

TechyRise

100-MCQs Management/Strategic Management

1. In Maslow's need hierarchy, a healthy work environment is an example of what type of need?
 - a. Physiological
 - b. esteem
 - c. Safety**
 - d. Social
2. To communicate, motivate, and delegate a manager must have-----
 - a. Political skills
 - b. Conceptual skills
 - c. Technical skills
 - d. Interpersonal skills**
3. Which of the following is not a basic function of management?
 - a. Controlling
 - b. Working**
 - c. Leading
 - d. Controlling
4. What is effectiveness in management?
 - a. The ability to do things right
 - b. The ability to do the right things**
 - c. The ability to achieve goals efficiently
 - d. None of the above
5. Efficiency refers to -----
 - a. Relationship management
 - b. Relationship between cost and benefit**
 - c. Increasing output regarding cost
 - d. Increasing exponential cost
 - e.
6. Different levels of strategic decision-making and strategy formulation in any organization include
 - a. Corporate and Business Level
 - b. Corporate and Functional Level
 - c. Business and Functional Level
 - d. Corporate, Business, and Functional Levels**
7. The lowest level of management is---

- a. Nonmanagerial employees
 - b. Departmental research managers
 - c. A vice president
 - d. A first-line manager**
8. The first and foremost function of management is _____.
- a. Planning**
 - b. Organizing
 - c. controlling
 - d. Coordination
9. 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 overcomes threats
10. Management is_____.
- a. an art
 - b. a science.**
 - c. an art and a science**
 - d. an art not science**
11. Who is called the Father of Strategic Management?
- a. Chandler
 - b. Igor Ansoff**
 - c. Michael Porter
 - d. John Nash
12. What is the starting point of Strategic Intent?
- a. Goal
 - b. Objective
 - c. Vision**
 - d. Mission
13. Hierarchy of Strategic Intent:
- a. Vision > Mission > Goals > Objectives > Plans**
 - b. Mission > Vision > Goals > Objectives > Plans
 - c. Plans > Vision > Mission > Goals > Objectives
 - d. Goals > Vision > Mission > Objectives > Plans
14. SWOT stands for
- a. Services worldwide optimization and transport
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 - d. Strength worldwide overcomes threats

15. 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**
16. Competitive advantage can be best described as
- a. Increased efficiency**
 - b. What sets an organization apart
 - c. A strength and the organizations
 - d. Intangible resources
17. Which environment can create new markets and new business segments?
- a. Political environment
 - b. Economic environment
 - c. Sociocultural environment
 - d. Technological environment**
18. Retrenchment is-----
- a. When a company experiences declining profits and makes cutbacks to improve efficiency.**
 - b. When a company adopts a new strategic position for a product or service
 - c. The sale of the complete business, either as a single going concern or piecemeal to different buyers or sometimes by auctioning the assets
 - d. Implement the marketing function's strategic planning and management decisions
19. What type of strategy is stability strategy?
- a. Corporate level**
 - b. Functional level
 - c. Strategic level
 - d. Business level
20. A possible and desirable future state of an organization is called
- a. Mission
 - b. Strategy implementation
 - c. Strategy formulation
 - d. Vision**
21. Management deals with _____
- a. internal environment
 - b. external environment

c. both internal and external environment

d. None of the above

22. Management functions include _____

a. planning & organizing

b. directing

c. controlling

d. All of the above

23. Management is _____ in order to create a surplus.

a. an art

b. a science

c. both A & B

d. None of these

24. _____ is the basic reason for its existence.

a. The organizational vision

b. The organizational mission

c. The organizational objectives

d. organizations CEO

25. _____ is about the grouping of jobs.

a. organizing

b. directing

c. planning

d. controlling

26. Managerial skills involve _____

a. technical skills

b. human skills

c. conceptual skills

d. all of the above

27. Policies are sometimes defined as a(n)

a. shortcut for thinking

b. action plan

c. substitute for strategy

d. substitute for management authority

28. The most significant management skills are _____

a. Technical, Human and Conceptual

b. Technical, behavioral, and Conceptual

c. Systematic, Human, and Conceptual

d. Technical, Human, and Cognitive

29. _____ represents the lower-level management covering execution and implementation functions.

