

MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.

The acronym SWOT stands for

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| a. Special Weapons for Operations
Timeliness | c. Strengths Worldwide Overcome
Threats |
| b. Services, Worldwide Optimization,
and Transpor | d. Strengths, Weaknesses,
Opportunities, and Threats |

ANS: D PTS: 1

2.

Which of the following defines what business or businesses the firm is in or should be in?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a. Business strategy | c. Functional strategy |
| b. Corporate strategy | d. National strategy |

ANS: B PTS: 1

3.

The corporate level is where top management directs:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| a. all employees for orientation | c. overall strategy for the entire
organization |
| b. its efforts to stabilize recruitment needs | d. overall sales projections |

ANS: C PTS: 1

4.

The three organizational levels are:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a. corporate level, business unit level,
functional level | c. corporate strategy level, business unit
level, functional level |
| b. corporate level, business unit level,
functional level | d. corporate strategy level, business level,
specialist level |

ANS: A PTS: 1

5.

The goal of the organization's _____ is to capture the hearts and minds of employees, challenge them, and evoke their emotions and dreams.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a. vision | c. culture |
| b. mission | d. strategy |

ANS: A PTS: 1

6.

Internal analysis enables a firm to determine what the firm

- a. can do.
- b. should do.
- c. will do.
- d. might do

ANS: A PTS: 1

7.

An external analysis enables a firm to determine what the firm

- a. can do.
- b. should do.
- c. will do.
- d. might do.

ANS: D PTS: 1

8. Which of these basic questions should a vision statement answer?

- a. What is our business?
- b. Who are our employees?
- c. Why do we exist?
- d. What do we want to become

ANS: D PTS: 1

9. Managing the human resource is

- a. The smallest department in an organization
- b. Better managed outside the organisation
- c. Vital for the success of an organisation
- d. An unnecessary expense

ANS: C PTS: 1

10.

A possible and desirable future state of an organization” is called:

- a. Mission
- b. Vision
- c. Strategy implementation
- d. None of above

ANS: B PTS: 1

11. Environmental Scanning is

- a. Internal
- b. Internal & External
- c. External
- d. Non of the above

ANS: B PTS: 1

12. Corporate Planning is

- a. Strategy
- b. Vision
- c. Mission
- d. Long term Planning

ANS: D PTS: 1

13. Overall and strategic planning is done by the

- a. Top management
- b. Middle level Management
- c. Superior level management
- d. All of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

14. which is right order
- a. Vision, Mission, Objectives and Goals
 - b. Mission, Objectives, Goals and Vision
 - c. Principle of unity of objectives
 - d. All of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

15. SMART Refers

- a. S- Specific
M -Measurable
A-Attainable
R -Rewarding
T -Timed
- b. S- Specific
M -Match
A-Attainable
R -Rewarding
T -Timed
- c. S- Specific
M -Mass
A-Attainable
R -Rewarding
T -Timed
- d. Non of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

16. Levels of Planning is

- a. Strategic, Tactical and Operational
- b. Strategic, Tactical and Objective
- c. Strategic, Tactical and oriented
- d. Non of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

17. Strengths and Weakness comes under

- a. Internal
- b. Internal & External
- c. External
- d. All the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

18. Opportunities & Threats comes under

- a. Internal
- b. Internal & External
- c. External
- d. None of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

19. Which of the following is not true in respect of planning?

- a. Planning is an intellectual activity
- b. Planning function is not performed by the top management
- c. Planning is related objectives
- d. None of the above

ANS: B PTS: 1

20. Vision is
- a. Vision statement refers to what you want become in future.
 - b. Vision statement refers to what is the Purpose.
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. Non of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

21. Misssion Statement is
- a. A **mission** is a statement which is express the purpose of the organization
 - b. A **mission** is a statement which is express the Future of the organization
 - c. Both A& B
 - d. None of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

22. Objectives will set for how many years
- a. 01
 - b. 04
 - c. 05
 - d. Non of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

23. Strategic plans are designed
- a. Top Level Managers
 - b. Lower Level Managers
 - c. Middle Level managers
 - d. All of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

24. Tactical plans are designed
- a. Top Level Managers
 - b. Lower Level Managers
 - c. Department Level managers
 - d. All of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

25. Operational plans are designed
- a. Middle Level managers
 - b. Top Level
 - c. Lower Level Managers
 - d. All of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

26. Environmental Analysis is
- a. The process of analysis as part of the planning process involves both an external audit and an internal audit
 - b. he process of analysis as part of the planning process involves only an internal audit
 - c. he process of analysis as part of the planning process involves only external audit
 - d. Non of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

27. Strengths Includes

- a. strong brand
- b. active sales team
- c. customer loyalty
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

28. Weaknesses includes

- a. poor marketing skills
- b. low product quality,
- c. lack of innovation
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

29. Generic Strategies are

- a. growth strategies
- b. retrenchment strategies
- c. stability strategies
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

- 30.

