

LEVEL TEST III, GENERAL RECREATION

QUESTION-(EXAMPLE OF USE)	ANSWER
1.?? ????????????????????????????	C.
Write Level Test I Questions in the cells below. Provide applicable information across the row for each question.	
QUESTIONS	ANSWER
1. According to Miltra and Lankford (1990) what two changes need to be made to advance the status of leisure research methodologies and findings? a. Program and service implementation b. Focus on core leisure service issue//methodological improvements c. Problem solving/results	B
2. What is not a characteristic of research? a. Systematic b. Reductive c. Empirical d. terminal	B
3. What is applied research? a. Discovery of new knowledge b. Solution of an immediate practical problem c. Explorative research d. Probing underlining causes of observed phenomena	A
4. What is basic research? a. Distinct and pragmatic b. Highly controlled experimental settings c. Discovery of new knowledge d. Sophisticated data collection	B

<p>5. What is qualitative research?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Extensive observations and in depth interviews b. Using large numbers of samples of participants to obtain data c. Does not attempt to control setting d. Fully developed research procedures 	A
<p>6. What is quantitative research?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Used to describe conditions or phenomena b. Extensive observations and in dept interviews c. Explores cause and effect relationship d. Collection and analysis of numerical data 	D
<p>7. What best defines hypotheses?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Testable b. Related to statistical analysis procedure c. Explorative d. Directional and non directional statements 	A
<p>8. Which is not a type of validity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Criterion b. Content c. Face d. Consistent 	D
<p>9. What are descriptive statistics?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Statistics that seeks cause and effect b. Statistics that gathers information to describe systematically c. Statistics that test differences between variables d. Statistics that seeks relationship by characterizing 	B

<p>10. What is the difference between cross-sectional and longitudinal studies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cross- sectional examines groups/ longitudinal examines individuals b. Cross- sectional is done at the same time/ longitudinal refers to groups surveyed over years c. Cross- sectional is done over years/ longitudinal refers to groups surveyed at the same time d. Cross- sectional examines individuals/ longitudinal examines groups 	B
<p>11. What is the significance of a study?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Underlining problem b. The need of the study c. The why o the study d. Classification of study 	B
<p>12. What is the difference between a conceptual and theoretical framework?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Theoretical focuses on related literature/ conceptual provides rationale for answers b. Conceptual refers to belief about how things operate/ theoretical includes books and articles written by experts in a problem area c. Conceptual investigates weaknesses of a study/ theoretical refers to strengths d. Conceptual includes books and articles written by experts in a problem area/theoretical refers to belief about how things operate 	A
<p>13. Which is not a part of the method section of a research paper?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Recommendations b. Participants c. Procedures d. Research design 	A

<p>14. Which type of insurance is needed when other insurance coverage does not adequately include property risk?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a. Product Liability b. Professional Liability c. Property Loss d. Automobile 	A
<p>15. Which type of insurance is needed to insure when an accident is weather dependent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Crime Insurance b. Inclement Weather c. Product Liability d. Professional Liability 	B
<p>16. Which type of insurance is needed to insure cases when advising, treating, or guiding people?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Product Liability f. Professional Liability g. Property Loss h. Fidelity 	B
<p>17. Which type of insurance is needed to insure when an individual or organization develops or uses products or equipment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Product Liability b. Professional Liability c. Property Loss d. Fidelity 	A
<p>18. Which is not included in the general outline for most liability insurance policies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conclusion b. The Insuring Agreement c. Conditions d. Section on Declaration 	A
<p>19. Which president was responsible for signing the American with Disabilities Act into law?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. President William Bill Clinton b. President George Bush, Sr. c. President George Bush, Jr. d. President Ronald Reagan 	B

