

1	
Question	Management is the _____ process that aids us in creating a service or product from the raw materials we have at hand.
A	traditional
B	sequential
C	organizational
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

2	
Question	Management is the process of designing and maintaining a _____ in which individuals, working together in groups, efficiently accomplish selected aims.
A	environment
B	group
C	set
D	choir
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

3	
Question	Managing is concerned with _____, which implies effectiveness and efficiency.
A	groups
B	individual
C	frequency
D	productivity
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

4	
Question	Henri Fayol is the Father of Modern Management Theory.
A	True
B	False
C	None
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

5	
Question	Odd Man Out.
A	Planning
B	Organizing
C	Leading
D	Contributing
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

6	
Question	_____ opened the first McDonald restaurant in 1995.
A	Ray Kroc
B	Mayo
C	Fayol
D	Tom
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

7	
Question	Productivity=(output/_____)
A	demand
B	input
C	supply
D	time
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

8	
Question	_____ is the achievement of the ends with least amount of resources.
A	Productivity
B	Efficiency
C	Surplus
D	Profit
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

9	
Question	_____ may be defined as “the technique of applying the principles to actual practice so as to achieve the desired results with efficiency.”
A	Science
B	Art
C	Commerce
D	Business
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

10	
Question	A manager is a scientist / an artist.
A	Scientist
B	Artist
C	Both
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

11	
Question	“Essentials of Management” is written by_____.
A	Douglas
B	Harold Koontz
C	Peterson
D	Davie
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

12	
Question	The use of decision models _____.
A	Is possible when the variables are known.
B	Reduces the scope of judgement & intuition known with certainty in decision-making.
C	Requires the use of computer software.
D	None.
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

13	
Question	Every mathematical model_____.
A	must be deterministic.
B	requires computer aid for its solution.
C	represents data in numerical form.
D	All of the above
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

14	
Question	Operations Research, which is a very powerful tool for_____.
A	Research
B	Decision Making
C	Operations
D	All of the above.
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

15	
Question	Selecting missions and objectives as well as the actions to achieve them, which requires decision-making is termed as_____.
A	Planning
B	Organizing
C	Staffing
D	Leading
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

16	
Question	Establishing an intentional structure of roles for people to fill in an organization is termed as _____.
A	Planning
B	Organizing
C	Staffing
D	Leading
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

17	
Question	Filling the positions and keeping them filled in an organization is called as _____.
A	Planning
B	Organizing
C	Staffing
D	Leading
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

18	
Question	To influence people so that they will contribute to the organizational and group goals is termed as_____.
A	Planning
B	Organizing
C	Staffing
D	Leading
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

19	
Question	Measuring and correcting individual and organizational performance to ensure that events conform to plans is termed as_____.
A	Controlling
B	Organizing
C	Staffing
D	Leading
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

20	
Question	A society where many organized groups represent various interests are called as_____.
A	Chamber of Commerce
B	Pluralistic Society
C	Both
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

21	
Question	In December 1984, lethal vapours from Union Carbide pesticide plant in India killed over 2000 people and injured 30000 – 40000 people. Who was the chairman of UCIL during this period?
A	Warren Anderson
B	Warren Carbide
C	Shane Carbide
D	Mayo
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

22	
Question	_____ is known for his/her philanthropic work through Infosys Foundation.
A	Narayan Murthy
B	Sudha Murthy
C	Sadhana Murthy
D	Vyankatesh Murthy
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

23	
Question	The ability of a corporation to relate its operations and policies to the social environment in ways that are mutually beneficial to the company and to the society is known as _____.
A	Corporate Responsibility
B	Social Responsiveness
C	Both
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

24	
Question	Corporate Social Responsibility is _____.
A	strict business, no social responsibility.
B	The ability of a corporation to relate its operations and policies to the social environment in ways that are mutually beneficial to the company and to the society.
C	The serious consideration of the impact of the company's actions on society.
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

25	
Question	The discipline dealing with what is good and bad with moral duty and obligations are known as_____.
A	Rules
B	Ethics
C	Business Ethics
D	Business Rules
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