Growth Strategy is

- a. Expansion
- b. Diversification
- c. Both A & B
- d. Non of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

31. Retrenchment strategy is

- a. shut down,
- b. sell a portion
- c. Reduce
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

- 32.

Strategy is

- a. Long term Plan
- b. Vision
- c. Misssion
- d. Objective

ANS: A PTS: 1

33.

Process layout is also known as _____.

- a. Functional layout
- b. Batch production layout
- c. Straight line layout
- d. Both (a) and (b)

ANS: A PTS: 1

34. CPM technique applied to the construction of a new chemical plant in which year

- a. 1960
- b. 1965
- c. 1958
- d. Non of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

35. PERT (Project Evaluation and Review Technique) was devised inthr year -----

- a. 1958
- b. 1965
- c. 1962
- d. None of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

36. Applications of CPM

- a. .Construction of a dam or a canal system in a region
- b. Maintenance or overhaul of airplanes or oil refinery
- c. Construction of a building or highway
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

37.

which is not Application of CPM

- a. development of software
- b. All of the above
- c. Construction of a building or highway
- d. Non of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

38. Basic Steps in CPM/PERT

- a. Planning
- b. Controlling
- c. Scheduling
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

39.

Benefits of PERT/CPM

- a. Useful at many stages of project management
- b. Useful in monitoring costs
- c. Provide project documentation
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

40. Activity is

- a. Any individual operation which utilizes resources and has an end and a beginning is called activity
- b. This is usually represented by a circle in a network
- c. both 'a' and 'b'
- d. None of the above

ANS: A

PTS: 1

41. An Event is

- a. it represents a point in time signifying the completion of some activities and the beginning of new ones
- b. Square
- c. Any individual operation which utilizes resources and has an end and a beginning is called ----.
- d. Non of the above

ANS: A

PTS: 1

42.

Event represents

- a. Arrow
- b. triangle
- c. Circle
- d. All of the above

ANS: C

PTS: 1

43.

Activity represents

- a. Arrow
- b. triangle
- c. Circle
- d. All of the above

ANS: A

PTS: 1

44. Predecessor activity is

- a. Activities that must be completed immediately prior to the start of another activity are called -----
- b. Activities that cannot be started until one or more of other activities are completed but immediately succeed them are called -----
- c. Both A & B
- d. Non of the above

ANS: A

PTS: 1

45. Successor activity is
- a. Activities that must be completed immediately prior to the start of another activity are called -----
 - b. c.
 - b. Activities that cannot be started until one or more of other activities are completed but immediately succeed them are called -----
 - d. Non of the above

ANS: B PTS: 1

46. Dummy activity is
- a. An activity which does not consume any kind of resource but merely depicts the technological dependence is called a dummy activity.
 - b. Activities which can be accomplished concurrently are known as
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. Non of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

47. The ultimate objective of the scheduling phase is to prepare a --- chart showing the start and finish times for each activity
- a. time chrt
 - b. P-chart
 - c. X chart
 - d. U chart

ANS: A PTS: 1

48. The fundamental purpose for the existence of any organization is described by its
- a. policies
 - b. procedures
 - c. mission
 - d. strategy

ANS: B PTS: 1

49. Which of the following is NOT a major element of the strategic management process?
- a. Formulating strategy
 - b. Implementing strategy
 - c. Evaluating strategy
 - d. Assigning administrative tasks

ANS: D PTS: 1

50.

The primary focus of strategic management is

- a. strategic analysis
- b. the total organisation
- c. strategy formulation
- d. strategy implementation.

ANS: B PTS: 1

51.

Which of the following defines what business or businesses the firm is in or should be in?

- a. Business strategy
- b. Corporate strategy
- c. Functional strategy
- d. National strategy

ANS: B PTS: 1

52.

Which of the following defines how each individual business unit will attempt to achieve its mission?

