Unit 1

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| Q1 | This is the stage where data or instructions are put into a computer system. |
| A | Information |
| B | Input |
| C | Process |
| D | Feedback |
| Ans | B |
| Q2 | Data + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = Information |
| A | Input |
| B | Process |
| C | Meaning |
| D | Feedback |
| Ans | C |
| Q3 | These are raw facts, figures, values or instructions with no specific meaning by themselves. |
| A | Information |
| B | Data |
| C | Meaning |
| D | Process |
| Ans | B |
| Q4 | This is processed information that comes out of a computer system. |
| A | Input |
| B | Process |
| C | Feedback |
| D | Output |
| Ans | D |
| Q5 | In a computer system, the stage between input and output is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| A | Information |
| B | Data |
| C | Meaning |
| D | Process |
| Ans | D |
| Q6 | GIGO is the acronym used for what? |
| A | Go In Go Out |
| B | Garbage In Garbage Out |
| C | Get In Get Out |
| D | Group In Group Out |
| Ans | B |
| Q7 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is defined as a return of information about a result or the returned portion of a process. |
| A | Input |
| B | Process |
| C | Feedback |
| D | Output |
| Ans | C |
| Q8 | Which one is the correct sequence? |
| A | Input-process-output-feedback |
| B | Input- output- process-feedback |
| C | Feedback-Input-process-output |
| D | Input-process-feedback-output |
| Ans | A |
| Q9 | What are the benefits of information system? |
| A | Operational efficiencies |
| B | cost reductions |
| C | supply of information to decision-makers |
| D | All of the Above |
| Ans | D |
| Q10 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the software that helps organize and analyse data |
| A | Information system |
| B | Data system |
| C | Process system |
| D | None of the above |
| Ans | A |

Unit 2

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| Q1 | What System Means? |
| A | Set of elements that interact each other to achieve certain goals. |
| B | Activity of gathering and capturing raw data. |
| C | Converting or transforming data into useful output |
| D | Use to changes in input or process |
| ANS | A |
| Q2 | System that has no interaction with the environment. |
| A | Open system |
| B | Closed system |
| C | Deterministic |
| D | Probabilistic |
| ANS | B |
| Q3 | System that can interaction with the environment. |
| A | Open system |
| B | Closed system |
| C | Deterministic |
| D | Probabilistic |
| ANS | A |
| Q4 | System operates in a predictable manner. |
| A | Open system |
| B | Closed system |
| C | Deterministic |
| D | Probabilistic |
| ANS | C |
| Q5 | System can be described on the basis of probable & behaviour.But a certainity of errors always attached. |
| A | Open system |
| B | Closed system |
| C | Deterministic |
| D | Probabilistic |
| ANS | D |
| Q6 | System performance Standard are measured by |
| A | Efficiency |
| B | Effectiveness |
| C | Both A & B |
| D | None of the above |
| ANS | C |
| Q7 | Information is valuable only if it |
| A | Complete |
| B | Accurate |
| C | Timely |
| D | All of the above |
| ANS | D |