26	
Question	_____ is concerned with truth and justice and has a variety of aspects, such as expectations of society, fair competition, advertising, public relations, social responsibility, consumer autonomy and corporate behaviour in the home country as well as abroad.
A	Ethics
B	Business Law
C	Law
D	Business Ethics
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

27	
Question	_____ suggests that plans and actions should be evaluated by their consequences.
A	Theory based on rights
B	Utilitarian Theory
C	Theory of justice
D	Moral Ethics
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

28	
Question	The first man who advocated the view that the management should and can be taught is_____.
A	Donald
B	Henri
C	Henri Fayol
D	Martin Luther
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

29	
Question	Theory based on rights holds that all people have _____.
A	Basic rights
B	All rights
C	Specific rights
D	Due rights
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

30	
Question	The _____ demands that the decision-makers be guided by fairness and equity as well as impartiality.
A	Theory of justice
B	Theory of truth
C	Theory of harmony
D	Both (a) and (b)
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

31	
Question	Making known to outside agencies unethical company practices is called as _____.
A	Whistling
B	Bill Procurement
C	Whistle Blowing
D	Complaints
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

32	
Question	The Co-author of the book Essentials of Management is _____.
A	Heinz Weihrich
B	Mayo
C	Fayol
D	Douglas Hall
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

33	
Question	The founder and chairman of Wipro is _____.
A	Rishad Premji
B	Aziz Premji
C	Hasham Premji
D	Rashmi Premji
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

34	
Question	Around 1994, _____ started using internet for trading, this was further termed as Ebay.
A	Exon
B	Oliever
C	Jack Ma
D	Pierre Omidjar
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

35	
Question	_____ is an Indian-American Business Executive, currently CEO of Google
A	Suresh Premji
B	Surinder Pillai
C	Sundar Pichai
D	Alvana
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

36	
Question	Theory Z is associated with _____ Management
A	Japanese
B	Korean
C	Chinese
D	American
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

37	
Question	In 1951, a law was passed that provided for _____, which requires labour membership in the supervisory board and the executive committee of certain large corporations.
A	lawsuit
B	Co-determination
C	determination
D	Authority
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

38	
Question	A complex of goals, policies, procedures, rules task assignment, steps to be taken, resources to be employed, and other elements necessary to carry out a given course of action is called _____.
A	Pseudo
B	Algorithm
C	Program
D	Flowchart
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

39	
Question	A _____ is a statement of expected results expressed in numerical terms. The financial operating _____ is often called a profit plan.
A	Budget
B	Surplus
C	Amount
D	Sales
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

40	
Question	Infosys Foundation is known for its philanthropic work due to Sudha Murthy.
A	True
B	False
C	None
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

41	
Question	Does anybody from India become CEO at Google?
A	Yes
B	No
C	None
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

42	
Question	Malcom Baldrige National Quality Award is established by the _____.
A	China
B	U.S Congress
C	Japan
D	Korea
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

43	
Question	ISO is established by _____.
A	England
B	Switzerland
C	Europe
D	Group of countries
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

44	
Question	Frederick Winslow Taylor is termed as Father of _____.
A	Process Management
B	Business Management
C	Scientific Management
D	Management
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

45	
Question	In _____ task of the managers is to maintain a system of cooperative effort in a formal organization.
A	Modern Management Thought
B	System Theory
C	Behavioural Science
D	Modern Theory
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

46	
Question	_____ introduced Quality control in Japan.
A	Winshaw
B	Hancock
C	Taylor
D	Edwards Deming
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

47	
Question	_____ referred to as father of Social Systems Approach to organisation and management
A	Shacks
B	Elton Mayo
C	Vilfredo Pareto
D	Hugo Scott
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

48	
Question	According to the bureaucratic theory of _____, bureaucracy is the basis for the systematic formation of any organisation and is designed to ensure efficiency and economic effectiveness.
A	Wilson
B	Patrick
C	Max Weber
D	Cole
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

49	
Question	The term _____ refers to a business, agency, government hospital, university or any other type of organization.
A	Commerce
B	Enterprise
C	Premise
D	Chamber
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

50	
Question	All managers carry out managerial functions, but the time spent for each function _____.
A	same
B	differ
C	may differ
D	cant estimate
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

51	
Question	_____ is the founder of Apple Inc.
A	Steve Jobs
B	Steve Wozniak
C	Both (a) and (b)
D	none
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

