

## CT-1 MPE MCQ'S

### UNIT 1

1. Which of the following is true about Principles of Management?

- a) **The principles of management are in a continuous process of evolution**
- b) The principles of management have evolved
- c) The principles of management have not evolved
- d) None of the above

2. Which of the following best describes the Principles of Management?

- a) They help managers take decisions while performing managerial functions
- b) They denote a cause and effect relationship
- c) They are guidelines for further action in management functions
- d) **All of the above**

3. The main reason why Principles of Management do not provide readymade solutions for all management problems is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) They act as general guidelines for business-related issues
- b) The real business issues are pretty complex
- c) The real business issues are very dynamic
- d) **All of the above**

4. One good thing about the Principles of Management is that it helps understand the relationship between human and material resources in achieving organisational goals. Which feature of the Principles of Management is described in the above statement?

- a) **Behavioral**
- b) Cause and effect relationships
- c) Use of resources and effective administration
- d) None of the above

5. The Principles of Management emphasise logical decision making and avoiding bias or prejudice at all costs. The above statement points out that knowledge of these principles help in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) **Scientific decision making**
- b) Providing managers with a valuable information
- c) Meet the changing requirements of a business environment
- d) All of the above

6.Which Principle of Scientific Management says that employees must be rewarded when they make suggestions that lead to cost savings within the company?

- a) **Cooperation not individualism**
- b) Harmony not discord
- c) Science, not a rule of thumb
- d) All of the above

7.Which of the following is true about managers within an organisation?

- a) Management skills apply to managers at top levels in an organisation
- b) **Management skills apply to managers at all levels in an organisation**
- c) Management skills apply to managers at middle levels in an organisation
- d) Management skills apply to managers at executive levels in an organisation

8.Which of the following is the main reason for the existence of an organisation?

- a) The vision of an organisation
- b) **The mission of an organisation**
- c) The objectives of an organisation
- d) The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of an organisation

9.Which of the following is a crucial aspect of strategic planning?

- a) It is a broad concept that consists of business and corporate strategy
- b) **It is an overall concept that consists of strategy formulation and implementation**
- c) It is a broad concept that consists of environmental and internal analysis
- d) It is a general concept

10.Within a workplace, a worker describes how his coworkers leave business documents on the reception desk and personal belongings within the conference room when their manager is absent. How would this affect the functioning of a company?

- a) The company would not be able to complete its tasks efficiently
- b) The company would not be able to complete its tasks effectively
- c) **Both a and b are correct**
- d) Both a and b are incorrect

## UNIT 2

1.The information which is disseminated to the external environment is called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Intelligence information
- b) **Public information**
- c) information literacy
- d) Computer literacy

2. The first step-in decision-making process is \_\_\_\_

- a) Evaluating possible solutions
- b) **Generate possible solutions**

- c) To focus on the symptom instead of causes
- d) **Identify and define the problem**

3. Costs, Benefits analysis are being done during \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Identifying and defining the problem
- b) Choosing a solution
- c) Prioritizing the problem
- d) **Generating and evaluating possible solution**

4. \_\_\_\_\_ Establish the long-term objective

- a) Policy
- b) Procedure
- c) Rules
- d) **Strategy**

5. The planning process involves to \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Identify the problem
- b) define the problem
- c) **develop perspectives regarding future conditions**
- d) implement the solution

6. Planning is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) end activity
- b) backward way of looking
- c) **continuous process**
- d) none of a (or) b (or) c

7. Activity undertaken by the management to ensure immediate follow up steps in an emergency \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Scenario planning
- b) planning
- c) Tools in the planning process
- d) **contingency planning**

8. Long term version of contingency planning is called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Strategic planning
- b) policy
- c) **Scenario planning**
- d) planning for objectives

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is a technique that makes use of external comparisons to better evaluate an organisations current performance

- a) Competitive edge
- b) competition strategy

c) **Bench marking**

d) Management By Objectives(MBO)

10. \_\_\_\_\_ helps integrate planning and controlling in a structured process of communication

a) Team leader

b) Team member

c) **Management by objectives (MBO)**

d) Information Technology

### **UNIT 3**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is increasing Leadership rapidly:

A. Strategy

B. Command

C. Control

D. **Getting others to follow**

2. Regarding leadership, which statement is false?

A. Leadership does not necessarily take place within a hierarchical structure of an organisation

B. **When people operate as leaders their role is always clearly established and defined**

C. Not every leader is a manager

D. All of the above

3. \_\_\_\_\_ are the approaches to the study of leadership which emphasise the personality of the leader:

A. Contingency theories

B. Group theories

C. **Trait theories**

D. Inspirational theories

4. Which kind of leaders know who they are, believe in and value and act on those values and beliefs openly and honestly.

