

- 001.** Performance of task in CPM **A**
 A Activity B Dummy
 C Contract D Event
- 002.** In network by a number enclosed in event indicted as **D**
 A A square B A circle
 C A triangle D All
- 003.** What is earliest start time rule **A**
 A Compares the activities end time for an activity predecessor B Compares the activities end time for an activity successor
 C Compares the activities end time for an activity predecessor & Compares the activities end time for an activity successor D None
- 004.** What is critical path **B**
 A The shortest path B The longest path
 C Mixture of all paths D Node to the end
- 005.** What is PERT Analysis **C**
 A Pessimistic time B Optimistic time
 C Pessimistic time & Optimistic time D None
- 006.** The scheduling a project by CPM **D**
 A Project divided into various activities B Each activity is established
 C Sequence of various activities D All
- 007.** Network Management system are using as.. **A**
 A Correct operation of network devices B Minting the service devices
 C Monitoring devices D All
- 008.** PERT is .. **B**
 A Arithmetic tool B Statistical tool
 C Accounting tool D Subject tool
- 009.** PERT was developed primarily to **C**
 A Simplify the planning and scheduling of large and Simple projects B Simplify the planning and scheduling of large and small projects
 C Simplify the planning and scheduling of large and complex projects D All
- 010.** Which of these statements regarding time-cost tradeoffs in CPM networks is true? **D**
 A Crashing is not possible unless there are multiple critical paths. B Crashing a project often reduces the length of long-duration, but non-critical, activities.
 C Activities not on the critical path can never be on the critical path, even after crashing. D Crashing shortens the project duration by assigning more resources to one or more of the critical tasks.
- 011.** Probability is description of **A**
 A numerical B arithmetical
 C mathematical D all
- 012.** Probability is number between **B**
 A 1 and 0 B 0 and 1
 C 0 and 5 D 5 and 0
- 013.** In probability '0' indicates **A**
 A Impossibility B Certainty
 C Both of two D None

- 014.** A critical path network diagram does not: **B**
- A identify the particularly important activities B calculate earned value
- C calculate the duration of the whole project D help determine the amount of float.
- 015.** Which of the following statements regarding project management is true? **B**
- A PERT and CPM require that network tasks have unchanging durations. B Shortening the project by assigning more resources to one or more of the critical tasks is called "project crashing."
- C Crashing need not consider the impact of crashing an activity on other paths in the network. D Project crashing is an optimizing technique.
- 016.** Activities A, B, and C are the immediate predecessors for Y activity. If the earliest finish times for the three activities are 120, 150, and 100, then the earliest start time for Y will be **A**
- A 150 B 100
- C 120 D cannot be determined
- 017.** Activities A, B and C instantly follow activity M, and their current start times are 120, 190 and 100. Therefore, the latest finish time for activity M is **B**
- A 100 B 110
- C 180 D cannot be determined
- 018.** The first stage in the project management model **D**
- A definition B planning
- C control D understanding project environment
- 019.** It is not part of project management **D**
- A Project planning B Project scheduling
- C Project controlling D Project being
- 020.** PERT full form **D**
- A Program Evaluation and Rate Technology B Program Evaluation and Robot Technique
- C Program Evaluation and Robot Technology D Program Evaluation and Review Technique
- 021.** CPM full form is **A**
- A Critical Path Method B Control Path Method
- C Critical Plan Management D Control Path Management
- 022.** Distinction between maximum time available and actual time need: **A**
- A Total float B Half float
- C Total float & Half float D None
- 023.** In a box there are 8 white, 7 orange and 6 black balls. One ball is picked up randomly. What is the probability that it is neither White nor Black? **A**
- A $\frac{1}{3}$ B $\frac{3}{4}$
- C $\frac{7}{19}$ D $\frac{8}{21}$
- 024.** An activity that can be conducted at a normal pace or at an expedited pace known as **C**
- A Delinking B Coupling
- C Crashing D Event
- 025.** In probability '1' indicates **B**
- A Impossibility B Certainty
- C Both of two D None
- 026.** Three unbiased coins are tossed. What is the probability of getting at most two heads? **D**
- A $\frac{3}{4}$ B $\frac{1}{4}$
- C $\frac{3}{7}$ D $\frac{7}{8}$
- 027.** What is the probability of getting a sum 9 from two throws of a dice? **A**

