بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

TEST BANK OB

CH 1 + CH 3

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	What	ls Organizational Behavior
1.	Strategic management focuses on the porganization's profitability.	product choices and industry characteristics that affect an
	<u>A ) True</u>	B) False
2.	The Theories and concepts found in Of strategic management.	3 are drawn from two disciplines: human resources management and
	A) True	B) False
3.	3	l behavior suggests that individual mechanisms result in which, when combined with individual characteristics, lead to
	A ) True	B) False
4.	Much of what we know about <b>organiza</b> that managing people faces the sane c	htional behavior is considered universal and "culture-free" showing hallenges everywhere.  B) False
5.		ive <u>individual mechanisms</u> that directly affect the individual cision making; job performance; leadership styles and behaviors; and
	A ) True	B) False

6.	Job satisfaction reflects employees' psyccapacities.	chological responses to job demands that tax or exceed their
	A) True	B) False
7.	Trust, justice, and ethics capture what e to-day work.	mployees feel when thinking about their jobs and doing their day-
	A ) True	B) False
8.	The Container Store, a retailer based ou its employees. This is an example of <u>mo</u>	ut of Texas, is <b>considering a performance</b> based incentive system for <u>stivation</u> .
	A) True	B) False
9.	Learning and decision making deal with knowledge to make accurate judgment	how employees gain job knowledge and how they use that ts on the job.
	A) True	B) False
10.	Job satisfaction does not have an effect A ) True	on job performance and organizational commitment.  B) False
11.	Like individual characteristics, group me A ) True	echanisms shape satisfaction, stress, motivation, trust, and learning. <u>B ) False</u>
12.	The integrative model of OB acknowled formal leader.	ges that employees work in one or more work teams led by some
	A) True	B) False
13.		ze how individuals attain authority over others.
	A) True	B) False
14.	To counter the effects of a <b>bad product</b> better, incrementally, over the long term	, <b>effective management</b> of OB can help make the product get n.
	<u>A) True</u>	B) False

15.		of organizations, a firm's resources do not include resources related knowledge, ability, and wisdom of the workforce. <u>B) False</u>
16.	The resource-based view suggests that A ) True	a resource is more valuable when it can be imitated.  B) False
17.	People create history, a collective pool organization.	of experience, wisdom, and knowledge that benefits the
	A) True	B) False
18.	Big decisions are visible to competitors  A) True	and observable by industry experts.  B ) False
19.		and reputation are termed "socially complex" because it is not and do not) possess them, though it is clear how they came to
20.		one organization to another, they do not create a resource valuable
	A) True	B) False
21.	Firms that do not undergo an IPO typic introduce some new technology.	ally have shorter histories and need an infusion of cash to grow or
	A) True	B) False
22.	The Rule of One-Eighth suggests that a to build profits by putting people first.  A) True	about 88 percent of the companies will actually do what is required  B) False

23.	The integrative model of OB was design A) True	ned with the Rule of One-Eighth in mind. B ) False
24.	It is often easy to "fix" companies that so A ) True	truggle with OB issues. <u>B ) False</u>
25.	The method of intuition suggests that p evident.	eople hold firmly to some belief because it seems obvious or self-
	A) True	B ) False
26.	According to the method of experience tended to replicate results using a series A ) True	, people hold firmly to some belief because scientific studies have s of samples, settings, and methods. <u>B ) False</u>
27.	The method of authority suggests that pagency, or source has said it is so.  A) True	people hold firmly to some belief because some respected official,
28.	•	ertions—both verbal and symbolic—that specify how and why ditions in which they should (and should not) be related.  B ) False
29.	Analyses are written predictions that spo	ecify relationships between variables. <u>B ) False</u>
30.	A correlation describes the statistical rel	ationship between two variables. B ) False
31.	The best way to understand correlation A) True	between two variables is to look at a scatterplot.  B ) False

32.	A) True	erred from the "compactness" of its scatterplot.  B) False
33.	Understanding correlation is important  A) True	because OB questions are not "yes or no" in nature. B) False
34.	Causal inferences means establishing the A) True	nat one variable really does cause another. B ) False
35.	Meta-analyses cannot form the foundar A ) True	tion for evidence-based management. <u>B ) False</u>
36.	Evidence-based management is a persploration for management education A ) True	pective that argues that scientific findings should not form the  B) False
37.	Proponents of evidence-based manage of R&D department for managing peop	ement argue that human resources should be transformed into a sort ble.
	A) True	B) False
38.	is a field of study devoted to under behaviors of individuals and groups in o	erstanding, explaining, and ultimately improving the attitudes and organizations.
	A. Organizational behavior	
	B. Strategic management	
	C. Economic research	
	D. Operations management	
	E. Financial management	
39 )	Which of the following attributes have been	n identified as some of the worst behaviors exhibited by coworkers?
A ) (	Complaining about anything and everything.	
В)	Not getting the job done, even with help.	
C ) I	Resisting even beneficial change	

D) I	Resisting even beneficial change
E) <i>A</i>	A + B
40.	Which of the following takes the theories and principles studied in OB and explores the applications of those principles in organizations?
	A. <u>Human resource management</u>
	B. Strategic management
	C. Economic research
	D. Operations management
	E. Financial management
41.	Which of the following focuses on the product choices and industry characteristics that affect an organization's profitability?
	A. Organizational behavior
	B. Process management
	C. Operations management
	D. <u>Strategic management</u>
	E. Human resource management
42.	When a firm expands into a new product segment, it is known as
	A. product recall
	B. product diversification
	C. monopolization
	D. cartelization
	E. product divestment