a. Administrativinterpersonal

b. operative management

c. emanative managthe

d. All of the above

All

30. rant is the important interpersonal role of a manager.

a. Leader role

b. Liaison role

c. Figurehead role

d. All of the above

31. Who is responsible for the operations of various departments:

- a. **Top Management**
 - b. Board of directors
 - c. Middle management
 - d. None of these
32. 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
33. 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
34. Henri Fayol is known as _____.
- a. **The father of general management**
 - b. The father of shop floor management
 - c. The father of scientific management
 - d. All of the above
35. Which of the following is the correct meaning of concentration of decision-making authority?
- a. Span of management
 - b. **Centralisation**
 - c. Decentralisation
 - d. None of the above
36. _____ is the important interpersonal role of a manager.
- a. Leader role
 - b. Liaison role
 - c. Figurehead role
 - d. **All of the above**
37. Henry Fayol laid down _____.
- a. 12 principles.
 - b. 13 principles.

- c. **14 principles.**
d. 15 principles.
38. Esprit de corps means _____.
a. **union is strength.**
b. service is our motto.
c. buyer beware
d. product is our strength.
39. Every subordinate should receive orders from and be accountable to only one superior is _____.
a. Unity of direction.
b. **Unity of command.**
c. Centralization.
d. Scalar chain.
40. The chain of command from the highest authority to the lowest level in the organization is _____.
a. Unity of direction.
b. Unity of command.
c. Centralization.
d. **Scalar chain.**
41. The first and foremost function of management is _____.
a. **planning.**
b. organizing.
c. controlling.
d. coordination.
42. Strategic planning is _____.
a. **long-term planning.**
b. medium-term planning.
c. short-term planning.
d. annual planning
43. Contingent plan to meet environmental pressures is _____.
a. objective.
b. **strategies.**
c. policies.
d. rules.
44. Employees will be promoted on the basis of seniority is an example of _____.
a. rules.
b. procedures.
c. **policy.**
d. methods.
45. Formal authority flows from upwards to downwards in _____.
a. **formal organization.**
b. informal organization.
c. business or organisation.

- d. strategic organization.**
46. Which type of organization gives importance to terms of authority and functions?
a. formal organization.
b. informal organization.
c. business or organisation.
d. strategic organization
47. Which type of organization gives importance to people and their relationships?
a. formal organization.
b. informal organization.
c. business or organisation.
d. strategic organization
48. Which role of manager that needs to resolve major and minor crisis that may occur unexpectedly?
a. Negotiator
b. Entrepreneur
c. Resource allocator
d. Disturbance handler
49. _____ is not one of the eight steps in the decision-making process.
a. Identifying the problem
b. Analysing alternative solutions
c. Implementing the decision
d. Delegating the decision making
50. All of the following are the levels of communication EXCEPT _____
a. Intrapersonal Communication
b. Interpersonal Communication
c. Mediated Communication
d. Frame Communication
51. _____ is an individual's capacity to influence decisions.
a. Span of control
b. Line authority
c. Staff authority
d. Power
52. Some policies are imposed by external forces, such as _____
a. Governmental regulatory agencies
b. Employee demands
c. Management decisions
d. Lack of funding
53. Organization structure primarily refers to _____
a. how activities are coordinated and controlled
b. how resources are allocated
c. the location of departments and office space
d. the policy statements developed by the firm
54. The problem-solving process begins with _____
a. Clarification of the situation