- A 1/9
C 1/12
- 028.** PERT is basically a tool for **A**
A Planning and control of time
C Control of time
B Planning of time
D None
- 029.** CPM is tool for **A**
A A method to control cost and time
C Control
B Control both time and cost when planning
D None
- 030.** The latest finish time = **A**
A Equals the min. of LFT - t for all immediate successors
C Equals the min. of EST + t for all immediate successors
B Equals the min. of LFT - t for all immediate predecessors
D Equals the min. of EST + t for all immediate predecessors
- 031.** If TL is latest allowable event occurrence time, total activity slack is equal to **D**
A LST-EST
C TL-EFT
B LFT-EFT
D All
- 032.** PERT is model of **A**
A Probabilistic model concept
C Planning model
B Deterministic concept
D All
- 033.** CPM is concept of **B**
A Probabilistic model concept
C Planning model
B Deterministic concept
D All
- 034.** According to PERT maximum time needed to complete activity is called as **A**
A Pessimistic time estimate
C Expected time estimate
B Most likely time estimate
D All
- 035.** PERT uses for **A**
A Event oriented Network
C Event oriented Network & Activity oriented network
B Activity oriented network
D None
- 036.** CPM uses for **B**
A Event oriented Network
C Event oriented Network & Activity oriented network
B Activity oriented network
D None
- 037.** The probability distribution used by PERT: describe activity times is **C**
A Normal distribution
C Beta distribution
B Exponential distribution
D Uniform distribution
- 038.** Completion time of Project as PERT **A**
A Normal distribution
C Beta distribution
B Exponential distribution
D Uniform distribution
- 039.** The CPM/PERT network a dummy activity is necessary when **A**
A two activities share the same starting and ending node
C a node does not actually connect to another node
B two activities have the same ending node
D two activities have the same starting node
- 040.** Shared slack in an activity network is as: **C**
A the amount of time an activity can be delayed without delaying the entire project.
C the amount of slack that an activity has in
B the amount of unused resources for an activity.
D the amount by which a time estimate can

- common with another activity be in error without affecting the
- 041.** PERT and CPM are used to **D**
- A Manage complex projects B Save time
- C Save money D All
- 042.** Slack time equals in PERT **B**
- A $EST + t$ B $LST - EST$
- C $EFT - EST$ D None
- 043.** PERT and CPM **B**
- A Are most valuable when a small number of activities must be scheduled B Have been combined to develop a procedure that uses the best of each
- C Do not require a chronological relationship among activities D ALL
- 044.** Which is not a significant challenge of project scheduling? **B**
- A Deadlines exist B Activities are independent
- C Delays are costly D ALL
- 045.** The earliest start time is **A**
- A Compares the finish time for all immediate predecessors of an activity B Determines when the project can begin
- C Compares the finish time for all immediate predecessors of an activity & Determines when the project can begin D None
- 046.** PERT manage **A**
- A Unpredictable activities B Predictable activities
- C Unpredictable activities & Predictable activities D None
- 047.** CPM manage **B**
- A Unpredictable activities B Predictable activities
- C Unpredictable activities & Predictable activities D None
- 048.** PERT is appropriate for **A**
- A Research and development project B Non-research projects
- C Research and development project & Non-research projects D None
- 049.** CPM is appropriate for **B**
- A Research and development project B Non-research projects
- C Research and development project & Non-research projects D None
- 050.** PERT is progress of **A**
- A Research and development project B Construction project
- C Research and development project & Construction project D None
- 051.** CPM is progress of **B**
- A Research and development project B Construction project
- C Research and development project & Construction project D None
- 052.** The zero activity slack **A**
- A Is on the critical path. B Must be a dummy activity.
- C Means that the project is expected to be delayed. D All

