Assessment

Accountability

The objectives of this book are:

- To explain how building relationships that support maximum accountability is beneficial to the organization and the individual
- To describe how to establish positive expectations and rapport through the use of active listening skills
- To explain how to delegate effectively so that employees are empowered and motivated to be accountable for results
- To provide tips and tools for improving communications and creating win-win relationships

CRISP_{series}

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Assessment Questions for Accountability, First Edition

Select the best response.

- 1. The best goals are nearly impossible to achieve—the bigger the vision, the more difficult the task, the better the results you will see from your employees.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 2. When delegating, you should first describe the tasks:
 - A. In an announcement to the entire department
 - B. In a memo or email message to the employee
 - C. During a face-to-face meeting with the employee
 - D. In a formal written addendum to the employee's job description
- 3. The three levels of active listening are:
 - A. Acknowledgement, restatement of content and feelings, probing
 - B. Attentiveness, door openers, restatement of content and feelings
 - C. Affirmation, permission, taking action
 - D. Eye contact, nodding, note-taking
- 4. Empowering managers tend to delegate responsibility for results, rather than simply assign tasks.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 5. Which personality type is most likely to say: "The best way to improve profits is to cut costs to the bone"?
 - A. Directing/Guiding
 - B. Supporting/Caring
 - C. Analytical
 - D. Expressive

- 6. What is the primary way that goal-setting fosters accountability in employees?
 - A. Empowers them
 - B. Communicates trust
 - C. Clearly defines expectations
 - D. Improves performance/confidence
- 7. It is a manager's duty to change the personalities of employees who are arrogant, lazy, or uncooperative.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 8. Caring confrontation involves identifying:
 - A. The tangible effects of the behavior in question
 - B. Your own feelings
 - C. Appropriate punishment
 - D. All of the above
 - E. A and B
- 9. An "ego message" is:
 - A. A statement about the worth of the sender and receiver
 - B. Inflating your own role or importance when speaking
 - C. Overly formal and colorful announcements about ordinary things
- 10. You can build rapport with people by matching your voice rate and volume with theirs.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 11. Relationship contracts between managers and employees should include:
 - A. Mutual agreement and benefit
 - B. Legality
 - C. Mutual ability
 - D. All of the above
 - E. A and B

- 12. In Rescuer/Victim relationships, the dominant person may begin to resent the other's lack of initiative, inability to do things on his own, and constant need for help.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 13. "Look, just say what you mean, why don't you"? is an example of a:
 - A. Nonassertive statement
 - B. Assertive statement
 - C. Aggressive statement
- 14. Which of the following is NOT part of pre-delegation planning?
 - A. Identifying the objective of this delegation
 - B. Identifying the kind of authority or power needed
 - C. Identifying the best means of convincing the employee to take responsibility
 - D. Identifying the type of control or feedback to use
- 15. The most successful managers:
 - A. Inform others about the latest developments as soon as they learn about them
 - B. Give recognition only when work is done exceptionally well
 - C. Respond to mistakes with support and encouragement
 - D. A and C
 - E. None of the above
- 16. When giving feedback to an Expressive personality type, you should emphasize:
 - A. The accuracy and timeliness of the completed work
 - B. What a great job the person did
 - C. How much the results have helped you
- 17. The most effective relationship contracts cover an open-ended time period.
 - A. True
 - B. False

- 18. "I will exercise four times a week" is an example of:
 - A. A well defined goal
 - B. An activity or task that might help you achieve a goal
 - C. An affirmation
- 19. When an employee makes a mistake, you should ask a series of non-judgmental, factfinding questions.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 20. Which personality type is most likely to say: "Client relationships are the key. We need to make sure clients are happy with our products"?
 - A. Directing/Guiding
 - B. Supporting/Caring
 - C. Analytical
 - D. Expressive
- 21. The need for attention is:
 - A. Significantly reduced by the time a person reaches adulthood
 - B. A powerful emotional need for many people
 - C. Beyond your responsibilities as a manager
- 22. Effective delegation involves:
 - A. Specific instructions
 - B. Encouragement and positive expectations
 - C. Giving appropriate authority to the employee
 - D. Allowing the employee to ask clarifying questions
 - E. All of the above
- 23. Which of the following is one of the four basic human emotions?
 - A. Mad
 - B. Embarrassed
 - C. Jealous
 - D. Pity
 - E. None of the above

- 24. When you are in a confrontational discussion with an employee, calling a "timeout" is:
 - A. A delaying tactic that weakens your position
 - B. An acceptable method of allowing everyone to calm down
 - C. A means of belittling the other person
- 25. The "SMARTS" acronym stands for these goal-setting criteria:
 - A. Simple and specific; measurable; accurate; relevant; time limit; successful
 - B. Simple and specific; measurable; achievable; results; time limit; shared
 - C. Simple and specific; measurable; autonomous; relevant; time limit; savvy
 - D. Simple and specific; measurable; attainable; recognition; time limit; systematic

Answer Key for Accountability, First Edition

Recommended response (Corresponding workbook page)

1.	B (34)	6. C (3)	11. D (27)	16. B (61)	21. B (68)
2.	C (45)	7. B (74)	12. A (26)	17. B (28)	22. E (40)
3.	B (22)	8. E(73)	13. C (64,109)	18. B (35)	23. A (76)
4.	A (38)	9. A (62)	14. C (41-44)	19. B (51)	24. B (82)
5.	A (59, 108)	10. A (17)	15. D (5)	20. B (59, 108)	25. B (34)