



# Comprehensive Performance Examination

## Learn on the Job - Learning on the Job

1. A generic skill is:
  - That which is learned on the job
  - To subdivide a large task into smaller steps
  - Structured occupational instruction in campus-based courses
  - An advanced technical competency that applies to nearly every job
  
2. Self-directed learning is:
  - A precise occupational skill requiring advanced knowledge, habits, and positive attitude
  - A technological competency that can be “moved” from job to job
  - The process of conducting one’s own plan of technical training
  - The tendency for job competencies to become outdated
  
3. A learning plan is:
  - Formal instruction provided by an employer in training rooms or sites
  - A schedule of intended actions to achieve technological competencies
  - The acronym for on-the-job training
  - A high level of proficiency at performing a particular job task
  
4. Apprenticeship is:
  - A traditional process of on-the-job learning, usually provided by a union or craft
  - A precise skill requiring advanced knowledge/skill
  - Acquiring new job-related knowledge, attitude, skills, and habits
  - The relationship of learning on the job, from fellow employees, and informal settings

5. Mastery is:

- The acronym for on-the-job training
- A schedule of intended actions to achieve technological competencies
- Formal instruction provided by an employer in training rooms or sites
- A high level of proficiency at performing a particular job task

6. Remuneration is:

- Having control over contributing factors for which one is responsible
- Money paid for work or service
- A pattern of acting, thinking, or feeling that has become routine
- New materials, methods, products, procedures, or equipment used on the job

7. A technical competency is:

- The process of conducting one's own plan of technical training
- A precise occupational skill requiring advanced knowledge, habits, and positive attitude
- A technological competency that can be "moved" from job to job
- The tendency for job competencies to become outdated

8. A competency is:

- Acquiring new job-related knowledge, attitude, skills, and habits
- A precise skill requiring advanced knowledge/skill
- A traditional process of on-the-job learning, usually provided by a union or craft
- The relationship of learning on the job, from fellow employees, and informal settings

9. An occupational portfolio is:

- A time period of practical experience and training
- A time period of practical experience and training for a medical professional
- The process of learning how to do a job differently than previously performed
- An organized collection of evidence of what a worker knows and is able to do

10. Informal training is:

- Structured occupational instruction in campus-based courses
- An advanced technical competency that applies to nearly every job
- To subdivide a large task into smaller steps
- That which is learned on the job

11. Authority is:

- Having control over contributing factors for which one is responsible
- New materials, methods, products, procedures, or equipment used on the job
- Money paid for work or service
- A pattern of acting, thinking, or feeling that has become routine

12. Retraining is:

- A time period of practical experience and training for a medical professional
- A time period of practical experience and training
- The process of learning how to do a job differently than previously performed
- An organized collection of evidence of what a worker knows and is able to do

13. Formal training is:

- To subdivide a large task into smaller steps
- That which is learned on the job
- An advanced technical competency that applies to nearly every job
- Structured occupational instruction in campus-based courses

14. Technological advances are:

- New materials, methods, products, procedures, or equipment used on the job
- Money paid for work or service
- Having control over contributing factors for which one is responsible
- A pattern of acting, thinking, or feeling that has become routine

15. Learning on the job is:

- A precise skill requiring advanced knowledge/skill
- The relationship of learning on the job, from fellow employees, and informal settings
- A traditional process of on-the-job learning, usually provided by a union or craft
- Acquiring new job-related knowledge, attitude, skills, and habits

16. On-the-job training is:

- A high level of proficiency at performing a particular job tas
- Formal instruction provided by an employer in training rooms or sites
- A schedule of intended actions to achieve technological competencies
- The acronym for on-the-job training

17. A residency is:

- An organized collection of evidence of what a worker knows and is able to do
- The process of learning how to do a job differently than previously performed
- A time period of practical experience and training
- A time period of practical experience and training for a medical professional

18. A transportable skill is:

- The process of conducting one's own plan of technical training
- A precise occupational skill requiring advanced knowledge, habits, and positive attitude
- The tendency for job competencies to become outdated
- A technological competency that can be "moved" from job to job