- a. Business strategy
- b. Corporate strategy
- c. Functional strategy
- d. National strategy

ANS: A PTS: 1

53.

The three organizational levels are:

- a. corporate level, business level, functional level
- b. corporate level, business unit level, functional level
- c. corporate strategy level, business unit level, functional level
- d. corporate strategy level, business level, specialist level

ANS: A PTS: 1

54.

A strategy is a company's

- a. Value statement
- b. Pricing policy
- c. Game Plan to outsmart competitor
- d. Long-term objective

ANS: C PTS: 1

55.

Strategic issues require which level of management decisions?

- a. Operative
- b. Top
- c. Front-line
- d. Middle

ANS: B PTS: 1

56.

Which of these basic questions should a vision statement answer?

- a. What is our business?
- b. Who are our employees?
- c. Why do we exist?
- d. What do we want to become?

ANS: D PTS: 1

57.

PERT analysis is based on

- a. Optimistic time
- b. Pessimistic time
- c. Most likely time
- d. All the above.

ANS: D PTS: 1

58.

The particular task performance in CPM is known

- a. Dummy
- b. Event
- c. Activity
- d. Contract

ANS: C PTS: 1

59.

The critical path

- a. Is a path that operates from the starting node to the end node
- b. Is a mixture of all paths.
- c. Is the longest path
- d. Is the shortest path

ANS: C PTS: 1

60.

The earliest start time rule

- a. Compares the activities starting time for an activity successor.
- b. Compares the activities end time for an activity predecessor.
- c. Directs when a project can start.
- d. Regulates when a project must begin.

ANS: B PTS: 1

61.

Completion of a CPM network diagram activity is commonly known

- a. Connector
- b. Event
- c. Node
- d. All the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

62.

Just-in-Time was successfully implemented by

- a. Toyota
- b. Honda
- c. Suzuki
- d. Volkswagen

ANS: A PTS: 1

63.

In Just-In-Time system

- a. There is no delay
- b. Conveyance times are balanced
- c. Both (A) and (B)
- d. There is unequal production at different places

ANS: C PTS: 1

64.

Just-In-Time aimed at

- a. Zero inventories
- b. Reduced manpower
- c. Over production
- d. Non of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

65.

Who is considered to be the father of Six Sigma?

- a. Bill Smith
- b. Walter Shewhart
- c. Jack Welch
- d. None of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

66.

The concept of Six Sigma was developed by the following company.

- a. General Electric
- b. Motorola
- c. Honeywell
- d. DuPont

ANS: B PTS: 1

67.

Six Sigma strategies seek to improve the quality of the output of a process by

- a. identifying the causes of defects
- b. removing the causes of defects
- c. minimizing variability in manufacturing
- d. all of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

68.

The aim of Six Sigma initiative is to

- a. reduce cost
- b. improve quality
- c. both (A) and (B)
- d. none of the above

ANS: C

PTS: 1

69.

Combination of Six Sigma and Lean manufacturing is known as

- a. Advanced Six Sigma
- b. Lean Six Sigma
- c. Operational Six Sigma
- d. None of the above

ANS: B

PTS: 1

70.

Six Sigma project follows the following project methodology(ies)

- a. DMADV
- b. DMADV
- c. Both (A) and (B)
- d. None of the above

ANS: C

PTS: 1

71.

DMAIC” is used for projects aimed at

- a. improving an existing business process
- b. creating new product or process designs
- c. Both (A) and (B)
- d. None of the above

ANS: A

PTS: 1

72.

DMADV” is used for projects aimed at

- a. improving an existing business process
- b. creating new product or process designs
- c. Both (A) and (B)
- d. None of the above

ANS: B

PTS: 1

73.

In “DMAIC”, M stands for

- a. Method
- b. Measure
- c. Machine
- d. Manpower

ANS: B

PTS: 1

74.

The percentage yield in Six Sigma is

- a. 93.3
- b. 99.38
- c. 99.977
- d. 99.99966

ANS: D PTS: 1

75.

Six Sigma is applicable to

- a. Finance
- b. Supply chain
- c. healthcare
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

76. Employee referral is _____

- a. a. an internal method of recruitment
- b. an indirect method of recruitment
- c. third party method of recruitment
- d. an internet recruiting

ANS: A PTS: 1

77.

