors.

- A) Commanding or supportive
- B) Directive or non-supportive
- C) Controlling or enabling
- D) Directive or supportive**

13. Choose the word that best matches the definition below.

“Sharing of information.”

- A) transference
- B) communication**
- C) decodes
- D) emotional intelligence

14. Choose the word that best matches the definition below.

“The act of moving from one place to another.”

- A) communication
- B) transference**
- C) encodes
- D) feedback

15. Choose the word that best matches the definition below.

“A communication transmitted between persons by written or spoken word, signals, and so on.”

- A) decodes
- B) feedback
- C) message**
- D) transference

16. Choose the word that best matches the definition below.

“Converts.”

- A) decodes
- B) transmitted
- C) encodes**
- D) message

17. Choose the word that best matches the definition below.

“Sent from one person to another.”

- A) communication
- B) emotional intelligence
- C) encodes
- D) transmitted**

18. Choose the word that best matches the definition below.

“Translates.”

- A) encodes
- B) transmitted
- C) transference
- D) decodes**

19. Choose the word that best matches the definition below.

“Verifying that a message was received in the manner it was intended.”

- A) feedback**
- B) emotional intelligence
- C) message
- D) transmitted

20. Choose the word that best matches the definition below.

“The ability for one to monitor their emotions and use information about those emotions to guide one’s thinking and actions.”

- A) feedback
- B) emotional intelligence**
- C) communication
- D) message

21. George was standing in line at the Toy Store after buying his niece a birthday present. A real pushy person cut in to the front of the line. Though he could feel his anger growing, George took a deep breath; then he told himself that he wasn’t in a hurry, and if an adult cuts in line, then that person probably has some serious maturity issues. He didn’t say anything. Which emotion management skills is George applying?

- A) Empathy
- B) Self-awareness
- C) Self-motivation
- D) Self-regulation**

22. What do we mean when we say a person has a high degree of “emotional intelligence?”

- A) That person is academically very smart.
- B) That person is highly driven by his or her emotions.
- C) A person who suffers from manic depression.
- D) A person aware that emotions are part of his or her reactions.**

23. Providing effective feedback, both positive and constructive, is a key part of the communication process. Which of the following is not an effective method of providing effective feedback?

- A) Ask permission: "May I talk to you about something I observed in your performance?"
- B) Focus on specific behaviors: "You seemed to be anxious at the start of the exam."
- C) Get feedback from more than one source to validate the feedback.
- D) Provide feedback immediately after a message has been sent; an action has been implemented; or when feedback is primarily negative.**

24. What is the final closing point to the feedback process?

- A) Write up an after action report to document your feedback.
- B) Checking the perceptions of the receiver of the feedback to ensure that he or she understands the input.**
- C) Check back after the receiver has finished the task to see that the receiver incorporated your feedback.
- D) There is no closing point; all feedback is ongoing

25. What process is represented by the flow of information below?

Message – Encodes – Transmitted – Decodes – Feedback

- A) Transference Process
- B) Intelligence Process
- C) Emotional Process
- D) Communication Process**

26. What is the definition of the word "facilitator"?

- A) The phase in a lesson plan designed to provide opportunities for students to demonstrate their competence and expand their ability to use it in their lives.
- B) The phase in a lesson plan designed to connect new learning to past experience.
- C) An activity that requires learners to think about and communicate their learning experiences.
- D) One who leads a discussion or guides an activity.**