- 053.** The main objective of project crashing is **D**
- A reduce the project duration B revise the network critical path and completion times
- C minimize the cost of crashing D more than one statement above is true
- 054.** The beta distribution is being used, if the most likely time for an activity increases by 1 week, what is expected time for that activity? **A**
- A it would increase by 2/3. B it will increase by 1 week.
- C it will remain the same. D it will increase by 4 weeks.
- 055.** PERT nature of jobs is **A**
- A Non-differentiation B Differentiated
- C Non-differentiation & Differentiated D None
- 056.** The firms long term objectives will be achieved with **A**
- A Strategies B Goals
- C Plan D Policies
- 057.** Financial strategy is a _____ type of strategy **B**
- A Business level B Functional strategy
- C Growth strategy D Corporate strategy
- 058.** A desirable future state of an organisation is called **A**
- A Vision B Mission
- C Strategy plan D Strategy action
- 059.** PERT estimate appropriate for **A**
- A High precision time estimate B Reasonable time estimate
- C Total time estimate D ALL
- 060.** CPM estimate appropriate for **B**
- A High precision time estimate B Reasonable time estimate
- C Total time estimate D ALL
- 061.** CPM manages the **B**
- A To manage the uncertain task of a project B To manage the activities of a project
- C To manage the uncertain task of a project & To manage the activities of a project D None
- 062.** PERT estimates **B**
- A One time estimate B Three time estimates
- C Life time estimates D None
- 063.** CPM estimates **A**
- A One time estimate B Three time estimates
- C Life time estimates D None
- 064.** It is not element of strategic management process **D**
- A Strategic Formulation B Strategic implementation
- C Strategic evaluation D Strategic administration
- 065.** Blue ocean strategy means **A**
- A Value innovation B Value creation
- C Innovation D Value cost trade - off
- 066.** strategic management primary focus on **A**
- A The total organisation B Strategy implementation
- C Strategic analysis D None
- 067.** Which one is supporting the corporate and business strategies? **B**
- A Corporate strategy B Operational strategy
- C Vision strategy D Mission strategy

- 068.** "Why does our business exist?" indicates **A**
- A A mission statement B Vision
C Business Plan D Goal of business
- 069.** A Company Vision statement indicates.. **B**
- A Company present state B Company future
C Company operations D All
- 070.** In BCG matrix - Question mark symbolize meaning **C**
- A Liquidate B Growth
C Remain diversified D Promote
- 071.** Focus on differentiation and Low cost are examples of **A**
- A Business strategies B Corporate strategies
C Functional strategies D None
- 072.** In environment scanning which scanning helps to create new market and new business segments? **A**
- A Technological environment B Economic environment
C Operational environment D All
- 073.** Strategic decision making guides by **C**
- A Laws B Rules
C Policies D Goals
- 074.** What is aim of market penetration strategy? **D**
- A To building sales among customers B To increase volume of sales
C Promotion target D All
- 075.** A corporation 's strategy is composed of three general orientations it is also called as **A**
- A Grand strategies B Corporate strategy
C Organisation strategy D All
- 076.** Stability strategies policy is **A**
- A No change to the company 's current activities B Change company policies
C Change financial strategies D None
- 077.** In study of environment segments _____ is not included: **C**
- A Demographic factor B Cultural factors
C Substitute product or services D Socio factors
- 078.** In economic study of external environment it is not included: **D**
- A Interest rates B International trade practices
C Movement of international market D Contingent workforce
- 079.** Top management directs in corporate **A**
- A Overall strategy for total organisation B Stable recruitment needs
C Overall sales projection D Employees orientation
- 080.** Which of the following are found as elements of porters five forces model **D**
- A Development of substitute products B Bargaining power of suppliers
C Rivalry among competing firms D All
- 081.** Emotions and dreams of the organisations is called **C**
- A Mission B Strategy
C Vision D Strategy
- 082.** What is Backward integration? **A**
- A Assuming a function previously provided by a supplier B Assuming a function previously provided by a distributor
C Assuming a function previously provided D None