**Advertisements, television, radio ad.s, and newspaper ad.s are _____
method of recruitment**

- a. an internal method of recruitment
- b. an indirect method of recruitment
- c. third party method of recruitment
- d. direct recruiting

ANS: B PTS: 1

78. Assigning a specific rank and responsibility to an employee is known as _____.

- a. job
- b. task
- c. placement
- d. selection

ANS: C PTS: 1

79.

Which among the following tests measure self-confidence, motivation, emotional balance etc.?

- a. Intelligence test
- b. Preference test
- c. Personality test
- d. Interest test

ANS: C PTS: 1

80.

Which of the following is a written statement of the skills, knowledge, abilities, and other characteristics needed to perform a job effectively?

- a. Job Analysis
- b. job specification
- c. job enlargement
- d. Job design

ANS: B PTS: 1

81.

The aim of Six Sigma initiative is to

- a. reduce cost
- b. improve quality
- c. both (A) and (B)
- d. none of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

82.

Strategic-management audit is known as:

- a. Environmental scanning
- b. Strategy formulation
- c. Strategy control
- d. Strategy evaluation

ANS: A PTS: 1

83. an information system which one is not a technology driver for an information system

- a. knowledge asset management
- b. networks and the Internet
- c. object technologies
- d. enterprise applications

ANS: A PTS: 1

84. Management information systems (MIS)

- a. Development and share documents that support day-today office activities.
- b. process business transactions (e.g., time cards, payments, orders, capture and reproduce the knowledge of an expert problem solver
- c. use the transaction data to produce information needed by managers to run the business
- d. none of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

85. Performance appraisal is conducted for _____

- a. manager
- b. executives
- c. executives
- d. subordinates

ANS: B PTS: 1

86.

Which one is the organizations Back Bone?

- a. capital
- b. employee
- c. information
- d. all of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

87. Which attribute manager require for quality information.

- a. media.
- b. timeliness.
- c. presentation
- d. relevance

ANS: D PTS: 1

88. Total Quality Management (TQM) focuses on

- a. Employee
- b. Customer
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

89. Which of the following is responsible for quality objective?

- a. Top level management
- b. Middle level management
- c. Frontline management
- d. All of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

90.

TQM & ISO both focuses on

- a. Customer
- b. Supplier
- c. Employee
- d. All of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

91. According to Deming, Quality problems are

- a. Due to management
- b. Due to method
- c. Due to machine
- d. Due to material

ANS: A PTS: 1

92.

While setting Quality objective, _____ to be considered.

- a. b. c. d. All of the above
- a. Material quality
- b. Customer need
- c. Market demand
- d. All of the above

ANS: B PTS: 1

93.

Match The Following

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. TQM promotes | 1. Small change |
| B. Kaizen is improvement | 2. Continuous |
| C. Quality circle can solve problem related to participation | 3. Employee |
| D. Quality circle benefit to | 4. Employee |

The correct order is

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4 | c. A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2 |
| b. A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4 | d. A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4 |

ANS: A PTS: 1

94. _____ helps organization reduce employee turnover and absenteeism.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Job design | c. Wage revision |
| b. Training & development | d. All of the above |

ANS: B PTS: 1

95.

CMM stands for

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Capability maturity model | c. Capability measuring model |
| b. Capability monitoring model | d. Capability matching model |

ANS: A PTS: 1

96. While setting Quality objective, _____ to be considered

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| a. Customer need | c. Supplier need |
| b. Organizational need | d. Worker need |

ANS: A PTS: 1

97. Which of the following is true for supply chain management?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| a. The physical material moves in the direction of the end of chain | c. Exchange of information moves in both the direction |
| b. Flow of cash backwards through the chain | d. All of the above |

ANS: D PTS: 1

98. Which of the following is true for supply chain management?

- a. The physical material moves in the direction of the end of chain
- b. Flow of cash backwards through the chain
- c. Exchange of information moves in both the direction
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

99.

The sequence of a typical manufacturing supply chain is

- a. Storage–Supplier–manufacturing–storage–distributor–retailer–customer
- b. Supplier–Storage–manufacturing–storage–distributor–retailer–customer
- c. Supplier–Storage–manufacturing–distributor–storage–retailer–customer
- d. Supplier–Storage–manufacturing–storage–retailer–distributor–customer

ANS: B PTS: 1

100.

The purpose of supply chain management is

- a. provide customer satisfaction
- b. improve quality of a product
- c. integrating supply and demand management
- d. increase production

ANS: C PTS: 1

101. Logistics is the part of a supply chain involved with the forward and reverse flow of

- a. goods
- b. services/knowledge
- c. cash
- d. all of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

102.

