Rank: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mandatory Training Day Make-Up

Level 2 – Leadership

PO 203 – Participate as a Member of a Team

1. List the responsibilities of a Proficiency Level 2 cadet in the squadron.
2. Why is setting goals important as a Proficiency Level 2 cadet?
3. Why is leadership a demonstrable skill?
4. Name three principals of leadership.
5. Success in a leadership role may lead to what?
6. How do you feel about the people in the case studies?
7. How did these people use the principles of leadership outlined in this document?
8. Why are communication skills a fundamental part of leadership?
9. List some aspects of non-verbal communication.
10. Communication consists of three things – name them.
11. Name three styles of communication.
12. What are some characteristics of assertive leaders?
13. Assertive communication usually results in what?
14. Give three examples of “I” statements.
15. Give some examples of non-verbal communication used by assertive people.
16. Give some examples of active listening skills.
17. Communication consists of three things – name them.
18. What are some aspects of assertive communicators?
19. Why do assertive people use “I” statements?
20. What are the characteristics of a successful team?
21. What are the advantages of effective teamwork?
22. What attributes must a cadet display within a team to help the team be successful?
23. Are there some attributes that contribute more to the success of the team than others? Explain.
24. Besides cadets, where else would these attributes be advantageous in a peer setting?
25. How can cadets contribute to group discussions?
26. Why should cadets not be afraid to try new things within a team setting?
27. Why should successes be celebrated?
28. What does directive behaviour involve?
29. When is directive behaviour appropriate?
30. Where is directive behaviour used most often?
31. When is persuasive behaviour used?
32. What are the potential benefits of the persuasive behaviour?
33. Name three situations where persuasive behaviour might be used.
34. What does participative behaviour involve?
35. What are the two basic methods of employing participative behaviour?
36. Name three situations where participative behaviour might be used.
37. What is the definition of a problem?
38. List the steps in logical analysis.
39. List some questions that should be asked to evaluate the plan and implementation.
40. What does integrity mean?
41. What is the most basic quality of leadership?
42. What does personal integrity build?
43. List the steps in logical analysis.
44. What is the critical factor?
45. Who should determine the best solution?