- by a supplier & Assuming a function previously provided by a distributor
- 083.** Example of Retrenchment strategies are: **D**
- A Turnaround B Sell-out/divestment
C Liquidation D All
- 084.** What is strategic alliance? **A**
- A A cooperative agreement between companies who are competitors from different industries B Corporate plan
C Business entity D None
- 085.** Explain the meaning of Joint Venture: **A**
- A Starting a new venture with the help of a partner B Corporate alliance
C Corporate coordination D All
- 086.** What is Horizontal growth strategies? **A**
- A Expanding the firm 's products into other geographic locations B Firm grows by making its own supplies or by distributing its own products
C Market promotion D All
- 087.** What is Forward integration? **B**
- A Assuming a function previously provided by a supplier B Assuming a function previously provided by a distributor
C Assuming a function previously provided by a supplier & Assuming a function previously provided by a distributor D None
- 088.** What is Growth strategies? **D**
- A No change to the company 's current activities B Change company policies
C Change financial strategies D Expand the company 's activities
- 089.** What is retrenchment strategies? **C**
- A Change company policies B Change financial strategies
C Reduce the company 's level of activities D Expand the company 's activities
- 090.** Vertical growth strategies means: **B**
- A Expanding the firm 's products into other geographic locations B Firm grows by making its own supplies or by distributing its own products
C Market promotion D All
- 091.** Strategic implementation is an **A**
- A Administrative Task B Entrepreneurial Activity
C Rational process D Operational Process
- 092.** Which of the following define how each individual business unit will attempt to achieve its mission **A**
- A Business strategy B Corporate Strategy
C Functional Strategy D National Strategy
- 093.** Strategic implementation as a process is a _____ **D**
- A Administrative Task B Entrepreneurial Activity
C Rational process D Operational Process
- 094.** In short, Strategic Formulation is **A**
- A Placing the forces before the action B Entrepreneurial Activity
C Rational process D Operational Process
- 095.** BCC matrix developed by **A**

- A Boston Consulting Group in 1970
C Bombay companies group
- 096.** Strategic Formulation is an **B**
A Administrative Task
C Rational process
B Entrepreneurial Activity
D Operational Process
- 097.** What is merger? **A**
A Merger involves fusion of two or more companies into one company
C Corporate alliance
B Corporate agreement
D None
- 098.** 7 S Frame work strategy developed by **B**
A Porter 's
C GE
B McKinsey 's
D BCC
- 099.** How many cells represent in GE matrix **A**
A 9
C 12
B 8
D 10
- 100.** Which is an opportunity? **A**
A Moving into new market segments that offer improved profits
C Damaged quality
B Competitor in home market
D All
- 101.** Which of following could be a weakness? **C**
A Marketing expertise
C Poor quality of goods
B Better channel of distribution
D Developing market operations
- 102.** Environment scanning needs to be carried out: **A**
A On a continuous basis
C Promoter basis
B Competitors have reacted
D All
- 103.** It is not a part of external marketing environment? **B**
A Socio-cultural
C Political
B Product
D Legal
- 104.** Who will conduct a SWOT analysis for a Company? **A**
A Company promoter
C Lawyers
B Shareholders
D Banks
- 105.** Which one is a threat of new technological business? **D**
A Lack of marketing condition
C Competitor
B Location of business
D Changes in technology
- 106.** In short, Strategic implementation is **A**
A Managing forces during the action
C Rational process
B Entrepreneurial Activity
D Operational Process
- 107.** Which of the following internal factors for a business using as SWOT **B**
A Strength and Opportunities
C Weaknesses and Threats
B Strength and weaknesses
D Opportunities and Threats
- 108.** Which factor is a strength of Business? **A**
A Location of a business
C Weather
B Price of the product
D All
- 109.** The Boston consulting Group developed a port folio performance framework that characterizer some of the SBUs as **D**
A Quick winner
C Charging bulls
B Cash outs
D Question marks
- 110.** Product differentiation of firm to promote environmental responsibility is as: **B**

- A Brand personality
C Social branding
- B Eco-branding
D All
- 111.** In BCG matrix represents both a high market share and high rate of market growth: **D**
A Dogs
B Cash cows
C Question marks
D Stars
- 112.** The strategists to take corrective action at the right time called as: **B**
A Strategic surveillance control
B Premise control
C Special alert control
D Implementation control
- 113.** Which is not part of Porter 's five force model **C**
A Threat of substitutes
B Threat of suppliers
C Threat from Government
D Bargaining Power of buyers
- 114.** The external environment: **C**
A Does not change over time
B Controlled internal marketing mix
C Continually monitored by manager
D All
- 115.** _____ is an important analytical tool as optimal strategic performance. **A**
A Portfolio analysis
B Competitive analysis
C SWOT analysis
D All
- 116.** The process of collecting information regarding external environment is: **A**
A Environment scanning
B Environmental management
C Market research
D All
- 117.** PESTLE stands for **C**
A Political, Economics, substitute, Technological, Legal, and Ecological environment
B Purchasing, Economics, social, technological, legal, and ecological environment
C Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal, and Ecological environments
D None
- 118.** The MIS is defined as a _____ **D**
A Computer-based information system
B System which provides information support for decision making
C An integrated system of man and machine for providing the support the operations
D ALL
- 119.** The MIS help the top level management in _____ **A**
A Goal setting and strategic planning
B Marketing management
C Production management
D Financial management
- 120.** The source of information used in MIS **C**
A External
B Internal
C Both external and internal
D None
- 121.** One byte is **A**
A Eight bits
B Five bits
C Four bits
D None
- 122.** Information consists of **D**
A Data that have been retrieved
B Interference purpose
C Argument or as a basis
D All
- 123.** The system can be described as a _____ **A**
A Set of elements joined together for a common objective
B Sub system
C Medium of information
D None
- 124.** Strategic management operated by: **A**