(A). **Authentic**

(B). Transactional

(C). Charismatic

(D). Transformational

5. Diversification' can be best classified as

(a) **potential opportunities**

(b) potential threats

(c) potential strengths

(d) potential weaknesses

6. Low cost foreign competition, classified as

- (a) potential opportunities
- (b) **potential threats**
- (c) potential strengths
- (d) potential weaknesses

7. Large inventories can be best classified as

- (a) potential opportunities
- (b) potential Threats
- (c) potential Strengths
- (d) **potential Weaknesses**

8. To find out what an organization's strategy is, you should:

- (a) Read the mission statement
- (b) **Look at what the organization actually does**
- (c) Read the strategic plan
- (d) Ask the CEO

9. What does stars symbolize in BCG matrix?

- (a) Growth
- (b) Decline
- (c) **Maturity**
- (d) Introduction

10. A strategic manager that seeks to reach acceptable profit targets as opposed to making as much profit as possible is making decisions of which type?

- (a) Satisfactory
- (b) **Satisficing**
- (c) Irrational
- (d) Optimal

## **UNIT 4**

1. Who is called the Father of Strategic Management?

- (a) Chandler
- (b) **Igor Ansoff**
- (c) Michael Porter
- (d) John Nash

2. What is the starting point of Strategic Intent?

- (a) Goal
- (b) Objective
- (c) **Vision**
- (d) Mission

3. What are the means by which long term objectives will be achieved?

- a) **Strategies**
- b) Policies
- c) Strength
- d) Opportunities

4. SWOT stands for

- a) Services worldwide optimization and transport
- b) Special weapons for operations for timeless
- c) **Strength weakness opportunities and threats**
- d) Strength worldwide overcome threats

5. Which of the following is not a major element of the strategic management process?

- a) Formulation strategy
- b) Implementing strategy
- c) Evaluating strategy
- d) **Assigning administrative tasks**

6. Competitive advantage can be best described as

- a) **Increased efficiency**
- b) What sets an organisation apart
- c) A strength and the organisations
- d) Intangible resources

7. An organisation strategy \_\_\_\_

- a) Remains set in place longer than the mission and objectives
- b) **Generally forms over a period of time as events unfold**
- c) Trends to be formed at the same time the mission is developed
- d) None

8. The primary focus of strategic management is

- a) Strategic analysis
- b) **The total organisation**
- c) Strategy formulation
- d) None

9. The corporate level is where top management directs

- a) All employees for orientation
- b) Its efforts to stabilise recruitment needs
- c) **Overall strategy for the entire organisation**
- d) Overall sales projections

10. Selling all of a company's assets for their tangible worth is called

- a) Divestiture

- b) Concentric Diversification
- c) **Liquidation**
- d) Unrelated integration

## UNIT 5

1. "We wish to be good citizens of every community in which we operate." This is

- (a) **Ethical Code**
- (b) Political and Social Code
- (c) Legal Rule
- (d) Legal Act

2. Which statement is/are true?

- (a) Ethics is not synonymous to religious morality or moral theology
- (b) Ethics is the principle that guide the human behaviour
- (c) The terms 'ethics' and 'morality' are not synonymous terms
- (d) **All of the above**

3. What are Organisational Values?

- (a) Rules imposed by the Management Team
- (b) **Beliefs or guiding principles that are core to the organisation and help steer the right actions**
- (c) The collective value of the organisation's assets
- (d) A statement setting out the organisation's strategy

4. Which kind of leaders know who they are, believe in and value and act on those values and beliefs openly and honestly.

- (A). **Authentic**
- (B). Transactional
- (C). Charismatic
- (D). Transformational

5. Which of the following does not contribute to the development of a manager's standard of ethics?

- (a) **competitor behaviours**
- (b) society's norms and values
- (c) individual life experiences
- (d) environmental situations

6. Top management is interested how human resource management is contributing to

- (a) **Value of organization**
- (b) Training of employees
- (c) Profit making
- (d) None of the above

7. Which is the objectives of training?

- (a) To arouse loyalty towards the institution
- (b) Awareness of the problems
- (c) Increase in employee morale, confidence skill and productivity
- (d) **All of the above**

8. Which of the following point is not important for training?

- 1. Reduction in supervision
  - 2. Reduction in cost
  - 3. Increased stability
  - 4. Convenience in co-ordination
  - 5. Improvement in industrial relations
  - 6. Individual development and growth.
- (a) 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6
  - (b) 1, 3, 5 and 6
  - (c) 2, 3 and 4
  - (d) **All of these**

9. Which of the following is the benefits of the training and development?

- (a) Creates an appropriate climate for growth and communication
- (b) Improve the morale of the work force
- (c) Helps people identify with organisational goals
- (d) **All of the above**

10. Which of the following statement is true?

- 1. Human resource management is a strategic management function.
  - 2. Under Human resource management employee is treated as a resource.
  - 3. Human resource management is the management of employee's skills talents and abilities.
  - 4. Human resource management function is treated as only an auxiliary.
- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
  - (b) **1, 2 and 3**
  - (c) 2, 3 and 4
  - (d) None of these



