1. In some sport organizations, membership restrictions represent attempts to
   A. eliminate less-skilled athletes
   B. ensure equality in the maturity and development of participants
   C. keep the membership to a small number of participants
   D. all of the above

2. The boundaries defining a university athletic department do not include its
   A. activities
   B. personnel
   C. facilities
   D. client groups

3. Which of the following is NOT a purpose for establishing rules in an organization:
   A. to ensure that actions of members are consistent with the organization's goals
   B. to coordinate members' efforts to attain an organization's goals
   C. to increase the power of the executive committee
   D. to ensure equal and fair treatment of all members

4. Athletic teams are distinct from conventional organizations due to
   A. the fact that they include athletes as employees
   B. the public and precise record of team performances
   C. they have a coach rather than an operations manager
   D. all of the above

5. In university athletics departments, if there is an excess of funds, this excess should be labeled as
   A. surplus
   B. profit
   C. excess
   D. revenue

6. The criterion of __________ is usually the best basis for organizational decisions where several groups are likely involved.
   A. identity
   B. instrumentality
   C. profit orientation
   D. prime beneficiary

7. The identity of an organization is not separate from the identities of the members who make up that organization.
A. True
B. False

___ 8. Nonprofit organizations should engage in revenue-maximizing activities.
A. True
B. False

___ 9. Few similarities exist between the athletic teams and conventional organizations.
A. True
B. False

___ 10. An organization’s major source of funding can be used to classify it as profit or nonprofit.
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