43.	OB research on job performance and individual characteristics draws primarily from studies in
	A. industrial and organizational psychology
	B. social relations
	C. marketing management
	D. sales management
	E. economic relations
44.	Research on satisfaction, emotions, and team processes found in OB draws heavily from studies in
	A. anthropology
	B. organizational goals
	C. industrial relations
	D. social psychology
	E. team management
45.	OB primarily uses models to understand motivation, learning, and decision making.
	A. marketing
	B. <u>economic</u>
	C. labor union
	D. strategic
	E. cultural
46.	Which of the following is a primary individual outcome of interest to organizational behavior researchers
	according to the integrative model?
	A. Job performance
	B. Culture
	C. Team processes
	D. Personality
	E. Stress

47.	Of the following, which is a primary individual outcome according to the integrative model?
	A. Job satisfaction
	B. Culture
	C. Team processes
	D. Personality
	E. <u>Organizational commitment</u>
48.	Which of the following is one of the two primary goals managers have for their employees?
	A. Maximization of job performance.
	B. Optimization of stock price.
	C. Rationalization of job structure.
	D. Utilization of rational decision making techniques.
	E. Obedience to organizational rules and regulations.
49.	According to the integrative model of organizational behavior, motivation, trust, justice, and ethics are
	A. <u>individual mechanisms</u>
	B. organizational mechanisms
	C. group mechanisms
	D. individual outcomes
	E. group outcomes
50.	According to the integrative model, job satisfaction is a(n)
	A. individual outcome
	B. organizational mechanism
	C. group mechanism
	D. <u>individual mechanism</u>
	E. group outcome

	fairness, honesty, and integrity?
	A. Job satisfaction
	B. <u>Trust, justice, and ethics</u>
	C. Team processes
	D. Personality and ability
	E. Motivation
53.	Which of these individual mechanisms captures the energetic forces that drive employees' work efforts?
	A. <u>Motivation</u>
	B. Ability
	C. Job performance
	D. Personality
	E. Stress
54.	As employees gain experience, they obtain job knowledge and use this knowledge to make accurate judgments on the job. Which individual mechanism is referred to in this statement?
	A. Team processes
	B. Trust, justice, and ethics
	C. <u>Learning and decision making</u>
	D. Personality and ability
	E. Motivation

51. Which of the following reflect(s) the degree to which employees feel that their company does business with

55.	Which of the following individual characteristics illustrated in the integrative model of OB reflect the various traits and tendencies that describe how people act, with commonly studied traits including extraversion, conscientiousness, and collectivism?	
	A. Trust, justice, and ethics	
	B. Personality and cultural values	
	C. Job performance and organizational commitment	
	D. Learning and decision making	
	E. Organizational structure and organizational culture	
56.	In the integrative model, ability, which includes cognitive abilities, emotional skills, and physical abilities, is classified as a(n)	
	A. individual outcome	
	B. organizational mechanism	
	C. <u>individual characteristic</u>	
	D. individual mechanism	
	E. group outcome	
57.	Which of the following is an example of a group mechanism?	
	A. Team characteristics and diversity	
	B. Motivation	
	C. Trust, justice, and ethics	
	D. Organizational commitment	
	E. Ability	

58.	Which of the following group mechanisms summarize how individuals attain authority over others?
	A. Leader cultural values
	B. Leader personality
	C. Leader styles and behaviors
	D. Leader responsibilities
	E. <u>Leader power and negotiation</u>
59.	Which of the following capture(s) the specific actions that leaders take to influence others at work?
	A. <u>Leader styles and behaviors</u>
	B. Leader cultural values
	C. Leader personality
	D. Leader influence and negotiation
	E. Leader power
60.	Which organizational mechanism illustrated by the integrative model dictates how the units within the firm
	link to other units?
	A. Organizational culture
	B. Organizational ability
	C. Organization size
	D. <u>Organizational structure</u>
	E. Organizational leadership
61.	is the organizational mechanism in the integrative model that captures "the way things are" in an
	organization.
	A. Organizational structure
	B. Organizational ability
	C. Organizational leadership
	D. Organizational performance
	E. Organizational culture

62.	In the integrative model which organizational mechanism captures shared knowledge about the rules, norms, and values that shape employee attitudes and behaviors?
	A. Organizational structure
	B. Organizational ability
	C. <u>Organizational culture</u>
	D. Job satisfaction
	E. Organizational leadership
63.	Which of the following statements about the resource-based view of organizations is false?
	A. It suggests that resources are valuable because they are rare.
	B. It describes what makes resources capable of creating long-term profits for the firm.
	C. It suggests that inimitable resources are of greater value to an organization.
	D. A firm's resources include resources related to organizational behavior.
	E. It suggests that the value of resources depends on a single factor.
64.	The level of creativity demonstrated by PIXAR animators is rare. Therefore, according to the, these
	employees are valuable to the firm.
	A. resource-based view of organizations
	B. integrative theory of organizational behavior
	C. normative selection model
	D. economic theory of the firm
	E. performance based theory of organizations