27. What is the definition of the word “inquire?”
- A) A learning activity designed to motivate and engage learners.
 - B) The phase in a lesson plan designed to connect new learning to past experience.**
 - C) An activity that requires learners to think about and communicate their learning experiences.
 - D) One who leads a discussion or guides an activity.
28. What is the definition of the word “apply?”
- A) The phase in a lesson plan designed to provide opportunities for students to demonstrate their competence and expand their ability to use it in their lives.**
 - B) The phase in a lesson plan designed to connect new learning to past experience.
 - C) An activity that requires learners to think about and communicate their learning experiences.
 - D) One who leads a discussion or guides an activity.
29. What is the definition of the word “reflection?”
- A) A center of activity, attraction, or attention; a point of concentration; directed attention.
 - B) The phase in a learning plan designed to connect new learning to past experiences.
 - C) An activity that requires learners to think about and communicate their learning experiences.**
 - D) One who leads a discussion or guides an activity.
30. What is the definition of the word “gather?”
- A) A learning activity designed to motivate and engage learners.
 - B) The phase in a lesson plan designed to assist learners in gathering new ideas and information.**
 - C) The phase in a lesson plan designed to provide opportunities for practicing new skills and processing information.
 - D) A center of activity, attraction, or attention; a point of concentration; directed attention.
31. What is the definition of the word “focus?”
- A) A learning activity designed to motivate and engage learners.
 - B) The phase in a lesson plan designed to assist learners in gathering new ideas and information.
 - C) An activity that requires learners to think about and communicate their learning experiences.
 - D) A center of activity, attraction, or attention; a point of concentration; directed attention.**

32. What is the definition of the word “energizer?”

- A) **A learning activity designed to motivate and engage learners.**
- B) The phase in a lesson plan designed to assist learners in gathering new ideas and information.
- C) The phase in a lesson plan designed to provide opportunities for practicing new skills and processing information.
- D) A center of activity, attraction, or attention; a point of concentration; directed attention.

33. What is the definition of the word “process?”

- A) A learning activity designed to motivate and engage learners.
- B) One who leads discussion or guides an activity.
- C) **The phase in a lesson plan designed to provide opportunities for practicing new skills and processing information.**
- D) A center of activity, attraction, or attention; a point of concentration; directed attention.

34. You are developing a lesson plan to teach orienteering to your fellow cadets. You will begin the lesson by having students share experiences with hiking or orienteering. Next, a guest speaker will share his or her adventures with orienteering. Students will then perform research on orienteering, and will watch a video demonstration of orienteering techniques. Finally, students will complete a practice activity on using a compass. AS you review your lesson plan with your JROTC instructor, she suggests that you are missing one of the phases in a Four Phase Lesson Plan. Which phase do you determine needs to be added to your lesson plan?

- A) Inquire
- B) Gather
- C) Process
- D) **Apply**

35. In reviewing your lesson plan for nutrition you realize that most of your activities are teacher-centered and do not require active learning by students. Which of the following activities might you incorporate into your lesson to increase student-centered active learning?

- A) Have students listen to a presentation by a guest speaker and take notes.
- B) **Have students interview an expert and display what they learn in a graphic organizer.**
- C) Have students select and watch a video on nutrition from the resource library.
- D) Have students watch a webcast of panel of experts on nutrition.

36. What are the four phases of a lesson plan?

- A) **Inquire, gather, process, apply**
- B) Research, initiate, evaluate, retain
- C) Inquire, initiate, evaluate, integrate
- D) Inquire, gather, apply, evaluate

37. Name the three components of each stage of the four-phase lesson plan.

- A) Direct instructor focus, learning activity, and reflection.
- B) Direct student focus, learning activity, and reflection.**
- C) Direct student focus, memorization activity, and reflection.
- D) Direct student focus, learning activity, and rehearsal.

38. Why is reflecting an important stage of the learning process?

- A) It helps students value their education.
- B) It gives students time to bond with peers.
- C) It helps students retrieve and work with information in their short-term memory.
- D) It helps students store the newly acquired information in their long-term memory.**

39. JROTC Learning Plans support cadet learning by communicating the target outcome, performance expectations, learning activities, and assessment activities for each lesson to students. Which of the following describes the most effective way to use learning plans to enhance student learning?

- A) Review the information provided in the learning plan at the beginning of the lesson. Refer to the learning plan throughout the learning process.**
- B) Compile all of the learning plans for a Unit into a packet and hand it out on the first day of class. At the end of the course have students review the learning plans as a summary of what they learned in the class.
- C) Post the learning plans on the bulletin board in the JROTC classroom. Explain to students that the current learning plan will be posted throughout the course.
- D) Store the learning plans in a file cabinet in the JROTC classroom so they are available in case a student asks for one.