<p>20. Which is a defense that shields the government from liability?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Invitee b. Land Acquisition c. Government Immunity d. discrimination 	C
<p>21. Which is a potential harmful object tempting another person?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Civil Lawsuit b. Comparative Negligence c. Attractive Nuisance d. Tort 	A
<p>22. Who are a person/ party who invite a lawsuit to a court of law against the defendant?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tort b. Licensee c. Invitee d. plaintiff 	D
<p>23. What is the policy or program that addresses/ or redresses past discrimination against woman and minorities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Attractive Nuisance b. Affirmative Action c. Assumption of Risk d. Contributory Negligence 	B
<p>24. What is the unfair treatment of a person or group on the basis of prejudice?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assumption of Risk b. Discrimination c. Plaintiff d. negligence 	B

<p>25. Which of the following statements is true concerning the group?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Groups are mainly formed in an organization to satisfy staff, and co workers needs b. Group size is of little influence in an organization c. Consist of the formal and work group only d. Is a collection of two or more people interacting with one other over a period of time 	D
<p>26. Which of the following is true of a budget?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Budgets should be fixed and firm b. A zero- based budget means you have allocated all your funds and your budget is depleted c. A budget is an operational plan for the allocation of resources d. A capital expenditure budget is usually related to short term planning 	C
<p>27. Effective first line managers are those?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Who have blind leadership abilities and management principles b. Support an organization c. Use specific strategies to get others to move toward activity goals and objectives d. All of the above 	C
<p>28. A process described as steps found to minimize undesirable incidents found in parks, recreation, and sport and leisure services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Standard act of care b. An obligation of duty c. Risk management d. Proximate cause 	A
<p>29. The first In intramural program was started in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1913 b. 1925 c. 1926 d. 1950 	B

30. Self- directed competitive activities in game from are a. Instructional sports b. Informal sports c. Intramurals d. Club sports	B
31. Early sports clubs in America were modeled after those of a. England b. France c. Germany d. Holland	A
32. Who is considered the “Father of Intramurals”? a. Elmer Mitchell b. William Anderson c. Pat Meuller d. Ralph Pink	A
33. The fundamental characteristic of sport is a. Rules b. Governance c. Competition d. Officiating	C
34. In 1950, the national Intramural Association was formed by a. Elmer Mitchell b. Pat Meuller c. William Wasson d. G. Stanley Hill	C
35. Which of the following is the principle association for intramurals? a. NCAA b. NAIA c. AAHPERD d. NIRSA	D
36. The primary incentive for participation in intramural sports should be a. Enjoyment b. Winning c. Recognition d. Self- improvement	A

37. Another name for brainstorming is a. Free thinking b. Ideation c. Evaluation d. Volleyball	A
38. The success of an recreational intramural program can rise above the quality of the a. Financing b. Programming c. Facilities d. Leadership	D
39. New games, Sport Festival, and superstar competition a. Meet Sport b. Dual Sport c. Special Event Sport d. Team Sport	C
40. Competitive activity in the game for is a. Recreation b. Athletics c. Sport d. Programming	B
41. Which is the highest ranking reason for nonparticipation in leisure services? a. Fear of crime b. Lack of time c. Lack of skills d. Site location inconvenient	D
42. Which of the following terms is not used to describe leisure? a. Licere b. Schole c. Ascholia d. School	D
43. The evolution of leisure is best reflected in viewing leisure as: a. Time b. Activity c. State of mind d. Symbol of social status	B

44. The Phases of the Therapeutic Recreation Process are: a. Restore, Remediate, Rehabilitate b. Assess, Process, Implement, Evaluate c. Assess, Plan, Implement, Evaluate d. Assess, Treat, Evaluate	C
45. Methods of Assessment include all except: a. Interviews b. Observations c. Checklists d. Evaluations	D
46. One regularly used techniques to enhance the interview process are: a. Closed- ended questions b. Open- ended questions c. Checklists d. Evaluations	B
47. DSM-IV is: a. Reference manual used to make diagnosis b. A stage of mental retardation c. A category of mental retardation d. A classification of psychiatric disorder	D
48. Borderline, schizoid, and obsessive-compulsive are examples of: a. Treatments b. Mental Retardation c. Eating Disorders d. Personality Disorders	D
49. All are commonly used terms to describe problems with drugs and alcohol abuse except: a. Use b. Intolerance c. Dependence d. Addition	A
50. The American Disability Act was signed into law on? a. July 4, 1984 b. July 26,1990 c. August 10,1978 d. January 8,1901	B