65.	The resource based view of organizations states that people are valuable assets because when they their knowledge, skills, and abilities are rare and also because people are  A) inimitable  B) easily available  C) easy to train  D) good followers  E) infallible
66.	According to the resource based view of organizations, people are inimitable because
	A) they create a collective pool of experience, wisdom and knowledge
	B) they make many small decisions that have differential affects on the large outcomes of production and performance
	C ) they create socially complex resources
	D) create deep and lasting changes in the organization
	E) <u>A + B</u>
67.	The resource-based view suggests that a resource is more valuable when it is
	A. complex
	B. technologically advanced
	C. socially complex
	D. <u>rare</u>
	E. simple
68.	The resource-based view of organizations suggests that a resource is more valuable when it is
	A. complex
	B. simple
	C. ]inimitable
	D. expensive
	E. new

69.	Culture, teamwork, trust, and reputation are examples of
	A. socially complex resources
	B. easy-to-develop resources
	C. natural structures
	D. evidence-based resources
	E. associative structures
70.	Culture, trust, teamwork, and reputation are termed "" because it's not always clear how they came to
	develop, though it is clear which organizations do possess them.
	A. socially complex
	B. vague
	C. natural structures
	D. evidence-based resources
	E. associative structures
72.	Which of the following is <u>not</u> one of the methods by which people "know" things?
	A. Method of education
	B. Method of experience
	C. Method of intuition
	D. Method of authority

E. Methods of science

74.	Which of the following suggests that people hold firmly to some belief because it "just stands to reason"—it seems obvious or self-evident?
	A. Method of intuition
	B. Method of authority
	C. Method of science
	D. Method of experience
	E. Method of behavior
75.	Of the following methods, which suggests that people hold firmly to some belief because some respected official, agency, or source has said it is so?
	A. Method of intuition
	B. Method of authority
	C. Method of science
	D. Method of experience
	E. Method of behavior
76.	Frank, an HR manager, believes that his implementation of HR practices in the company is impeccable, because he received the inputs for these practices from the CEO himself. Which of the following philosophies is he relying on?
	A. Method of intuition
	B. Method of behavior
	C. Method of science
	D. Method of experience
	E. Method of authority

Choose the method which suggests that people accept some belief because scientific studies have tended to replicate that result using a series of samples, settings, and methods?
A. Method of intuition
B. Method of authority
C. Method of science
D. Method of experience
E. Method of behavior
Donna believes that 360 degree performance review is ideal for her company because she recently read about a major survey of Fortune 100 companies that highlighted the effectiveness of this method. Which of the following philosophies is she relying on?
A. Method of intuition
<ul> <li>B. Method of performance</li> <li>C. Method of behavior</li> <li>D. Method of reliability</li> <li>E. Method of science</li> </ul>

79.	Who is considered to be the originator of the scientific method?
	A. Jeffery Pfeffer
	B. Frederick Taylor
	C. Charles Darwin
	D. <u>Sir Francis Bacon</u>
	E. Adam Smith
80.	is defined as a collection of assertions that specify how and why variables are related, as well as the conditions in which they should and should not be related.
	A. Hypothesis
	B. Information
	C. Paradigm
	D. Data
	E. <u>Theory</u>

81.	The scientific method begins with
	A. auditing
	B. hypotheses
	C. <u>theory</u>
	D. verification
	E. paradigm
82.	In the 1960s, a popular ad stated that "Blondes have more fun!" This is an example of
	A. a positive correlation
	B. negative causation
	C. data
	D. verification
	E. a proven fact

83.	The scientific method requires that theories be used to inspire
	A. auditing
	B. <u>hypotheses</u>
	C. experience
	D. verification
	E. intuition
84.	are written predictions that specify relations between variables.
	A. <u>Hypotheses</u>
	B. Verifications
	C. Theories
	D. Data
	E. Collections

85.	Which of the following correlations indicate no statistical relationship between two variables?
	A. 1
	B1
	<u>C.</u> 0
	D. 100
	E100
86.	Which of the following correlations indicate a perfect statistical relationship between two variables?
	A. <u>+-1</u>
	B1
	C. 0
	D. 100

87 summarize the statistical relationships between vari	
	A. Datasets
	B. <u>Correlations</u>
	C. Observations
	D. Collections
	E. Consolidations
88.	Correlation can be positive or negative and can range from
	A. <u>-1 to +1</u>
	B2 to +2
	C. 0 to +100
	D10 to 0
	E100 to +100

89.	In organizational behavior research, a correlation of +1 between two variables is considered:
	A. weak.
	B. to be an absence of relationship.
	C. arbitrary.
	D. irrelevant.
	E. perfect.
94.	Which of these takes all the correlations found in studies of a particular relationship and calculates a weighted average of them?
	A. Alpha analysis
	B. Gamma analysis
	C. <u>Meta-analysis</u>
	D. Causal analysis
	E. Beta analysis

95.	Tran is interested in the effects of the choice of reward on employee motivation. She knows that there have been several studies done on this subject and compares their results looking for an average correlation.  Tran is conducting a
	A. meta-analysis
	B. mediocre analysis
	C. medial analysis
	D. remedial analysis
	E. moderated analysis

96. Which of the following argues that scientific findings should form the foundation for meducation?	nanagement
A. Traditional Management	
B. <u>Evidence-based management</u>	
C. Resource-based view	
D. Contingency approach	
97 ) The integrative model of organizational behavior includes a number of individual directly impact job performance and organizational commitment. Those mechanisms i	
A. leader styles and behavior.	
B. team diversity and communication.	
C. team processes and team characteristics.	
D. personality and ability.	
E. stress and motivation.	
99 ) Models from are used to understand motivation, learning, and decision ma	aking in OB.
A. Marketing	
B. Economics	
C. Sociology	
D. Strategic management	
E. Anthropology	

100) The basketball team at a local school has attributed their poor performance to the following: the team's coordination; inability to resolve conflict and cohesion. Which of the following is represented by the above scenario?
A. Team responsibilities
B. Team innovation
C. Team characteristics
D. Team processes
E. Team problem solving
101 ) Which of these abbreviations represent a correlation?
A.rc
B. rr
<u>C. r</u>
D. cr
E. rc.
102 ) In organizational behavior research, a correlation of 0.50 is considered
A. weak.
B. strong.
C. moderate.
D. irrelevant.
E. perfect.
103 ) The process by which individuals attain authority over others is summarized by
A. leader cultural values.
B. leader personality.
C. leader styles and behaviors.
D. leader responsibilities.