19. To incrementalize is:

- Structured occupational instruction in campus-based courses
- An advanced technical competency that applies to nearly every job
- To subdivide a large task into smaller steps
- That which is learned on the job

20. OJT is:

- A schedule of intended actions to achieve technological competencies
- The acronym for on-the-job training
- Formal instruction provided by an employer in training rooms or sites
- A high level of proficiency at performing a particular job task

21. The job aid for Learning on the Job is:

- Retraining
- Two cycles of learning
- Anticipate
- Five stair steps

22. Which of the following statements is false?

- The higher your score on the eQuiz, the better.
- You'll learn more about a skill by training some else.
- The higher your score on the eSurvey, the better.
- KEEPING CURRENT is the first step in learning on the job.

23. Knowing how to operate a slide rule is an example of a/an:

- Generic
- Imagined experience
- Obsolete skill
- Transportable skill

24. In which step of the five-step process of learning on the job is the desired level of mastery determined?

- Target
- Plan
- Carry a gas can
- Anticipate

25. Which of the following statements is true?
- The lower your score on the eQuiz, the better.
  - You'll forget everything if you try to train someone else.
  - The lower your score on the eSurvey, the better.
  - Keeping current ensures your career future.
26. Practicing technical skills under the direct supervision of a master electrician for a specified amount of time is an example of a/an:
- Apprenticeship
  - Increment
  - Occupational portfolio
  - Formal
27. Sub-dividing a work task into smaller units is termed a/an:
- Formal
  - Occupational portfolio
  - Increment
  - Apprenticeship
28. An occupational skill that applies to all workers in all occupations is:
- Generic
  - Imagined experience
  - Transportable skill
  - Obsolete skill
29. The standard operating procedure for Learning on the Job is:
- Five stair steps
  - Two cycles of learning
  - Anticipate
  - Retraining

30. Learning how to do a job task differently than performed previously is an example of:
- Retraining
  - Anticipate
  - Two cycles of learning
  - Five stair steps
31. In which step of the five-step process of learning on the job are technological advances considered?
- Anticipate
  - Target
  - Plan
  - Carry a gas can
32. The technical skill of learning on the job is an example of a/an:
- Imagined experience
  - Generic
  - Transportable skill
  - Obsolete skill
33. The most important reason for being technically competent in Learning on the Job is:
- Respond to emergencies
  - Requirement of getting hired
  - Learn new knowledge, attitude, skills, and habits
  - Impress the supervisor
34. AN OCCUPATIONAL PORTFOLIO is to AN ORGANIZED COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE as:
- TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES is to RETRAINING
  - A LEARNING PLAN is to FIVE STEPS OF SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING
  - RESIDENCY is to MEDICAL OJT
  - FORMAL TRAINING is to INFORMAL TRAINING

35. When learning from experience, three essential questions are:
- Where? Who? How much?
  - Why? When? How?
  - What? So what? Now what?
  - Open ended? Un-ended? Closed ended?
36. ANTICIPATE is to the FIRST STEP of a Learning Plan, as TARGET is to the:
- SECOND STEP
  - FIFTH STEP
  - THIRD STEP
  - FOURTH STEP
37. OBSOLETE SKILL is to RETRAINING as:
- A LEARNING PLAN is to FIVE STEPS OF SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING
  - TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES is to RETRAINING
  - FORMAL TRAINING is to INFORMAL TRAINING
  - RESIDENCY is to MEDICAL OJT
38. TARGET is to the SECOND STEP of a Learning Plan, as PLAN is to the:
- SECOND STEP
  - FOURTH STEP
  - THIRD STEP
  - FIFTH STEP
39. The following are techniques for keeping current, EXCEPT:
- Establish correct habits
  - Think in threes
  - Avoid asking the supervisor
  - Practice



40. CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION is to OJT as:

- TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES is to RETRAINING
- A LEARNING PLAN is to FIVE STEPS OF SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING
- FORMAL TRAINING is to INFORMAL TRAINING
- RESIDENCY is to MEDICAL OJT