- b. Establishment of alternatives
 - c. Identification of the difficulty**
 - d. Isolation of the cause
55. Which of the following is the determinant of organizational structure
- a. Technology**
 - b. Centralization
 - c. Size of the work unit
 - d. Coordination of activities
56. What is the term used to define the number of subordinates directly controlled by a manager?
- a. Division management
 - b. Departmentation
 - c. Investment span
 - d. Span of control**
57. Which of the following is not a basic function of the management process?
- a. Controlling
 - b. Organizing
 - c. Working**
 - d. Leading
58. Which type of decision making is carried out by lower-level management and deals with specific day _____ processes?
- a. Programmed decision making
 - b. Operational decision making**
 - c. Administrative decision making
 - d. Mid-level decision making
59. 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
60. Which of the following is the correct meaning of concentration of decision-making authority?
- a. Span of management
 - b. Centralisation**
 - c. Decentralisation
 - d. None of the above
61. The most significant management skills are _____
- a. Technical, Human and Conceptual**
 - b. Technical, behavioural and Conceptual

- c. Systematic, Human and Conceptual
 - d. Technical, Human and cognitive
62. _____ is the important interpersonal role of a manager.
- a. Leader role
 - b. Liaison role
 - c. Figurehead role
 - d. All of the above**
63. Which is NOT an informational role of the manager?
- a. Monitor's role
 - b. Disturbance's handler role**
 - c. Disseminator's role
 - d. spokesman's role
64. Which of the following do management functions include?
- a. Directing
 - b. Controlling
 - c. Planning and Organising
 - d. All of the above**
65. Which of the following is the most common type of departmentalization?
- a. Customer/Market Departmentalization
 - b. Function Departmentalization**
 - c. Geography Departmentalization.
 - d. Process Departmentalization.
66. Deal with routing and repetitive problems is a _____.
- a. programmed decision.**
 - b. non-programmed decision.
 - c. major decision.
 - d. minor decision.
67. Correcting the deviations in the predetermined targets is called as _____.
- a. decision making.**
 - b. budgeting.
 - c. controlling.
 - d. organizing.
68. _____ was developed mainly to increase the output of the average worker and to improve the efficiency of the management.
- a. Scientific management.**
 - b. Human resource management
 - c. Piece rate system.
 - d. Time rate system.
69. Planning is required at _____.
- a. all the department.
 - b. all levels of management.**
 - c. all the shops.

- d. all the institutions.
70. The external environment factor that states: The values and culture that affect the way people feel about the organization they are in and about work itself is _____.
- a. **sociological factors.**
 - b. political factors.
 - c. economic factors.
 - d. psychological factors.
71. All of the following are the characteristics of an organization EXCEPT _____.
- a. People.
 - b. **Product.**
 - c. Purpose.
 - d. Structure.
72. Placing the right person in the right job is called as _____.
- a. recruiting.
 - b. **staffing.**
 - c. hiring.
 - d. transfer.
73. The decision taken by lower-level management is a _____.
- a. **programmed decision.**
 - b. non-programmed decision.
 - c. major decision.
 - d. minor decision.
74. To be a successful manager, a manager should be familiar with _____ concepts.
- a. psychology.
 - b. economics.
 - c. commerce.
 - d. **all the above.**
75. Planning results in _____.
- a. employee satisfaction.
 - b. high profit.
 - c. co-ordination.
 - d. **higher efficiency.**
76. The duration of short-term plan is _____.
- a. 18 months.
 - b. 16 months.
 - c. 14 months.
 - d. **12 months.**
77. Which type of organization is permanent and stable?
- a. **Formal Organization.**
 - b. Informal Organization.
 - c. Business Or Organisation.

- d. Strategic Organization.
78. The selection of best alternative from many alternatives is known as _____.
- a. selection.
 - b. decision-making.**
 - c. organizing.
 - d. budgeting.
79. problem-solving process begins with _____.
- a. clarification of the situation.
 - b. establishment of alternatives.
 - c. identification of the problem.**
 - d. isolation of the cause.
80. Management is getting things done through _____.
- a. managers.
 - b. workers.
 - c. others.**
 - d. administrators.
81. Lower-level workers need _____ skills than administrative skills.
- a. planning.
 - b. coordinating.
 - c. technical.**
 - d. decision making.
82. Expand the term MBO.
- a. Management By Organization.
 - b. Management By Objectives.**
 - c. Management By Optimism.
 - d. Man By Optimism.
83. The duration of long-term plan is mostly _____.
- a. 1 to 5 years.
 - b. 5 to 15 years.**
 - c. 15 to 25 years.
 - d. 10 years.
84. Commonly all management can be classified into _____ levels.
- a. 5
 - b. 6
 - c. 3**
 - d. 4
85. At what level of an organisation does a corporate manager operate?
- a. Functional
 - b. Operational
 - c. Middle level
 - d. Top level**
86. In the 'five forces model', what is the type of competitive activity that exists between organisations?

