

**Diagnostic testing**  
**Discipline “Professional Image”**  
*Terms 1*

<b>Curriculum</b>	31.05.01
<b>Specialty</b>	General Medecine
<b>Form of education</b>	Full-time
<b>Designer Department</b>	Pathophysiology and general pathology
<b>Graduate Department</b>	Internal Diseases

### Section 1. Introduction to Imageology

Competence	Task	Answers	Type of complexity
<b>UC-3.1</b> <b>UC-3.2</b> <b>UC-3.3</b> <b>UC-6.1</b>	<b><i>Choose the correct answer</i></b>  1. Imageology is:	a) individual activities to create one's own image; b) science that studies the problems of image formation and functioning; c) a set of rules about how a person should look in a certain situation; d) professional activities to create an image that has specified properties	low
<b>UC -6.1;</b> <b>UC -6.2</b>	<b><i>Choose the correct answer</i></b>  2. Self-presentation is:	a) obtaining the necessary resources from other people (material, informational, emotional, etc.); b) the process by which a person tries to form other people's impressions of himself; c) smooth flow of social contacts; d) a must-have quality for a business person	low
<b>UC -6.1;</b> <b>UC -6.2</b>	<b><i>Choose the correct answer</i></b>  3. Formation of a professional image is:	a) specification of the business image, which represents the image of an individual as an employee, the impression of his business and professional qualities; b) an image that fully corresponds to the specifics of the profession, this is the impression of a specialist that is created among his patients, colleagues, managers and subordinates; c) this is the ability to create a positive image that will emphasize the best qualities of a specialist, both personal and business; d) this is a polymetric phenomenon with various functions, the main purpose of which is to achieve the effect of personal attraction	low
<b>UC -3.1;</b> <b>UC -3.2;</b> <b>UC -3.3</b>	<b><i>Write the word:</i></b>  4. A small group of people striving to achieve a common goal, constantly interacting and coordinating their efforts, is called: _____	a) team	low
<b>UC -3.1;</b> <b>UC -3.2;</b> <b>UC -3.3</b>	<b><i>Choose the correct answer</i></b>  5. Knowledge of the norms and rules adopted in the team, a positive or at least neutral attitude towards them and following them in everyday life is called:	a) law-abiding; b) identity; c) loyalty; d) commitment	low

<p><b>UC -3.1;</b> <b>UC -3.2;</b> <b>UC -3.3</b></p>	<p><i>Choose the correct answers</i></p> <p>6. Define team performance criteria:</p>	<p>a) clear purpose, informality, participation, consideration, cultural dissent, consensus decisions, open communications, clear roles and work regulations, distributed leadership, external relations, stylistic diversity, self-esteem;</p> <p>b) development, efficiency, innovation, exchange of ideas, integration, information processing;</p> <p>c) autonomy, indirectness, development, efficiency, innovation, exchange of ideas, integration, information processing;</p> <p>d) clear goal, team virtuality, self-management, attention, consensus decisions, open communications, clear roles and work instructions, distributed leadership, external relations, work control, self-esteem</p>	<p>medium</p>
<p><b>UC -3.1;</b> <b>UC -3.2;</b> <b>UC -3.3</b></p>	<p><i>Choose the correct answers</i></p> <p><b>7. Roles in the team, which were highlighted by R. Belbin:</b></p>	<p>a) coordinator, creator, “generator”, observer-controller, implementer, resource connoisseur, team worker, specialist, completer;</p> <p>b) task leader, socio-emotional leader, neutralizer, deliverer, chief denier, active listener;</p> <p>c) team leader, diplomat, ambassador, controller, judge, opportunist;</p> <p>g) leader, creator, neutralizer, specialist, controller, active listener</p>	<p>medium</p>
<p><b>UC -6.1;</b> <b>UC -6.2</b></p>	<p><i>Choose the correct answers</i></p> <p>8. The external component of a professional image includes:</p>	<p>a) dimensional image;</p> <p>b) personal image;</p> <p>c) kinetic image;</p> <p>d) mental image;</p> <p>e) communicative image;</p> <p>f) environmental image;</p> <p>g) business image;</p> <p>h) integrative image</p>	<p>medium</p>
<p><b>UC -6.1;</b> <b>UC -6.2</b></p>	<p><i>Choose the correct answers</i></p> <p>9. In the process of nonverbal communication, the following types of information can be obtained:</p>	<p>a) about the personality of the communicator;</p> <p>b) about the beliefs of the communicator;</p> <p>c) about the attitude of the participants to each other;</p> <p>d) about the attitude of the participants to the situation;</p> <p>e) about personal life;</p> <p>f) about social status</p>	<p>medium</p>
<p><b>UC -3.1;</b> <b>UC -3.2;</b> <b>UC -3.3;</b> <b>UC -6.1;</b> <b>UC -6.2</b></p>	<p><i>Choose the correct answers</i></p> <p>10. Note the styles of behavior of people in a conflict situation:</p>	<p>a) competition or rivalry;</p> <p>b) cooperation;</p> <p>c) compromise;</p> <p>d) evasion;</p> <p>e) devices;</p> <p>f) constructive;</p> <p>g) management;</p> <p>h) confrontation</p>	<p>medium</p>