52	
Question	In what order do managers typically perform the managerial functions?
A	organizing, planning, controlling, leading
B	organizing, leading, planning, controlling
C	planning, organizing, leading, controlling
D	planning, organizing, controlling, leading
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

53	
Question	At what level of an organisation does a corporate manager operate?
A	Functional
B	Operational
C	Middle Level
D	Top Level
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

54	
Question	Which one is not a recognized key skill of management?
A	Conceptual skills
B	Human skills
C	Technical skills
D	Writing skills
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

55	
Question	What one of the following is not a key management skill in planning?
A	Conceptual skills
B	Analytical Skills
C	IT and computing skills
D	Communication skills
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

56	
Question	What is a succession plan?
A	Dismissing an employee for a more favorable employee
B	A formal process of planning to fill a role that will become vacant
C	A vote of no confidence in a board member
D	The formal process of acquiring a new staff member
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

57	
Question	Enhancement of job satisfaction and productivity are key characteristics of which theoretical perspective of work design?
A	Process improvement
B	Techno-structural change model
C	Job characteristics model
D	Socio-technical systems
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

58	
Question	What is premise control based on?
A	Buildings
B	People
C	Resources
D	Assumptions
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

59	
Question	When a manager monitors the work performance of workers in his department to determine if the quality of their work is 'up to standard', this manager is engaging in which function?
A	Planning
B	Controlling
C	Organising
D	Leading
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

60	
Question	What is a definition of an objective?
A	A defined specified outcome to be achieved in the long-term
B	A clear set of goals to be attained given a set number of resources
C	A clearly defined and measurable outcome to be achieved over a specified time frame
D	A set standard of performance agreed by workers and managers
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit I

61	
Question	_____ means the intentional structure of roles in a formally organised enterprise.
A	Organisation
B	Formal Organisation
C	Formal Review
D	Review
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

62	
Question	The _____ is a network of interpersonal relationships that arise when people associate with each other.
A	Informal Organization
B	Formal Organisation
C	Inspection
D	Review
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

63	
Question	The word _____ designates a distinct area, division or a branch of an organization over which a manager has authority for the performance of specified activities.
A	Enterprise
B	Building
C	Department
D	Apartment
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

64	
Question	_____ states that there is a limit to the number of subordinates a manager can effectively supervise, but the exact number will depend on the impact of underlying factors.
A	Principle of the span of management
B	Principle of the span of controlling
C	Principle of the span of decision making
D	Principle of the span of planning
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

65	
Question	_____ is a person who focuses on innovation and creativity and transforms a dream or an idea into a profitable venture by operating within an established organizational environment.
A	Intrapreneur
B	Entrepreneur
C	Both
D	Business Tycoon
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

66	
Question	_____ is a person who does similar things as the intrapreneur, but outside the organizational setting.
A	Intrapreneur
B	Entrepreneur
C	Both
D	Business Tycoon
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

67	
Question	_____ seek the best ratio of benefit and cost.
A	Marginal Analysis
B	Cost effective Analysis
C	Both A and B
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

68	
Question	_____ is the transfer of information from sender to receiver and vice versa.
A	Planning
B	Controlling
C	Communication
D	Thought
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

69	
Question	Communication is made up of:
A	Sender, Receiver, Channel
B	Sender, Receiver, Channel, Information
C	Sender, Receiver, Information
D	Mobile
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

70	
Question	_____ hinders the communication.
A	Noise
B	Distortion
C	Delay
D	Jitter
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

71	
Question	The process of converting data from one form to another is called as _____.
A	Encoding
B	Decoding
C	Talk
D	Both A and B
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

72	
Question	_____ flows from people at higher levels to those at lower levels in organizational hierarchy.
A	Downward Communication
B	Upward Communication
C	Cross-talk
D	Diagonal Communication
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

73	
Question	_____ travels from subordinates to superiors and continues up the organizational hierarchy.
A	Downward Communication
B	Upward Communication
C	Cross-talk
D	Diagonal Communication
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

74	
Question	_____ of information is among people on the same or similar organizational levels.
A	Downward Communication
B	Upward Communication
C	Horizontal Flow
D	Diagonal Communication
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