- A Top management B Middle management
C Lower management D None
- 125.** In strategic management the appraisal system are followed **D**
A Factors of appraisal B Relevance of appraisal
C Procedure of appraisal D All
- 126.** Good criteria for making an Strategic evaluation is (are) **D**
A Consistency with goals B Money valuation
C Consistency environment D All
- 127.** The main aim of TQM is _____ **A**
A To hold all parties involved in the production process for the quality of final product
C Developing the new product D Controlling the product
- 128.** What is the primary principle of TQM **D**
A Continual improvement of business operations B Associate employees work toward the common goals
C Improving the product or service quality D ALL
- 129.** ISO -9000 of quality management objective is _____ **C**
A Employee satisfaction B Skill satisfaction
C Customer satisfaction D Government satisfaction
- 130.** TQM focuses on **A**
A Customer and employee B Employee and management
C Management and government D None
- 131.** What is total quality management? **A**
A Management approach to long-term success through customer satisfaction B Management approach to short-term success through customer satisfaction
C Management approach to medium-term success through customer satisfaction D None
- 132.** TQM was developed by _____ **B**
A Peter F ducker B William Deming
C Henry Fayal D None
- 133.** MIS Normally found in a manufacturing organization will not be suitable in the **B**
A Banking sector B Service sector
C Agriculture sector D Manufacturing sector
- 134.** DSS components are **D**
A DSS software system B Database
C Model base D ALL
- 135.** AI stand for **C**
A Artificial integration B Artificial information
C Artificial intelligence D Artificial involvement
- 136.** Identify the goals of six sigma **D**
A To reduce defects B To enhance customer satisfaction
C To improve top-line D All
- 137.** Which statement is correct? **C**
A 5 Sigma = 233 number of defects per million B 6 Sigma = 3.4 number of defects per million
C 5 Sigma = 233 number of defects per million & 6 Sigma = 3.4 number of defects per million D None

- 138.** Six sigma came into existence only due to _____ **A**
 A Rising customer expectations in terms of quality, delivery and cost B Rising customer needs
 C Rising manufacturing defects D ALL
- 139.** CTQ stands for **A**
 A Critical to Quality B Customer to quality
 C Competitor to quality D None
- 140.** National Quality award (MBNQA) is for (Malcolm Baldrige) **C**
 A International standard organisation B Total time management
 C Total quality management D Total material management
- 141.** CMM stand for **B**
 A Capacity maturity model B Capability maturity model
 C Capital maturity model D None
- 142.** TQM and ISO focuses on **C**
 A Employee B Supplier
 C Customer D ALL
- 143.** Which need most important in setting quality objective: **D**
 A Organisational need B Government need
 C Worker need D Customer need
- 144.** Quality problems as per Deming is **B**
 A Due to method B Due to management
 C Due to employee D Due to machine
- 145.** Which purpose supply chain management introduced? **C**
 A Customer satisfaction B Improve quality
 C Integrating supply and demand D Improve production
- 146.** The following decision areas in supply chain management is most important _____ **A**
 A Location, Production, Distribution, Inventory B Location, Production, Distribution, scheduling
 C Production, Distribution, Inventory, planning D Marketing , Production, Distribution, Inventory
- 147.** A small change in customer demands larger oscillations in supply chain is known _____ **B**
 A Supply chain B Bullwhip effect
 C Logistics effect D ALL
- 148.** Supply chain sequence is represented: **B**
 A Sourcing - input - process - outputs B Inputs - process - outputs
 C Output - process - inputs D None
- 149.** Six Sigma concept similar methodologies adopted in _____ **A**
 A Lean management B Production management
 C Operation management D Work management
- 150.** What is supply chain management? **C**
 A Exchange of materials B Cash exchange to supply
 C The physical material moves in the direction of the end of chain D ALL
- 151.** Which methodology adopted in Six Sigma concept? **A**
 A Process improvement and continuous improvement B Production promotion
 C Quality improvement D Standard promotion
- 152.** Six Sigma introduced by _____ **B**