<p>51. Which is not a part of the EEO Laws?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Age Discrimination in Employment Act b. Immigrant Reform Control Act c. Civil Rights Act of 1991 d. Public School Act 	D
<p>52. Which is a technique of assessing, minimizing and preventing accidental loss?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Negligence b. Risk Management c. Licensee d. Forseeability 	B
<p>53. What is failure to use reasonable care?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Liability b. Negligence c. Land Acquisition d. Comparative Negligence 	B
<p>54. What is a wrongful act done willingly fully (accidentally or intentionally) against a person?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tort b. Trespass c. Discrimination d. Liability 	A
<p>55. Which is a non-criminal litigation brought to protect or preserve a civil or private matter?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Criminal Liability b. Assumption of Risk c. Affirmative Action d. Civil Lawsuit 	D
<p>56. A method to determine if organizations and programs have accomplished what they said they would is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assessment b. Planning c. Implementation d. Evaluation 	D

<p>57. Erickson (1963) identified eight life cycles. Which is not a life cycle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Trust vs. mistrust b. Autonomy vs. doubt c. Adolescence vs. young adult d. Integrity vs. despair 	C
<p>58. Formal sponsoring agencies for recreation programs include all of the following except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Voluntary agencies b. Government agencies c. Commercial agencies d. 501- C agencies 	B
<p>59. Avedon (1971) identified eight levels of social interaction. What is the highest level of social interaction?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Intra- individual b. Unilateral c. Inter- individual d. Intergroup 	D
<p>60. The mission of a recreation agency/ organization is directly related to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Purpose b. Vision c. Philosophy d. Goals 	B
<p>61. A Behavioral objective for an activity is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Directly related to the goals b. Directly related to the objectives c. Measures participants performance d. Not a necessary component for recreation programming 	C
<p>62. The purpose of a Program Evaluation Review Technique (PERT) is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Select appropriate leadership b. Market program c. Develop a timeline of activities to be completed for the program d. Determine the budget 	C

63. All are program formats utilized in recreation programming except: a. Competitive b. Social c. Self-Improvement d. Round- robin	D
64. A job description for recreation program leaders should include: a. Minimum qualifications b. Education c. Detailed responsibilities d. Salary	C
65. The philosophy of an organization is directly related to the: a. Vision b. Objective c. Program goals d. Unit plan	C
66. A successful marketing strategy is to include_____ in the program brochure: a. Cost b. Location c. Interest and motives d. Map	C
67. Which of the following is not an objective of outdoor recreation? a. Appreciation of nature b. Personal Satisfaction c. Positive behavior d. Leisure counseling	C
68. Most of natural lakes are located in: a. Alaska b. Louisiana c. Tennessee d. Georgia	A

69. Which of the following variables do not influence outdoor recreation participation? a. Income b. Educational level c. Race d. Vacation days	B
70. The National Park Service was established in 1916 under the a. Land and Water Conservation Fund Act b. United States Forest Service c. Department of Interior d. Department of Agriculture	C
71. In the leader-directed leisure setting goals and outcomes are primarily established by a. Leader b. Follower c. Participant d. Counselor	A
72. A leader is a. An individual who loves to work b. An individual who guides, directs, and influences the attitudes of others c. An individual who cares for others d. An individual who is creative and idealistic	B
73. Two functions of a leader are: a. Appointing and Electing b. Motivating others and defining goals c. Relationship and charisma d. Achieving and assuring	B
74. What is not a principle of public relations? a. Public relations program is planned b. Public relations should be dishonest c. Public relations should be continuous d. Public relations should be all –encompassing and comprehensive	B