75	
Question	_____ of information is among persons at different levels who have no direct reporting relationships with one another.
A	Downward Communication
B	Upward Communication
C	Horizontal Flow
D	Diagonal Flow
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

76	
Question	Crosswise Communication is an combination of:
A	Horizontal Flow and Diagonal Flow
B	Horizontal Flow and Upward Communication
C	Diagonal Flow and Upward Communication
D	Diagonal Flow and Downward Communication
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

77	
Question	Principle Advantage of oral communication is:
A	Speedy interchange and immediate feedback
B	Speedy interchange and written feedback
C	Body language and gestures
D	A and B
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

78	
Question	Non verbal communication is made up of:
A	Feedback
B	Facial Expressions
C	Body gestures
D	B and C
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

79	
Question	Odd Man Out
A	Face-to-face
B	Group Meeting
C	E-mails and chats
D	Telepathy
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

80	
Question	Barriers and breakdowns in communication are:
A	Lack of Planning
B	Unclear assumptions
C	Semantic Distortion
D	All of the above
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

81	
Question	The best communication channel for International Environment is_____.
A	Letters
B	Information Technology
C	Face-to-face communication
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

82	
Question	Semantic Distortion arises because of_____.
A	Pronunciation
B	Poor Grammar
C	Scant vocabulary
D	All of the above
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

83	
Question	_____ is a key to understanding.
A	Reading
B	Listening
C	Communicating
D	Repetition
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

84	
Question	Guideline for improving communication skills:
A	Clarify the purpose of the message
B	Consider receiver's Needs
C	Get Feedback
D	All of the above
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

85	
Question	To improve written communication one should_____.
A	use simple words
B	give illustrations and examples
C	A and B
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

86	
Question	To improve oral communication one should have_____.
A	Better pronunciation
B	good grammar
C	write essays
D	A and B
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

87	
Question	_____ is a group of people interacting with each other by means of audio and video media with moving or still pictures.
A	Conferencing
B	Teleconferencing
C	Email
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

88	
Question	Quarrels are best example of _____.
A	Downward Communication
B	Upward Communication
C	Crosswise Communication
D	Diagonal Flow
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

89	
Question	The art or process or process of influencing people so that they will strive willingly and enthusiastically toward the achievement of group goals is called _____-.
A	Controlling
B	Commissioning
C	Leadership
D	Staffing
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

90	
Question	Leadership and _____ are closely interconnected.
A	Philosophy
B	Motivation
C	Gambling
D	Enthusiasm
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

91	
Question	Leader should possess _____.
A	Power
B	Understanding of people
C	A and B
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

92	
Question	The autocratic leader_____.
A	Commands and expects compliance, is dogmatic and positive.
B	Consults with subordinates on decisions and encourages participation from them.
C	uses power very little, if at all , giving subordinates a high degree of independence in their operations
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

93	
Question	The democratic leader _____.
A	Commands and expects compliance, is dogmatic and positive.
B	Consults with subordinates on decisions and encourages participation from them.
C	uses power very little, if at all , giving subordinates a high degree of independence in their operations
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

94	
Question	The free rein leader _____.
A	Commands and expects compliance, is dogmatic and positive.
B	Consults with subordinates on decisions and encourages participation from them.
C	uses power very little, if at all , giving subordinates a high degree of independence in their operations
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

95	
Question	_____ is the chairman of Tata Group.
A	Jamnadas Tata
B	Rohini Ratan Tata
C	Ratan Tata
D	Mihir Tata
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

96	
Question	In path – goal approach of leadership effectiveness it is responsibility of whom to achieve goals?
A	Leader
B	Subordinates
C	Workers
D	All of the above.
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

97	
Question	In path – goal approach to leadership effectiveness it is responsibility of whom to set goals?
A	Leader
B	Subordinates
C	Workers
D	All of the above.
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

98	
Question	_____ leaders articulate a vision, inspire and motivate followers, and create a climate favourable for organizational changes.
A	Participative
B	Supportive
C	Transactional
D	Transformational
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

99	
Question	Which leader identify what needs to be done to achieve goals, including clarifying roles and tasks, rewarding performance and providing for the social needs of followers?
A	Participative
B	Supportive
C	Transactional
D	Transformational
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

