

Counsel Subordinates

TSG 158-100-1260

Exam

1. Counseling is communication aimed at developing a subordinate's:
 - a. attention to duty.
 - b. ability to achieve individual and unit goals.
 - c. understanding of the unit mission.
 - d. Cooperation and loyalty to his unit.

2. Counseling is a communication where the subordinate plays:
 - a. a supportive role.
 - b. a passive role.
 - c. an active role.
 - d. the role of listener.

3. Your subordinate needs to know that you are:
 - a. trained in counseling.
 - b. carrying out the commanders wishes.
 - c. actively listening.
 - d. Prepared to discipline him if necessary.

4. Most communication breakdowns occur:
 - a. because of personality clashes.
 - b. during the receiving process.
 - c. After completion of the counseling session.
 - d. Because of fear of reprisal/disciplinary measures.

5. Counseling is not:
 - a. goal setting.
 - b. career planning.
 - c. routine feedback and communication.
 - d. planning a course of action.

6. A real understanding of how the subordinate “sees” the situation is called:

- a. sympathy
- b. apathy
- c. entropy
- d. empathy

7. The preferred approach to counseling in most situations is the:

- a. **directive** approach.
- b. **nondirective** approach.
- c. **combined** approach.
- d. **command** approach.

8. Letting the subordinate do most of the talking is the best way to:

- a. develop a joint understanding.
- b. establish a rapport.
- c. put him/her at ease.
- d. lose control of the session.

9. A _____ addresses the intended actions to achieve the desired result.

- a. goal sheet
- b. course of action matrix
- c. plan of action
- d. session contract

10. What is an appropriate time to counsel?

- a. a day other than drill.
- b. during the duty day, during drill time.
- c. after drill, so as not to interfere with duties.
- d. before drill.