The major decision areas in supply chain management are

- a. location, production, distribution, inventory
- b. planning, production, distribution, inventory
- c. location, production, scheduling, inventory
- d. location, production, distribution, marketing

ANS: A PTS: 1

103. Which of the following is true for supply chain management?

- a. The physical material moves in the direction of the end of chain
- b. Flow of cash backwards through the chain
- c. Exchange of information
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

104.

The sequence of a typical manufacturing supply chain is

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a. Storage–Supplier–manufacturing–storage–distributor–retailer–customer | c. Supplier–Storage–manufacturing–distributor–storage–retailer–customer |
| b. Supplier–Storage–manufacturing–storage–distributor–retailer–customer | d. Supplier–Storage–manufacturing–storage–retailer–distributor–customer |

ANS: B PTS: 1

105. The purpose of supply chain management is

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| a. provide customer satisfaction | c. integrating supply and demand management |
| b. improve quality of a product | d. increase production |

ANS: C PTS: 1

106.

Distribution requirement planning is a system for

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Inventory management | c. Both 'a' and 'b' |
| b. Distribution planning | d. None of these |

ANS: C PTS: 1

107. The major decision areas in supply chain management are

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| a. .location, production, distribution, inventory | c. location, production, scheduling, inventory |
| b. planning, production, distribution, inventory | d. location, production, distribution, marketing |

ANS: A PTS: 1

108. The balanced scorecard perspective which measures company's success in targeted segments of customers is classified as

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. internal business process perspective | c. learning perspective |
| b. customer perspective | d. financial perspective |

ANS: B PTS: 1

109.

Benchmarking is

- a. Comparing others
- b. improving performance by continuously identifying, and adapting outstanding practices found inside and outside the organization.
- c. Improving ourselves by learning from others.
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

110.

Benchmarking is for

- a. Better Awareness of Ourselves
- b. Better Awareness of the Best
- c. Both A& B
- d. Non of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

111.

Benchmarking advantage is

- a. Product and Process Improvement
- b. Competitive Strategy
- c. Time & Cost Reduction
- d. all of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

112.

Which one is type of Benchmarking

- a. What” is being compared
- b. “Who” is being compared
- c. Bothn A& B
- d. None of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

113. What is being compared with other organizations in Benchmarking

- a. Product
- b. Performance
- c. Process
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

114.

commonly Benchmarked performance measures are

- a. Human resource Measures
- b. Structural Measures
- c. Quality measures
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

115. BPO is

- a. Subset of Outsourcing
- b. Third - Party Service Provider
- c. Both A & B
- d. None of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

116. BPO involves

- a. Back office Outsourcing
- b. Front office Outsourcing
- c. Both A & B
- d. None of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

117. BPO types are

- a. Administrative Department
- b. Call Centre
- c. Purchase Department
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

118. Horizontal BPO involves

- a. function centric outsourcing
- b. group centric outsourcing
- c. cross centric outsourcing
- d. None of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

119. which is the examples of A vertical BPO

- a. Healthcare
- b. manufacturing and retail
- c. financial services
- d. All of the Above

ANS: D PTS: 1

120. The Balanced Scorecard (BSC) is a

- a. strategic Performance Management tool
- b. Service oriented
- c. Useful for Research
- d. All of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

121. Which of the following is the best explanation of business process reengineering?

- a. Redesigning the organizational structure of a business
- b. Redesigning workflow
- c. Redesigning products
- d. Transformation of business processes for more effective achievement of business goals

ANS: D PTS: 1

122.

What is at the heart of any ERP system?

- a. Information
- b. Employees
- c. Customers
- d. Database

ANS: D PTS: 1

123.

Which of the following describes an ERP system?

- a. .ERP systems provide a foundation for collaboration between departments
- b. ERP systems enable people in different business areas to communicate
- c. ERP systems have been widely adopted in large organisations to store critical knowledge used to make the decisions that drive the organisation's performance
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

124. The _____ should plan well and execute perfectly the implementation of ERP.

- a. Organisation
- b. System developers
- c. Vendors
- d. Top Management

ANS: B PTS: 1

125. Major areas in Performance management can focus on the , a , or even the e,

- a. department, employee
- b. processes to build a product or service
- c. performance of an organization
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

126.