- A Smith
C Peter
- B Bill Smith
D Andrews
- 153.** A six sigma process how many free of defects expected? **B**
A 96.99966%
B 99.99966%
C 92.66999%
D 99.66699%
- 154.** What is main part of ERP system? **A**
A Database
B Data source
C Data analysis
D Data operation
- 155.** ERP stand for: **A**
A Enterprise Resource planning
B Eliminate resource planning
C Expert resource planning
D Enterprise Recourse planning
- 156.** Identify the main benefits of ERP system? **C**
A Foresting, planning purchasing and distribution
B Scheduling, material management, inventory and distribution
C Forecasting, planning, purchasing, material management, warehousing, inventory and distribution
D material management, warehousing, inventory and distribution
- 157.** The main users of ERP is _____ **A**
A Accounting, finance, logistics and production
B Sales and customer service
C Sales and distribution service
D Accounting and finance
- 158.** The value chain connection between a firm and its suppliers is called as **C**
A Supply chain management
B Logistic management
C Inbound logistics
D Production management
- 159.** The transportation of raw materials, supplies and finished goods is _____ **A**
A Logistics
B Supply chain
C Production
D Operation
- 160.** Which of these is NOT a flow that moves up and down the supply chain? **B**
A Monetary
B Procedural
C Physical
D Information
- 161.** To convert and move goods from the raw materials stage through end user is called as **A**
A Supply chain
B Material management
C Operations function
D Service function
- 162.** In supply chain function work with marketing activities as _____ **A**
A Purchasing
B Forecasting
C Planning
D Controlling
- 163.** Example of business process is _____ **A**
A Testing software
B Testing hardware
C New product
D All
- 164.** When does we use re-engineer concept? **A**
A When hardware or software support obsolete
B System crashes
C System maintenance
D Restructuring are disable
- 165.** Which goal re-engineering is applied? **D**
A Time reduction
B Profit
C Cost reduction
D None
- 166.** BPR means: **B**
A Business process requirement
B Business process re-engineering

- C Business product requirement D ALL
- 167.** BPO stand for? **A**
- A Business process outsourcing B Business purposes outsourcing
- C Business process outgoing D Business process ongoing
- 168.** The orders given to BPO by: **D**
- A Wall street firms B Companies
- C Bank D All
- 169.** ERP packages used since _____ manufacturing industry **D**
- A 1970 's B 1940 's
- C 1950 's D 1960 's
- 170.** ERP implementation implementing by **D**
- A Vendors B System developers
- C Middle management D Top management
- 171.** What is the main activities of BPO companies? **A**
- A Transforming an audio file into text B Translate language
- C Translate text D Conversation and translate
- 172.** Which approach is best to compare with operations of companies? **A**
- A Benchmarking B CPM Method
- C Scorecard method D ALL
- 173.** Letter "D" and "I" stand for Deming 's improvement? **D**
- A Develop and improve B Design and improve
- C Design and involvement D Define and improve
- 174.** Balance scorecard are using as measurement of **B**
- A Operation areas B Non financial areas
- C Production areas D Marketing areas
- 175.** Balance scorecard help in _____ **D**
- A Designing framework B Controlling framework
- C Implementing framework D Organising framework
- 176.** Information system monitor the activities of the firm are _____ **A**
- A Management level system B Strategic level system
- C Financial level system D All
- 177.** Prototype is a : **A**
- A Working model of existing B Project model of existing
- C Operational model of existing D ALL
- 178.** What is data problem? **A**
- A Loss of comments B Record problem
- C Order problem D Computational problem
- 179.** Main problems with re-engineering are _____ **D**
- A Loss comments B Loss documentation
- C Heavy computational demands D ALL