## E. leader power and influence.

104 ) Research on satisfaction, emotions, and team processes found in OB draws heavily from studies in
A. Sociology.
B. Organizational psychology.
C. Industrial psychology.
D. Social psychology.
E. Team management.
105 ) According to the integrative model of organizational behavior, trust, justice, and ethics are
A. individual mechanisms.
B. organizational mechanisms.
C. group mechanisms.
D. individual outcomes.
E. group outcomes.
106 ) People's behavior at work, the kinds of tasks they are interested in, and how they react to events that happen on the job are associated with their
A. ability.
B. trust, justice, and ethics.
C. learning and decision making.

D. team characteristics.
E. personality and cultural values.
E. personality and calcular values.
107 ) Correlation can be positive or negative and can range from
107 ) Correlation can be positive of negative and can runge from
<u>A.</u> -1 to + 1
B5 to + .5
C1 to + 10
D1 to 1
E3 to + 3
108 ) Which concept captures the idea that people have to make many choices in daily work life?
A. Numerous small decisions
B. Resource-based view
C. Meta-analysis
D. Rule of one-eighth
E. Socially complex resources
109 ) According to resource-based view, a resource is more valuable when it is rare and
A. complex.
B. simple.
C. inimitable.
D. transparent.
E. new.
110) summarize the statistical relationships between variables.
A. Datasets
B. Correlations

C. Observations

D. Collections
E. Consolidations
111 ) An OB study might explore the relationship between pay and motivation, whereas a study might
examine the best way to structure compensation programs.
A. Strategic management
B. Anthropology
C. Organizational development
D. Economics
E. Human resource management
112 ) The primary outcomes of interest to organizational behavior researchers are
A. job performance and organizational commitment.
B. organizational culture and organizational structure.
C. team processes and team characteristics.
D. personality and ability.
E. stress and motivation.
114 ) In organizational behavior research, a correlation of + 1 is considered
A. weak.
B. unimpressive.
C. moderate.
D. irrelevant.
E. perfect.

123 ) reflect the various traits and tendencies that describe how people act, with commonly studied traits including extraversion, conscientiousness, and collectivism.
A. Leadership
B. Motivation
C. Social values
D. Personality and cultural values
E. Learning
125 ) The way teams are formed, staffed, and composed, and the way members depend on one another is summarized by
A. team processes.
B. team innovation.
C. team characteristics.
D. team policies.
E. team interaction.

126 ) American Drinks International is a soft drink manufacturer in the carbonated soda industry. The firm is commissioning a study to explore how the company's expansion into the new product segment of tropical fruit flavored soda would affect its profitability. Such a study is addressed by which of these areas?
A. Project management
B. Process management
C. Strategic management
D. Venture management
E. Technology management
127 ) According to the integrative model of organizational behavior, two of the individual characteristics that
impact individual attitudes and behaviors include
A. job performance and organizational commitment.
B. organizational culture and organizational structure.
C. team processes and team characteristics.
D. personality and ability.
E. stress and motivation.
129 ) Which of the following is not correct regarding big decisions?
A. Big decisions can be copied.
B. They are visible to competitors.
C. They are observable by industry experts.

E. They are observable by experts.
130 ) Which of the following describes the cognitive abilities, emotional skills, and physical abilities that employees bring to a job?
A. Ability
B. Personality and cultural values
C. Trust, justice, and ethics
D. Individual's characteristics
E. Intelligence
131 ) What Suzie feels when thinking about her job and doing her day-to-day work is captured in her
A. ability.
B. job satisfaction.
C. personality.
D. decision making skills.
E. leadership style.

D. Big decisions are inimitable.

131) In organizational behavior research, a correlation of 0.30 is considered
A. weak.
B. strong.
C. moderate.
D. irrelevant.
E. perfect.
132 ) OB research on job performance and individual characteristics draws primarily from studies in
A. Industrial and organizational psychology.
B. Social psychology.
C. Sociology.
D. Sales management.
E. Marketing management.
133 ) Which of these takes all the correlations found in studies of a particular relationship and calculates a weighted average of them?
weighted average of them:
A. Alpha analysis
B. Gamma analysis
C. Meta-analysis
D. Omega analysis
E. Beta analysis

134 ) In organizational behavior research, a correlation of 0.10 is considered
A. weak.
B. strong.
C. moderate.
D. irrelevant.
E. perfect.
135 ) All of these are individual mechanisms as reflected in the integrative model of organizational behavior except:
A. stress.
B. motivation.
C. job satisfaction.
D. learning.
E. job performance.
136 ) course focuses on the product choices and industry characteristics that affect the organization's profitability?
A. Marketing management
B. Process management
C. Operations management
D. Strategic management
E. Research and development

137 ) research helps inform the study of organizational culture.
A. Social psychology
B. Industrial and organizational psychology
C. Anthropology
D. Sociology
E. Economics
138 ) OB can be contrasted with two other courses commonly offered in management departments:
and strategic management.
A. project management
B. business management
C. human resource management
D. operations management
E. financial management
140 ) Philosophers argue that there are various ways of knowing things. The text addresses all of these
except:
A. experience.
B. authority.