Just-in-time Production method is also called

- a. Toyota Production System
- b. Honda Production System
- c. Tata Production System
- d. None of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

127.

JIT Introduced by

- a. China
- b. India
- c. Japanese
- d. Non of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

128.

Just-in-Time was successfully implemented by

- a. Suzuki
- b. Honda
- c. Volkswagen
- d. Toyota

ANS: D PTS: 1

129.

In Just-In-Time system

- a. There is no delay
- b. Conveyance times are balanced
- c. Both (A) and (B)
- d. There is unequal production at different places

ANS: C PTS: 1

130.

POK stands for

- a. Product ordering Kanban
- b. Process Ordering Kanban
- c. Production Ordering Kanban
- d. Plan Ordering Kanban

ANS: C PTS: 1

131.

In Just-In-Time the vendor is to be viewed by the company as a

- a. Manager
- b. Worker
- c. Partner
- d. None of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

132. Just-In-Time is

- a. Single unit production
- b. Big lot size production
- c. Both (A) and (B)
- d. None of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

133.
MRP is different from JIT in terms of

- a. Inventory
- b. Quality
- c. Human orientation
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

134.
Just-In-Time aimed at

- a. Zero inventories
- b. Reduced manpower
- c. Over production
- d. All of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1

135.
JIT does not believe in

- a. Quality
- b. Over production
- c. Human relations
- d. All of the above

ANS: B PTS: 1

136.
the information of MIS comes from the

- a. Internal source
- b. External source
- c. Both internal and external source
- d. None of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

137. AI is the short form of

- a. Artificial information
- b. Artificial intelligence
- c. Artificial integration
- d. Non of the above

ANS: B PTS: 1

138.

The flow of information through MIS is

- a. need dependent
- b. organization dependent
- c. information dependent
- d. management dependent

ANS: A PTS: 1

139.

Internal information for MIS may come from any one of the following department.

- a. Customers care department
- b. HR department
- c. Marketing department
- d. Production department

ANS: A PTS: 1

140.

One byte is made of

- a. Four bits
- b. Eight bits
- c. Twelve bits
- d. Sixteen bits

ANS: B PTS: 1

141. The basic component(s) of DSS is (are)

- a. Database
- b. Model base
- c. DSS software system
- d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

142.

Which of the following is an issue considered in developing corporate strategies

- a. What business(es) are we in?
- b. What direction are we going?
- c. What resources do we have to implement our strategies?
- d. What businesses are we in and what to do with those businesses?

ANS: C PTS: 1

143.

Which of the following is NOT a major element of the strategic management process?

- a. Formulating strategy
- b. Implementing strategy
- c. Evaluating strategy
- d. Assigning administrative tasks

ANS: D PTS: 1

144.

An organisation's strategy

- a. remains set in place longer than the mission and objectives
- b. generally forms over a period of time as events unfold
- c. tends to be formed at the same time the mission is developed and objectives are formulated
- d. is usually conceived at a single time when managers sit down and work out a comprehensive strategic plan for the next 3-5 years

ANS: B PTS: 1

145.

The primary focus of strategic management is:

- a. strategic analysis
- b. the total organisation
- c. strategy formulation
- d. strategy implementation

ANS: B PTS: 1

146.

Which of the following is not an advantage of strategic management?

- a. It provides organisations with a clearer sense of direction and purpose
- b. It helps improve the political, economic, social and technological environment of the organisation
- c. It helps orientate management decisions to relevant environmental conditions
- d. It helps organisations be proactive rather than reactive

ANS: B PTS: 1

147.

Which of the following defines what business or businesses the firm is in or should be in?

- a. Business strategy
- b. Corporate strategy
- c. Functional strategy
- d. National strategy

ANS: B PTS: 1

148.

Which of the following focuses on supporting the corporate and business strategies?

- a. Competitive strategy
- b. Corporate strategy
- c. Operational strategy
- d. National strategy

ANS: C PTS: 1

149.

Which one of the following is at the core of strategic management?

- a. Choosing which organisational objectives to focus on
- b. Being alert for opportunities to change work responsibilities
- c. Adapting the organisation to a changing external environment
- d. Choosing whether to make decisions autocratically or on the basis of participation

ANS: C PTS: 1

150.

The three organizational levels are:

- a. corporate level, business level, functional level
- b. corporate level, business unit level, functional level
- c. corporate strategy level, business unit level, functional level
- d. corporate strategy level, business level, specialist level

ANS: A PTS: 1