

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

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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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

- a. True
- *b. False