100	
Question	Odd man out.
A	Supportive Leadership
B	Instrumental Leadership
C	Achievement-oriented Leadership
D	Democratic Leadership
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

101	
Question	The appropriate leadership depends on the _____, the _____ and the _____.
A	followers, leader, time
B	leader, follower, critic
C	leader, followers, situation
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

102	
Question	_____ is the founder of Microsoft.
A	Jack Ma
B	Bill Gates
C	Steve Jobs
D	Macintosh
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

103	
Question	The principle of critical point control states _____.
A	Effective control requires attention to factors critical to evaluating performance against plans.
B	Effective control requires attention to factors critical to evaluating performance against Leading.
C	Both A and B
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

104	
Question	Odd Man Out
A	Physical standards
B	Cost standards
C	Capital standards
D	Interest standards
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

105	
Question	Odd Man Out
A	Strategic Benchmarking
B	Operational Benchmarking
C	Management Benchmarking
D	Allied Benchmarking
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

106	
Question	_____ is a group of persons to whom as a group some matter is committed.
A	Commission
B	Committee
C	Board
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

107	
Question	When members of the group determine the objective of the meeting and conflict arises is termed as _____.
A	Storming
B	Forming
C	Norming
D	Performing
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

108	
Question	When members of the group get to know each other is called _____.
A	Storming
B	Forming
C	Norming
D	Performing
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

109	
Question	When groups gets down to the task is known as _____.
A	Storming
B	Forming
C	Norming
D	Performing
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

110	
Question	When group agrees on norms and some rules of behaviour is termed as _____.
A	Storming
B	Forming
C	Norming
D	Performing
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

111	
Question	Plural Executive can be_____.
A	Head
B	Founder
C	Board of directors
D	CEO
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

112	
Question	A small number of people with complimentary skills who are committed to a common purpose, set of performance goals, and approach for which they hold themselves mutually accountable is called _____.
A	Team
B	Virtual Team
C	Self Managing Team
D	Group
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

113	
Question	Running a team whose members are not in the same location, do not report to the person managing it and may not even work for the same organization is _____.
A	Team
B	Virtual Team
C	Self Managing Team
D	Group
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

114	
Question	A group with members have variety of skills needed to carry out a relatively complete task is a _____.
A	Team
B	Virtual Team
C	Self Managing Team
D	Group
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

115	
Question	The founder of BARC is _____
A	Homi J. Bhabha
B	Dinshaw
C	John Cannon
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

116	
Question	Production Management deals with _____.
A	Activities necessary to manufacture products
B	Activities necessary to produce and deliver a service as well as a physical product.
C	A and B
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

117	
Question	Operations Management deals with _____.
A	Activities necessary to manufacture products
B	Activities necessary to produce and deliver a service as well as a physical product.
C	A and B
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

118	
Question	The contracting of production and operations to outside vendors that have expertise in specific areas is known as _____.
A	Outsourcing
B	Just-in-time inventory system
C	A and B
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

119	
Question	When the suppliers deliver the components of the product to the production line only when needed to be assembled are termed as _____.
A	Outsourcing
B	Just-in-time inventory system
C	A and B
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

120	
Question	A bar chart that shows the time relationships between the events of a production program is called _____.
A	PERT
B	Gantt Chart
C	Milestone
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit II

121	
Question	_____ is defined as the selection of a course of action from among alternatives.
A	Decision
B	Decision Making
C	Planning
D	Controlling
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

122	
Question	A decision for repetitive or routine problems for which the responses have been already been decided and been known to the person who will make the decision is called_____.
A	programmed
B	non programmed
C	strategic
D	professional
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

123	
Question	A decision made before the occurrence of an external or internal change is called a _____ decision.
A	reactive
B	proactive
C	intuitive
D	systematic
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

124	
Question	The first step in decision making is to:
A	establish priorities
B	establish specific goals and objectives
C	identify and define the problem
D	determine courses of the problem
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

125	
Question	Problems are usually of the following type(s)
A	crisis problems
B	routine problems
C	problems of failing to take advantage of opportunities
D	all of the above
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

126	
Question	_____ refers to the seriousness of a problem's effects.
A	urgency
B	impact
C	growth tendency
D	none
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