D. intuition.
E. exhibition.
141) Scientists can build theories explaining why social recognition might influence the performance and
commitment of work units. Which of these cannot be a source of information for building this theory?
A. Interviews with employees
B. Research and development
C. Research reviews
D. Company documents
E. Observation of people at work
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145 ) is vital to research on team characteristics and organizational structure.
A. Social psychology
B. Industrial and organizational psychology
C. Anthropology
D. Economics
E. Sociology
146 ) According to the integrative model of organizational behavior, the two types of group-level variables
that impact individual-level attitudes and behaviors are

A. job performance and organizational commitment
B. learning and decision making
C. leadership and teams
D. personality and ability
E. stress and motivation
147) According to the integrative model of organizational behavior, the two organizational-level variables
that impact individual-level attitudes and behaviors are
A. job performance and organizational commitment
B. culture and structure
C. team processes and team characteristics
D. personality and ability
E. stress and motivation

CH 3

Organizational commitment

1) Organizational commitment member of remain a member o	is the desire on the part of an employee to remain a f the organization
A- TRUE	B- FALSE
2) The three types of organizati affective.	onal commitment are continuance, normative, and
A- TRUE	B- FALSE
organization due to an emotior organization.	ined as a desire to remain a member of an nal attachment to, and involvement with, that
A- TRUE	B- FALSE
4. Continuance commitment is organization due to a feeling of	defined as a desire to remain a member of an fobligation.
A- TRUE	B- FALSE
	of continuance commitment identify with the ization's goals and values, and are more willing to ne organization.
A- TRUE	B- FALSE
6. The erosion model suggests "leavers" will themselves becom	that employees who have direct linkages with ne more likely to leave.

9. Continuance commitment tends to create more of a passive form of loyalty.

**B- FALSE** 

A- TRUE B- FALSE

A-TRUE

10. Embeddedness summarizes a person's links to the organization and the community, his/her sense of fit with that organization and community, and what he/she would have to sacrifice for a job change.

A- TRUE B- FALSE

11. Continuance commitment focuses on personal and family issues more than affective and normative commitment.

A- TRUE B- FALSE

12. Continuance commitment exists when there's a profit associated with staying and a cost associated with leaving.

13. Affective commitment exists when there is a sense that staying is the "right" or "moral" thing to do.

A- TRUE B- FALSE

14. Exit is defined as a passive, destructive response to a negative work event in which interest and effort on the job declines.

A- TRUE B- FALSE

15 ) Voice is defined as a passive, constructive response to a negative work event that maintains public support for the situation while the individual privately hopes for improvement.

A- TRUE B- FALSE

16 ) Loyalty is defined as an active, constructive response to a negative work event in which individuals attempt to improve the situation

A- TRUE B- FALSE

17 ) Organizational commitment should increase the likelihood that an individual will respond to a negative work event with voice or loyalty

D. a strong positive

E. no

22 ) For a kindergarten teacher, assisting her students out of a smoke-filled elementary school is an example of
A. citizenship behavior
B. routine task performance
C. job dissonance
D. counterproductive behavior
<u>E</u> . adaptive task performance
23 ) Which of the following behaviors are forms of production deviance?
A. Wasting resources and substance abuse
B. Sabotage and theft
C. Gossiping and incivility
D. Harassment and abuse
E. Interpersonal and organizational behaviors
24) Which of the following behaviors is a type of minor interpersonal counterproductive behavior?
A. Sabotage
B. Harassment
C. Incivility
D. Substance abuse
E. Theft

25 ) Which of the following is an organizational citizenship behavior?
A. Civic virtue
B. Courtesy
C. Representing self-interests in a positive way to the public
D. Sportsmanship
E. Behaviors that benefit employees with excess
workloads
26 ) Employee behaviors that intentionally hinder organizational goal accomplishment are referred to as:
A. mistaken errors.
B. omissions.
C. erroneous identities.
<u>D</u> . counterproductive behavior.
E. counteractive mistakes.
27 ) Delux Services was celebrating its operations in over 17 countries. Linda, a junior HR assistant, was
disinterested in attending this celebratory event. The senior HR managers overheard Linda asking her friends the reason for this party. Back at the office, after a review, it was found that Linda never attended any of the
meetings with the local business heads. Her lack of interest and knowledge about the company would make
her someone who displays
A. high self-esteem
<u>B</u> . low civic virtue
C. "A" player characteristics
D. wasting resources
E. positive boosterism