- a. The potential for entry into the industry
 - b. The threat of substitute products
 - c. The power of customers
 - d. The level of rivalry**
87. In what order do managers typically perform the managerial functions?
- a. organising, planning, controlling, leading
 - b. organising, leading, planning, controlling
 - c. planning, organising, leading, controlling**
 - d. planning, organising, controlling, leading
88. Specialisation is a feature of which organisational structure?
- a. Matrix
 - b. Divisional
 - c. Multi-divisional
 - d. Functional**
89. To what does authority refer?
- a. The ability to organise people
 - b. The power to command and direct**
 - c. The need for order
 - d. The right to change jobs
90. To what time-frame do strategic plans relate?
- a. Long-term**
 - b. Medium-term
 - c. Short-term
 - d. Unspecified time it takes to achieve an aim
91. What are the three interpersonal roles of managers?
- a. Figurehead, leader and liaison**
 - b. Spokesperson, leader, coordinator
 - c. Director, coordinator, disseminator
 - d. Communicator, organiser, spokesperson
92. What does PEST stand for?
- a. Political, environmental, strategic, testing
 - b. Political, environmental, strategic, technological
 - c. Political, economic, strategic, technological
 - d. Political, economic, social, technological**
93. What is another name for contingency planning?
- a. Synergy planning
 - b. Ad hoc planning
 - c. Business level planning
 - d. Scenario planning**
94. What is OD?
- a. Organisational disputes
 - b. Organisational development**
 - c. Organisational demands

- d. Organisational drift
95. Which feature does not form one of Fayol's 14 principles of management?
- a. Esprit de corps
 - b. Initiative
 - c. Order
 - d. Individualism**
96. Which of the following motivators is the most basic need in Maslow's hierarchy?
- a. Safety
 - b. Belonging
 - c. Physiological**
 - d. Esteem
97. Which one is not a recognised key skill of management?
- a. Conceptual skills
 - b. Human skills
 - c. Technical skills
 - d. Writing skills**
98. Which of these is not part of human resource policy?
- a. Reward systems
 - b. Staff appraisals
 - c. Staff development
 - d. Suppliers' choice**
99. 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**
100. What is the term for the action in which managers at an organisation analyse the current situation of their organisation and then develop plans to accomplish its mission and achieve its goals?
- a. Synergy planning
 - b. Strategy formulation**
 - c. Functional planning
 - d. SWOT analysis

KEY

1	c	26	d	51	d	76	d
2	d	27	d	52	a	77	a
3	b	28	a	53	a	78	b
4	b	29	b	54	c	79	c
5	b	30	d	55	a	80	c
6	d	31	a	56	d	81	c
7	d	32	a	57	c	82	b
8	a	33	a	58	b	83	b
9	c	34	a	59	b	84	c
10	c	35	b	60	b	85	d
11	b	36	d	61	a	86	d
12	c	37	c	62	d	87	c
13	a	38	a	63	b	88	d
14	c	39	b	64	d	89	b
15	d	40	d	65	b	90	a
16	a	41	a	66	a	91	a
17	d	42	a	67	a	92	d
18	a	43	b	68	a	93	d
19	a	44	c	69	b	94	b
20	d	45	a	70	a	95	d
21	c	46	a	71	b	96	c
22	d	47	b	72	b	97	d
23	c	48	d	73	a	98	d
24	b	49	d	74	d	99	d
25	a	50	d	75	d	100	b

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