127	
Question	The concept that a manager's freedom to make totally rational decisions is restricted by internal and external environmental factors and by the manager's own characteristics and decision-making ability is called:
A	bounded rationality
B	values
C	objective rationality
D	A & B
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

128	
Question	An employee in a company is working out a schedule to ensure that all the sales staff arrive at the company conference on time. This is termed as _____.
A	non programmed decision
B	programmed decision
C	problem decision
D	crisis decision
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

129	
Question	In our model of decision making under different conditions, what is the difference between risk and uncertainty?
A	Under risk, probabilities can be measured; under uncertainty, they cannot.
B	Under risk, information is reliable; under uncertainty, it is not
C	Under risk, there is a well defined problem; under uncertainty, the definition is unclear.
D	Under risk, choices are clear and the chances of different outcomes can be measured; under uncertainty, neither applies
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

130	
Question	Which of the following is not among the reasons for complexity of decisions?
A	Individuals have different risk propensities.
B	Experts offer contradictory advice.
C	Managers often share decisions
D	Decisions have immediate, short-term impact
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

131	
Question	Decision making is (simplistically) typically described as which of the following?
A	deciding what is correct
B	putting preferences on paper
C	choosing among alternatives
D	processing information to completion
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

132	
Question	_____ is picking a course of action that is satisfactory or good enough under the circumstances.
A	Simulation
B	Satisficing
C	Satisfying
D	All of the above
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

133	
Question	Factors that can be measured in numerical terms are called as _____.
A	Quantitative Factors
B	Qualitative Factors
C	Both
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

134	
Question	Factors that are difficult to be measured in numerical terms are called as _____.
A	Quantitative Factors
B	Qualitative Factors
C	Both
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

135	
Question	Programmed decisions are used for _____ work.
A	structured
B	unstructured
C	listed
D	none
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

136	
Question	Non-Programmed decisions are used for _____ work.
A	structured
B	unstructured
C	listed
D	none
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

137	
Question	Managers dealing with uncertainty should know the degree and nature of the risk they are taking in choosing a course of _____.
A	control
B	plan
C	action
D	organizing
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

138	
Question	_____ is the ability and power to develop new ideas, is important for effective managing.
A	Hypocrite
B	Creativity
C	Ideology
D	Genius
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

139	
Question	What is the term for forcing people to accept change?
A	Conditioning
B	Conversion
C	Coercion
D	Cohesion
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

140	
Question	Which is not an implementation activity for an information system?
A	Marketing Plan
B	Software documentation
C	Software Development
D	User training and development
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

141	
Question	Which is not an example of an external factor for learning and knowledge?
A	Demographic change
B	Political influences
C	Organisational structure
D	Social change
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

142	
Question	What are the characteristics of a programmed decision?
A	Complex and risky
B	Uncertain and non-routine
C	Low risk and certain
D	Routine and non-complex
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

143	
Question	Investment decision is an example of _____.
A	Programmed decision
B	Routine decision
C	Management decision
D	Non-programmed decision
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

144	
Question	What is not an assumption underpinning the rational decision making model?
A	Incomplete information
B	An agreed goal
C	A structured problem
D	High level of certainty regarding the environment
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

145	
Question	What is the term for decisions limited by human capacity to absorb and analyse information?
A	Cognitive rationality
B	Conscious rationality
C	Bounded rationality
D	Restricted rationality
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

146	
Question	What is the term for a sub-optimal but acceptable outcome of negotiations between parties?
A	Bargaining
B	Satisficing
C	Accepting
D	Compromising
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

147	
Question	What is intuitive decision making based on?
A	Guesswork
B	Gambling
C	Instinct
D	Rationality
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

148	
Question	Which of these does not form part of the key streams identified in decision making in highly ambiguous environments?
A	Expectations
B	Choice Opportunities
C	Problems
D	Solutions
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

149	
Question	_____ is the co founder of Alibaba Group.
A	Jack Ma
B	Chung Lee
C	Ben Xeng
D	None
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III

150	
Question	_____ is used for comparing the additional revenue and the additional cost arising from the increasing output.
A	Marginal Analysis
B	Surplus
C	Profit
D	Net Profit
Marks	1.5 Marks
Unit	Unit III