28 ) Which of the following represents the bulk of the service job growth in the United States?
A. Maintenance workers
B. Repair sheet metal workers
<u>C</u> . Retail salespersons
D. Construction industry laborers
E. Production jobs
29 ) Natalie, Rose, and Charlet contribute most directly to the business goals of the Healthy White clinic through their:
A. creative task performance.
<u>B</u> . routine task performance.
C. interpersonal task performance.
D. intrapersonal task performance.
E. adaptive task performance.
30 ) Which of the following statements about management by objectives (MBO) is false?
A. It is a management philosophy that bases an employee's evaluations on whether the employee achieve specific performance goals.
B. Employee involvement is high in MBO.
C. It is a set of mutually agreed-upon objectives that are measurable and specific.
$\underline{\mathbf{D}}$ . It is best suited for managing the performance of employees who work in contexts in which subjective

measures of performance can be quantified. 31) All of the following are forms of counterproductive behaviors EXCEPT: A. political deviance. B. personal aggression. C. property deviance. D. production deviance. **E**. aggressive training. 32) Which of the following behaviors benefits coworkers and colleagues and involves assisting, supporting, and developing other organizational members in a way that goes beyond normal job expectations? A. Intrapersonal citizenship behavior **B**. Interpersonal citizenship behavior C. Organizational citizenship behavior D. Production citizenship behavior E. Political citizenship behavior 33 ) Interpersonal citizenship behaviors consist of all the following EXCEPT: A. helping. B. courtesy. C. sportsmanship. **D**. boosterism. E. respect for others. 34) Don always maintains a good attitude with coworkers even when the department goes through tough times. Don's behavior is an example of: A. helping.

B. courtesy.

<u>C</u>. sportsmanship.

D. civic virtue.
35 ) James is a junior level manager with the Palm Green Hotels. He is also a freelance journalist for a local travel magazine. James keeps himself updated with news about his company and always features the hotel in his weekly columns. He promotes his hotel to such an extent that the number of visitors to the hotel have considerably increased. Which of the following characteristics does James portray?
A. Edginess
B. Political deviance
C. Sportsmanship
D. Civic virtue
<u>E</u> . Boosterism
36 ) Which of the following is a serious organizational counterproductive behavior?
A. Incivility
B. Wasting resources
C. Gossiping
<u>D</u> . Sabotage
E. Substance abuse
38 ) Which of the following statements about the O*NET is false?
$\underline{\mathbf{A}}$ . It captures the "numerous small decisions" that separate the most effective organizations from their competitors.
B. It is an online database.
C. It is involved in figuring out the important tasks for a given job.
D. It includes the characteristics of most jobs in terms of tasks.

39 ) Natalie's acts of attending events on behalf of Healthy White, keeping abreast of dental regulations and business-related news during her personal time refers to:		
A. counterproductive behavior.		
B. boosterism.		
<u>C</u> . civic virtue.		
D. sportsmanship.		
E. voice.		
40) Riya has become famous creating new styles in women's formal wear. Her assistants copy the patterns created by Riya, cut cloth pieces and sew them into garments that look like Riya's creations. The work done by Riya is a type of whereas the work done by her assistants is a type of		
A. routine task performance; creative task performance		
B. creative task performance; counterproductive behavior		
C. citizenship behaviors; counterproductive behavior		
D. counterproductive behavior; creative task performance		
<u>E</u> . creative task performance; routine task performance		
41) Which of the following citizenship behaviors does Charley exhibit?		
A. Voice		
B. Feminism		
C. Civic virtue		
D. Boosterism		

E. Political deviance
42 ) The three hygienists' interact with one another in a manner that reflects high levels of
A. boosterism
<u>B</u> . interpersonal citizenship behavior
C. routine task performance
D. adaptive task performance
E. centralized behavior
43 ) Behaviors that intentionally harm the organization's assets and possessions are referred to as:
A. production deviance.
B. political deviance.
<u>C</u> . property deviance.
D. personal aggression.
E. organizational aggression.
14) The management technique that assesses an employee's performance by directly assessing job
44 ) The management technique that assesses an employee's performance by directly assessing job performance behaviors is known as
44 ) The management technique that assesses an employee's performance by directly assessing job performance behaviors is known as
performance behaviors is known as
performance behaviors is known as <u>A</u> . behaviorally anchored rating scales.
<ul> <li><u>A</u>. behaviorally anchored rating scales.</li> <li>B. management by objectives.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li><u>A</u>. behaviorally anchored rating scales.</li> <li>B. management by objectives.</li> <li>C. 360 degree feedback.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li><u>A</u>. behaviorally anchored rating scales.</li> <li>B. management by objectives.</li> <li>C. 360 degree feedback.</li> <li>D. behaviorally applicable rating scales.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li><u>A</u>. behaviorally anchored rating scales.</li> <li>B. management by objectives.</li> <li>C. 360 degree feedback.</li> <li>D. behaviorally applicable rating scales.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>A. behaviorally anchored rating scales.</li> <li>B. management by objectives.</li> <li>C. 360 degree feedback.</li> <li>D. behaviorally applicable rating scales.</li> <li>E. 180 degree feedback.</li> </ul>
A. behaviorally anchored rating scales.  B. management by objectives.  C. 360 degree feedback.  D. behaviorally applicable rating scales.  E. 180 degree feedback.  45 ) Historically, research on OB has focused on the aspects of job performance.

<u>D</u> . physical	
46 ) Which of the following statements about knowledge work is false?	
A. By the early 1990s, the majority of new jobs required employees to apply analytical knowledge acquired through formal education and continuous learning.	
B. The tools used to do knowledge work change quickly.	
C. Statistics from the U.S. Department of Labor confirm the rise of knowledge work.	
D. Jobs involving cognitive activity are becoming more prevalent than jobs involving physical activity.	
<u>E</u> . Knowledge work tends to be less fluid and dynamic in nature than physical work.	
47 ) Behaviors that intentionally disadvantage other individuals rather than the larger organization are referred to as	
A. property deviance	
B. organizational aggression	
C. wasting resources	
D. personal aggression	
<u>E</u> . political deviance	
48 ) Which of the following is false about interpersonal behavior?	
A. A team whose members have good interpersonal behavior is likely to have a positive team atmosphere.	
B. Interpersonal behavior is most important when employees work in small groups.	
<u>C</u> . Interpersonal behavior is most important when employees work in large groups.	
D. Behaviors that commonly fall under the "teamwork" heading are examples of interpersonal behavior.	
E. Team members with good interpersonal behavior tend to work toward achieving common goals.	

