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Midterm Activity 3

1. What is the meaning of peer evaluation?
 - Peer evaluation is a process by which one's colleagues assess his or her quality and accuracy
 - Peer evaluation is an effective collaborative learning strategy that asks students to reflect on contributions made by colleagues in group work
2. How do you evaluate your peer?
 - Apply course concepts and skills to solve problems.
 - Provide feedback to each other on their work
 - To determine whether a scholarly work falls within the journal's scope.
3. What is the meaning of group dynamics?
 - Group dynamics is a social process by which people interact and behave in a group environment. Group dynamics involves the influence of personality, power, and behaviour on the group process
 - Group dynamics studies the nature, formation and reasons for forming the groups. It studies how groups affect the behaviour and attitude of members and the organization. It is a process by which people interact with each other. If groups are effectively managed, they contribute a lot to organizational goals
4. What is the importance of group dynamics?
 - A group can influence the way the members think
 - If the group works as a cohesive group, the cooperation and convergence can result in maximization of productivity.
5. What makes you a good leadership?
 - A good leader should have integrity, self-awareness, courage, respect, compassion, and resilience. They should be learning agile and flex their influence while communicating the vision, showing gratitude, and collaborating effectively. See how these key leadership qualities can be learned and improved at all levels of your organization.
6. What are the different leadership styles? (5 points)

Democratic Leadership

- A democratic leader makes decisions based on their team's opinion and feedback. In simpler words, they get everyone involved in the decision-making process.

Autocratic Leadership

- This is precisely the opposite of democratic leadership. The opinions of team members are not considered while making any business decision. Instead, leaders expect others to adhere to their decisions, which is not sustainable in the long run.

Laissez-faire Leadership

- Laissez-faire means “let them do”. This leadership style is the least intrusive and ensures that the decision-making authority lies with the team members. This leadership style empowers team members and holds them accountable for their work. This motivates many team members to put their best foot forward, improving the organization’s efficiency and productivity

Strategic Leadership

- Strategic leadership is when leaders use their skills and capabilities to help team members and organization achieve their long-term goals. Strategic leaders strive to get the best out of people or situations

Transformational Leadership

- Transformational leaders inspire others to achieve the unexpected. They aim to transform and improve team members’ and organizations’ functions and capabilities by motivating and encouraging them

Transactional Leadership

- This type of leadership is task-oriented, which means team members who meet the leader’s expectations will be rewarded, and others will be punished. It is a prevalent leadership style based on the action-and-reward concept.

Coach-Style Leadership

- This leadership style focuses on identifying and nurturing a team member’s strengths and weaknesses. A coaching leader develops strategies that emphasize team members’ success. Though this is similar to strategic and democratic leadership styles, the focus here is more on the individual

Bureaucratic Leadership

- This kind of leadership style sticks to the rules. For example, they might listen to their team members’ opinions while deciding.