75. The “Great Man Theory” of leadership is a. One who thinks he is greatest b. One who becomes a leader by a certain historical event c. One who becomes a leader by their historical platform d. One who becomes a leader by election	C
76. Identify two levels of the cognitive domain a. Receiving and responding b. Analysis and characterization c. Organization and application d. Knowledge and comprehension	D
77. Which of these steps is not part of the motivation process: a. Reduction of needs and drives b. Reward and goal attainment c. The non- existence of needs d. The imitation of drive	C
78. Contributing negligence is a. Refers to the percentage by which damages are assumed by the plaintiff b. Insurance c. Wavier d. Duty was owed	A
79. SOP is: a. Snow or Storm b. Standard Operation Procedures c. Standard Opportunity Process d. Top open Proceed	B
80. A needs assessment does not include a. Feasible study b. Economic impact c. Multiplier effect d. Operation	D
81. Types of Recreation and sport facilities do not include: a. Arena b. Stadium c. Theater d. Day care center	C

<p>82. The facility design includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sport facility consultant b. Concessions c. Advertising d. Housekeeping 	B
<p>83. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a bureaucracy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Division of work b. The human management c. Centralized authority d. Rules 	C
<p>84. The _____ approach to leadership finds the leader seeking input from group members and allows them to assist in the decision making process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Exploitive Autocratic b. Benevolent Autocratic c. Consultative d. Participative e. All of the above 	D
<p>85. Competence in performing a task may be thought of as a _____ skill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Technical b. Human c. Conceptual d. All of the above e. None of the above 	D
<p>86. This theory of leadership is built on the assumption that there is an exchange between leaders and group members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Great Man Theory b. Trait Theory c. Group Theory d. Situation Theory e. Human Relations 	C

<p>87. The leadership suggests that selected variables dictate the type of style that is appropriate in a given situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Great Man Theory b. Trait Theory c. Group Theory d. Situation Theory e. Excellence Theory 	D
<p>88. The ability to relate to others may be thought of as _____ skill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Technical b. Human c. Conceptual d. All of the above e. None of the above 	B
<p>89. When the activities of a group are tightly controlled by the leader, this is best known as _____ style of leadership?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Democratic b. Authoritarian c. Laissez Faire d. Task e. Human Relations 	B
<p>90. When a managerial leader is building the organizational culture, the leader must</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Be the energy behind making the vision happen and transmit this energy into their subordinates b. Be able to transfer the beliefs, values, and basic assumptions into the beliefs and values of the subordinates c. Be good at the finance, planning, marketing, and human resource functions. d. Unlearn things that are no longer serving the organization. e. All of the above 	B

<p>91. A leadership style that emphasizes the relationship that develops between the leader and their subordinates with regard to the ideas and feelings to the latter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Democratic b. Authoritarian c. Laissez Faire d. Task e. Human Relations 	D
<p>92. A leader using this approach makes all the decisions for the group, but allows some variances in the performance of tasks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Exploitive Autocratic b. Benevolent Autocratic c. Consultative d. Participative e. None of the above 	E
<p>93. Working directly with people as an instructor refers to what type of leadership?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Face -to- Face Leader b. Supervisor c. Administrator d. Civil Leader e. None of the above 	A
<p>94. Supervisors, when helping groups define their objectives; will need to carry out the following functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Initiating b. Informing c. Supporting d. Evaluating e. All of the above 	B
<p>95. Which of the following are not types of training?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Orientation b. In-service c. Career development d. Stability management e. All of the above types of training 	D

<p>96. And exchange of one's labor for a wage may be best described as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Attribution Leadership b. Transformational Leadership c. Transactional Leadership d. Contingency Leadership e. Situational Leadership 	C
<p>97. Which of the following is not a factor determining the degree of favorableness in a situation towards a leader?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Leader - member relations b. Task structure c. Position power d. Authentic relationships e. None of the above 	C
<p>98. Which of the following is not a function of a coach as a leader?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Teaching skills b. Liability c. Engaging in long range planning d. Disciplining players e. Exemplifying perseverance 	B
<p>99. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a bureaucracy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Division of work b. The human variable c. Centralized authority d. Rules 	B
<p>100. Which of the following management skills required of all leisure service managers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Technical skills b. Human skills c. Conceptual skills d. All of the above 	D