49 ) Which of the following is a type of serious interpersonal counterproductive behavior?	
A. Sabotage	
<u>B</u> . Harassment	
C. Incivility	
D. Gossiping	
E. Wasting resources	
50) Interpersonal citizenship behavior includes:	
A. voice.	
B. civic virtue.	
<u>C</u> . sportsmanship.	
D. boosterism.	
E. secrecy.	
51) Which of the following performance appraisal systems refers to a philosophy that bases an employee's evaluations on whether the employee achieves specific performance goals?	
A. Behaviorally anchored rating scales	
<u>B</u> . Management by objectives	
C. 360 degree feedback	
D. Benchmarking	
E. Behavioral observation scales	
51) Behaviors that focus specifically on reducing the efficiency of work output are known as	
A. political deviance	
B. property deviance	
C. personal aggression	
D. political aggression	
E. production deviance	
52 ) The approach uses critical incidents to create a measure that can be used to evaluate employee	

регтогтапсе.
A. management by objectives
B. 360 degree feedback
<u>C</u> . behaviorally anchored rating scales
D. benchmarking
E. behavioral observation scales
53 ) Citizenship behaviors can be divided into the two main categories of:
A. intrapersonal and organizational.
B. interpersonal and intrapersonal.
C. organizational and political.
D. interpersonal and political.
<u>E</u> . interpersonal and organizational.
54 ) Which of the following is NOT an element of GE leadership according to Jack Welch's vitality curve?
A. High energy levels
B. The edge to make tough yes-and-no decisions.
C. Ability to energize others
<u>D</u> . Desire to emulate
E. Ability to consistently execute and deliver on their promises
55 ) Some people react to bad rules or policies by constructively trying to change them, instead of passively complaining about them. This positive characteristic refers to:
A. helping.
B. sportsmanship.
<u>C</u> . voice.
D. civic virtue.
56 ) Which of the following occurs when employees are subjected to unwanted physical contact or verbal

remarks from a colleague?
<u>A</u> . Harassment
B. Abuse
C. Incivility
D. Production deviance
E. Boosterism
57) is defined as voluntary employee activities that may or may not be rewarded but that contribut to the organization by improving the overall quality of the setting in which work takes place.
A. Creative task performance.
B. Adaptive task performance.
C. Counterproductive behavior.
D. Citizenship behavior.
E. Routine task performance.
58 ) Which of the following behaviors is a type of production deviance?
<u>A</u> . Wasting resources and substance abuse
B. Sabotage and theft
C. Gossiping and incivility
D. Harassment and abuse
59) The short descriptions of effective and ineffective behaviors used to create an employee performance measurement instrument that managers can use to evaluate employee behavior are referred to as
A. 360 degree feedback
B. management by objectives
<u>C</u> . critical incidents
D. descriptive events
E. favorable incidents

60 ) Which of the following behaviors involved in adaptability deals with anticipating change in the work

demands and searching for and participating in assignments or training to prepare for these changes?
A. Handling work stress
B. Solving problems creatively
C. Dealing with uncertain and unpredictable work situations
<u>D</u> . Learning work tasks, technologies, and work situations
E. Demonstrating interpersonal adaptability
61) The approach involves collecting performance information not just from the supervisor but from anyone else whomight have firsthand knowledge about the employee's performance behaviors.
A. behaviorally anchored rating scales
B. management by objectives
<u>C</u> . 360 degree feedback
D. behavioral observation scales
E. benchmarking
62 ) Adaptability involves all of the following EXCEPT:
A. handling work stress.
B. solving problems creatively.
C. handling emergencies.
<u>D</u> . performing daily routine work
63 ) Which of the following occurs when an employee is assaulted or endangered such that physical and psychological injuries may occur?
A. Boosterism
B. Sabotage
C. Incivility
<u>D</u> . Abuse
64) Which of the following is a minor organizational counterproductive behavior?
A. Sabotage

B. Harassment
C. Incivility
D. Gossiping
<u>E</u> . Wasting resources
65 ) Which of the following is wrong about job analysis?
A. The first step in job analysis is to generate a list of all job activities.
B. A subject matter expert is consulted regarding the frequency and importance of all job activities.
C. Each activity is rated by subject matter experts, according to things like importance and frequency of the activity.
$\underline{\mathbf{D}}$ . Activities with the lowest ratings are used to define job responsibilities.
E. Job analysis is used by many organizations to identify task performance behaviors.
66) Which of the following is false about counterproductive behaviors?  A. People who engage in one form of counterproductive behavior also tend to engage in other forms of
counterproductive behavior.
B. Counterproductive behavior is relevant to any job.
$\underline{\textbf{C}}$ . There is a strong positive correlation between task performance and counterproductive behavior.
D. Counterproductive behaviors tend to represent a pattern of behavior rather than isolated incidents.
67) Behavior that involves verbal hostility and physical altercations directed toward other employees is
referred to as
A. boosterism
B. incivility
<u>C</u> . personal aggression
D. sabotage
E. political deviance
68 ) Property deviance includes