<p>UC -3.1; UC -3.2; UC -3.3; UC -6.1; UC -6.2</p>	<p><b>11. Match concepts with definitions</b></p> <p>1. Conflict 2. Conflict situation 3. Incident</p>	<p>a) clash, opposition, i.e. lack of agreement between two or more parties, which may be specific individuals or groups; b) accumulated contradictions containing the true cause of the conflict; c) a combination of circumstances that is the reason for the conflict, or the actions of the parties to the conflict themselves in order to resolve or deepen the contradiction that has arisen; d) the object of a conflict situation, associated either with organizational and technological difficulties; e) potential formation of conflicting interests, values, norms</p>	<p>medium</p>
<p>UC -3.1; UC -3.2; UC -3.3; UC -6.1; UC -6.2</p>	<p><i>Choose the correct answers</i></p> <p>12. The main aspects of communication include:</p>	<p>a) communication; b) compromise; c) perception; d) social perception; e) interaction; f) partnership</p>	<p>medium</p>
<p>UC -3.3; UC -6.1; UC -6.2</p>	<p><b>13. Match correspondence between terms and definitions:</b></p> <p>1. Boomerang effect 2. Attraction 3. Halo effect 4. Fascination</p>	<p>a) The effect of showing sympathy for a person's appearance and a desire to communicate with him; b) The effect of awakening attention and interest in a partner when transmitting verbal (verbal) information; c) The effect is that if a person behaves kindly, demonstrates attention and respect for the interlocutor, then he is likely to evoke good feelings in return; d) An effect in which emotionally charged information about an object determines its perception</p>	<p>medium</p>
<p>UC -3.1; UC -3.2; UC -3.3</p>	<p><i>Choose the correct answers</i></p> <p>14. Signs of the professional maturity of the group are:</p>	<p>a) general value orientations of group members; b) democratic group management style; c) positively colored informal relationships in the group; d) high document flow in the group</p>	<p>medium</p>
<p>UC -3.1; UC -3.2; UC -3.3;</p>	<p><b>15. Match concepts with definitions</b></p> <p>1. Political conflicts 2. Social conflicts 3. Family conflict 4. Conflict in the organization 5. Conflict in society</p>	<p>a) confrontation between subjects of social interaction based on opposing political interests, values, views and goals determined by their position and role in the system of power; b) a special form of confrontation between citizens and authorities, caused by infringement of the interests of citizens, as well as violation of rights and guarantees in the social sphere;</p>	<p>medium</p>

		<p>c) conflict between any family members;</p> <p>d) conflicts between subjects of social interaction that arise within the organization;</p> <p>e) conflicts in various spheres of public life (economic, political, social and spiritual);</p> <p>f) conflicts between state and public structures regarding social guarantees for citizens;</p> <p>g) conflicts in large social groups</p>	
<p><b>UC -3.1;</b>  <b>UC -3.2;</b>  <b>UC -3.3;</b>  <b>UC -6.1;</b>  <b>UC -6.2</b></p>	<p><i>Choose the correct answers</i></p> <p>16. What components does the culture of business communication include?</p>	<p>a) business communication techniques;</p> <p>b) ethics of business communication;</p> <p>c) psychology of business communication;</p> <p>d) office etiquette;</p> <p>e) brevity, accuracy and clarity of presentation of thoughts;</p> <p>f) formation of conflicting interests;</p> <p>g) awakening the partner's attention and interest</p>	high
<p><b>UC -3.1;</b>  <b>UC -3.2;</b>  <b>UC -3.3</b></p>	<p>17. Put the stages of forming a work team in the correct order:</p>	<p>a) Preparation;</p> <p>b) Creation of working conditions;</p> <p>c) Formation and construction of a team;</p> <p>d) Continuous provision of support</p>	high
<p><b>UC -3.1;</b>  <b>UC -3.2;</b>  <b>UC -3.3</b></p>	<p><i>Choose the correct answers</i></p> <p>18. List the most common types of commands:</p>	<p>a) teams for preparing recommendations: quality circles, audit groups, etc.;</p> <p>b) project teams;</p> <p>c) autonomous self-governing groups;</p> <p>d) management teams;</p> <p>e) social groups;</p> <p>f) informal groups;</p> <p>g) scattered groups;</p> <p>h) individual teams</p>	high
<p><b>UC -3.1;</b>  <b>UC -3.2;</b>  <b>UC -3.3;</b>  <b>UC -6.1</b></p>	<p><i>Choose the correct answers</i></p> <p>19. Communication barriers of misunderstanding include:</p>	<p>a) semantic;</p> <p>b) psychological;</p> <p>c) phonetic;</p> <p>d) proxemic;</p> <p>e) kinesic;</p> <p>f) esoteric;</p> <p>g) stylistic;</p> <p>h) logical</p>	high
<p><b>UC -3.1;</b>  <b>UC -3.2;</b>  <b>UC -3.3</b></p>	<p><i>Choose the correct answers</i></p> <p>20. Conditions that ensure effective team performance include:</p>	<p>a) supportive environment;</p> <p>b) qualifications and clear understanding of the roles performed;</p> <p>c) team reward;</p> <p>d) open communications;</p> <p>e) role self-determination;</p> <p>f) group identity;</p> <p>g) value-orientation unity</p>	high