**Talk 1 0n 1**

**Plan**

to contribute to every discussion topic with "quality" contributions. In other words, responses should

express clear thinking and demonstrate relevance to the module concepts. This always involves more

than just "I agree."In fact, each initial discussion question (DQ) response must be substantive in

nature and thoroughly answer the questions being asked Since this is a graduate level course

you are expected to include at least three citations in each DQ response

with one being a direct quote. You must also include a Reference section at the end of the DQ

response listing a minimum of one source which will always include the textbook.

A more thorough analysis of the DQ will include one or more sources in the Reference section.

In summary, **the initial DQ response must include at least three (3) citations with one being a direct quote and include a Reference section with at least one source (textbook). Remember, the more thorough you are in your research, the higher your grade will be.**

**Nelson, D. L. & Quick,** J.C. **(2015). Organizational behavior (Custom with MindTap access).**

**Mason, OH. Cengage Custom ISBN13: 978-1-337-59898-9**

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**APA & Ref**

**critical thinking about the differences in people and how to appreciate and effectively manage these differences in the workplace.  
  
1. Take the abbreviated (and less accurate) Myers-Briggs test. Reveal your MBTI type in your response and describe the following scenarios:  
    a. An organizational situation (job function, event, team assignment, etc.) where your personality type could be at a disadvantage (real world or hypothetical)  
    b. A situation where your personality type might be an advantage (real world or hypothetical)  
    c. Based on your MBTI, how you learn best?  
  
2. Respond to the following two questions about negative effect and self-monitors:  
    a. Imagine that you have a person with negative affect in your organization. What might be a positive contribution that this person could make in a group where  
    everyone else has positive affect and similar backgrounds?  
    b. What contributions can high self-monitors make in organizations? Low self-monitors?  
  
When you answer the personality part of this question, make sure that you have viewed the module material, including ideas on how to think about where your personality type is at an advantage or disadvantage (i.e., the Nurse MBTI example) and the definition of negative affect! And, with respect to how you learn best, consider the MBTI introvert/extravert differences (page 94) and "You 1.2" from Chapter 1, Module 1.**