Unit 3

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| Q1 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Procuring from the venders or suppliers the goods and materials required for the business. |
| A | Purchasing |
| B | Receiving |
| C | Inventory |
| D | Distribution |
| ANS | A |
| Q2 | Which category of computer-based information systems is concerned with supporting the functional areas of an organisation? |
| A | Strategic information systems. |
| B | Business information systems. |
| C | Expert systems. |
| D | End user computing systems. |
| ANS | B |
| Q3 | Information systems that monitor the elementary activities and transactions of the organizations are: |
| A | Management-level systems. |
| B | Operational-level systems. |
| C | Knowledge-level systems. |
| D | Strategic-level systems. |
| ANS | B |
| Q4 | Summary transaction data, high-volume data, and simple models are information inputs characteristic of a(n): |
| A | DSS |
| B | MIS |
| C | ESS |
| D | TPS |
| ANS | B |
| Q5 | Management information systems usually: |
| A | Serve managers interested in weekly, monthly, and yearly results, not day-to-day activities. |
| B | Help managers make decisions that are unique, rapidly changing, and not easily specified in advance. |
| C | Provide managers with a generalized computing and telecommunications capacity that can be applied to a changing array of problems. |
| D | Perform and record the daily routine transactions necessary to the conduct of business. |
| ANS | A |
| Q6 | Decision support systems usually: |
| A | Serve managers interested in weekly, monthly, and yearly results, not day-to-day activities. |
| B | Help managers make decisions that are unique, rapidly changing, and not easily specified in advance. |
| C | Provide managers with a generalized computing and telecommunications capacity that can be applied to a changing array of problems. |
| D | Perform and record the daily routine transactions necessary to the conduct of business. |
| ANS | B |
| Q7 | Deciding where to locate new production facilities is a(n) example of a manufacturing and production information system operating at the: |
| A | Operational level. |
| B | Management level. |
| C | Knowledge level. |
| D | Strategic level. |
| ANS | D |
| Q8 | preparing short-term budgets is an example of a finance and accounting information system operating at the: |
| A | Operational level. |
| B | Management level. |
| C | Knowledge level. |
| D | Strategic level. |
| ANS | B |
| Q9 | Tracking employee training, skills, and performance appraisals is an example of a human resource information system operating at the: |
| A | Operational level. |
| B | Management level. |
| C | Knowledge level. |
| D | Strategic level. |
| ANS | A |
| Q10 | Assembling a product, identifying customers and hiring employees are: |
| A | Transactions |
| B | Phases |
| C | Business processes. |
| D | Business functions |
| ANS | C |
| Q11 | Which of the following is a network of facilities for procuring materials, transforming raw materials into intermediate and finished products, and distributing the finished products to customers? |
| A | production chain |
| B | primary chain |
| C | supply chain |
| D | distribution chain |
| ANS | C |
| Q12 | Information systems can facilitate supply chain management by: |
| A | Tracking the status of orders. |
| B | Rapidly communicating orders. |
| C | Providing product specifications. |
| D | All of the above. |
| ANS | D |
| Q13 | Enterprise systems support: |
| A | Manufacturing processes. |
| B | Financial and accounting processes. |
| C | Human resource processes |
| D | All of the above. |
| ANS | D |
| Q14 | Which of the following level of managers develop short- and medium-range plans, schedules, and budgets and specify the policies, procedures, and business objectives for their sub-units of the company? |
| A | Strategic |
| B | Tactical |
| C | Operational |
| D | None of the above |
| ANS | B |
| Q15 | Full form of GDSS |
| A | Genius Development Support System |
| B | Group Development Support System |
| C | Group Decision Support System |
| D | Genius Decision Support System |
| ANS | C |
| Q16 | GDSS also called as |
| A | Group Support System |
| B | computerized collaboration work system |
| C | Both A & B |
| D | None of the above |
| ANS | C |
| Q17 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allow the exchange of information without meeting or face to face interaction. |
| A | GDSS |
| B | DSS |
| C | MIS |
| D | TPS |
| ANS | A |
| Q18 | In this approach decision makers are geographically dispersed (separated) throughout the country or world. |
| A | Delphi Approach |
| B | Brain Storming |
| C | Group Consensus |
| D | Anonymous |
| ANS | A |
| Q19 | This method involves decision makers offering Idea “Off the top of their heads” |
| A | Delphi Approach |
| B | Brain Storming |
| C | Group Consensus |
| D | Anonymous |
| ANS | B |
| Q20 | In this method members are forced to reach un-anonymous decision |
| A | Delphi Approach |
| B | Brain Storming |
| C | Group Consensus |
| D | Anonymous |
| ANS | C |
| Q21 | GDSS Allows\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ input where the person giving the input is not known to other group members. |
| A | Delphi Approach |
| B | Un-Anonymous |
| C | Group Consensus |
| D | Anonymous |
| ANS | D |

Unit 4

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| Q1 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_an information system mostly used by managers in operational management to record internal transactions |
| A | GDSS |
| B | DSS |
| C | MIS |
| D | TPS |
| ANS | D |
| Q2 | What type data is/are capture by TPS? |
| A | Internal |
| B | External |
| C | Both a & b |
| D | None of the above |
| ANS | C |
| Q3 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-ensure that all the data and information stored in databases are  always accurate, current, appropriate and up to date. |
| A | DSS |
| B | MIS |
| C | TPS |
| D | BIS |
| ANS | C |
| Q4 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Ensures that products and services ordered by a customer will work together and are sufficient to accomplish customer’s objectives. |
| A | Order entry |
| B | Sales Configuration |
| C | Shipping Planning |
| D | Shipping Execution |
| ANS | B |
| Q5 | The system also prepares a pick list for the warehouse personnel for shipment of each order |
| A | Order entry |
| B | Sales Configuration |
| C | Shipping Planning |
| D | Shipping Execution |
| ANS | C |
| Q6 | Which System has the objective of delivering quality products on time to customers. |
| A | Order entry |
| B | Sales Configuration |
| C | Shipping Planning |
| D | Shipping Execution |
| ANS | D |
| Q7 | A system that determines the best way to get goods and products from one location to another. |
| A | Scheduling |
| B | Shipping Planning |
| C | Shipping Execution |
| D | Routing |
| ANS | D |
| Q8 | A system that determines the best time to deliver goods and services. |
| A | Scheduling |
| B | Shipping Planning |
| C | Shipping Execution |
| D | Routing |
| ANS | A |