	A. interpersonal and organizational behaviors
	<u>B</u> . sabotage and theft
	C. gossiping and incivility
	D. harassment and abuse
	E. wasting resources and substance abuse
	69 ) represents communication that is rude, impolite, discourteous, and lacking in good manners.
	A. Abuse
	B. Incivility
	C. Harassment
	D. Property deviance
	E. Gossiping
	70 ) The electronic government database used to identify the set of behaviors needed to define task performance is known as the:  A. behaviorally anchored ratings scale network.  B. employment analysis network.  C. occupational information network.  D. task performance analysis network.  71 ) is the most common form of production deviance.  A. Theft  B. Incivility  C. Wasting resources  D. Sabotage
	E. Harassment
72 )	BARS emphasizes the results of job performance as much as it does the performance behaviors
	nselves.
A)	True B ) False

73 ) Citizenship behavi	or is defined as voluntary employee activities that may or may not be rewarded.
A ) True	B ) False
•	is formally defined as the value of the set of employee behaviors that contribute, either to organizational goal accomplishment.
A ) True	B ) False
75 ) Gossiping represe	ents communication that is rude, impolite, discourteous, and lacking in good manners.
A) True	B ) False
76 ) Property deviance	e refers to behaviors that harm the organization's assets and possessions.
A ) True	B ) False
77 ) Courtesy refers to	keeping coworkers informed about matters that are relevant to them.
A) True	B ) False
78 ) Interpersonal citiz	enship behavior is not important when employees work in small groups or teams.
A) True	B ) False
78 ) According to Jack middle 60 percent and	Welch's "vitality curve," the employees are segregated into the top 30 percent, the vital the bottom 10 percent
A ) True	B ) False
79 ) Task performance and continued employr	e is the set of explicit obligations that an employee must fulfill to receive compensation ment.
A) True	B ) False
80) People who engag	ge in one form of counterproductive behavior do not usually engage in other forms.
A ) True	B ) False

81) Service work concounterproductive be	texts place a greater premium on high levels of citizenship behavior and low levels of havior.
A) True	B ) False
82) Substance abuse	is a form of political deviance.
A) True	B) False
83 ) The O*NET is an	online government database that describes the results of task performance behaviors
that must be reported	l by firms to the government on an annual basis.
A ) True	B ) False
84 ) Creative task pe	rformance is an expected behavior limited to jobs such as artist and inventor.
A ) True	B ) False
	ach involves collecting performance information not just from the supervisor but from nt have firsthand knowledge about the employee's performance behaviors.
A ) True	B ) False
86 ) Despite its popul	arity, 360 degree feedback is not well suited for developing employee talent.
A ) True	B ) False
87) Adaptive task petthe very least, unpred	erformance involves employee responses to task demands that are novel, unusual, or, at ictable.
A) True	B ) False
88 ) Social networking	g sites and their applications can be used to monitor employee performance.
A ) True	B ) False

89 ) Boosterish involves speaking up and offering constructive suggestions for change.		
A ) True	B ) False	
90) There is a positive	correlation between task performance and counterproductive behavior.	
A ) True	B ) False	
	includes employee behaviors that are directly involved in the transformation of es into the goods or services that the organization produces.	
A ) True	B ) False	
92 ) Personal aggression is defined as hostile verbal and physical actions directed toward other employees.		
A ) True	B ) False	
93 ) Evaluating an employee's performance based on results alone gives an accurate picture of which employees are worth more to the organization.		
A ) True	B ) False	
94 ) Political deviance refers to behaviors that intentionally harm the organization's assets and possessions.		
A ) True	B ) False	
95 ) The most valuable were previously unhear	e employees in any organization are those who take extra efforts and perform tasks that d of.	
A ) True	B ) False	

96) The first step in conducting a job analysis is to generate a list of all the activities involved in a job.			
A ) True	B ) False		
97 ) Wasting resource	es is the most common form of production deviance.		
A ) True	B ) False		
98 ) Sportsmanship involves maintaining a good attitude with coworkers, even when they've done something annoying or when the unit is going through tough times.			
A ) True	B ) False		
99 ) Creative task performance is the degree to which individuals develop ideas or physical outcomes that are both novel and useful.			
A ) True	B ) False		
100 ) O*NET captures the "numerous small decisions" that separate the most effective organizations from their competitors.			
A ) True	B ) False		
101 ) Service work involves direct verbal or physical interactions with customers.			
A ) True	B ) False		
102 ) Feedback from BARS can help an employee develop and improve over time.			
A ) True	B ) False		
103 ) Organizational citizenship behaviors benefit the larger organization by supporting and defending the company, working to improve its operations, and being especially loyal to it.			
A ) True	B ) False		

104) According to Welch, C players are the backbone of the company but lack the passion of the A players.		
A ) True	B ) False	
105) In addition to being more cognitive, knowledge work tends to be more structured and static in nature.		
A ) True	B ) False	
106 ) Routine task poleast, unpredictable.	erformance involves employee responses to task demands that are novel, unusual, or, at the very	
A ) True	B ) False	
107 ) Sometimes the	best task performers are also the employees who engage in counterproductive behavior.	
A ) True	B ) False	
108) Counterproductive behavior is defined as employee behaviors that unintentionally hinder organizational goal accomplishment.		
A ) True	B ) False	
108) Very few 360 degree feedback systems ask the employee to provide ratings of his/her own performance.		
A ) True	B ) False	