

## NAT II Management Science Management

| Sr | Questions   | Answers Choice   |
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| 1  | Control of a departmental budget by a finance staff is an example of                              | A. Self-control<br>B. Personal control<br>C. Centralized control<br>D. None of the above   |
| 2  | Mechanical control system are characterized as  | A. Problematically looped<br>B. Quasi loop<br>C. Closed loop<br>D. Open loop   |
| 3  | Without following function of management the control function cannot be performed                 | A. Planning<br>B. Organizing<br>C. Staffing<br>D. Directing  |
| 4  | A common means for determining performance is by means of   | A. Set standards<br>B. Reports<br>C. Bench marking<br>D. Key cases   |
| 5  | People in our society generally like the following system of control                              | A. Personal control<br>B. Self control<br>C. Centralized control<br>D. Not known   |
| 6  | The following function is not normally listed as a major (line) function                          | A. Production<br>B. Marketing<br>C. Accounting<br>D. Sales   |
| 7  | Negative motivational methods are based on threat or coercion and result in                       | A. Low morale<br>B. High morale<br>C. Neither high nor low morale<br>D. None of the above  |
| 8  | The expectancy model of motivation does not include   | A. Magnitude of the reward<br>B. Effort to be expended<br>C. Outcome probability<br>D. Reward probability                              |
| 9  | The following factor is not normally included as a primary motive                                 | A. Thirst<br>B. Hunger<br>C. Love<br>D. Sleep  |
| 10 | According to Keith Davis, an effective leader at the junior management position do not requires   | A. Human skills<br>B. Technical skills<br>C. Specialist skills<br>D. Conceptual skills   |
| 11 | According to Fiedler the following is not a major situation variable                              | A. Position power<br>B. Power-leader relations<br>C. Task structure<br>D. Leader-member relations                                      |
| 12 | Contingency theory of leadership is brainchild of   | A. Paul Hersey and his associates<br>B. Rensis Likert and his associates<br>C. Fiedler and his associates<br>D. Tannenbaum and Schmidt |
| 13 | According to Tannenbaum and schmidt the following is not a primary factor of leadership           | A. External environment<br>B. Manager<br>C. Subordinates<br>D. Situation   |
| 14 | Employee centered managers gave attention to the following components of their jobs               | A. Human<br>B. Impersonal<br>C. Human and impersonal<br>D. Human and technical   |
| 15 | The following style of leadership represents the extreme of centralized decision making authority | A. Free-rein<br>B. Democratic<br>C. Authoritarian<br>D. None of the above  |

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| 16 | An informal leader usually has no basis for influence from                               | A. Coerces<br>B. Position<br>C. Knowledge<br>D. Charisma  |
| 17 | One who holds his position because of force of prestige attached to his office is called | A. Creative leader<br>B. Democratic leader<br>C. Intellectual leader<br>D. Institutional leader   |
| 18 | A bureaucratic leader is by nature   | A. Rule centered<br>B. Organization centered<br>C. Religion centered<br>D. Subordinates centered  |
| 19 | As per suggestion of George Humans a leader needs  | A. Integrity and courage<br>B. Absolute principles for managing people<br>C. A method for analyzing the social situation<br>D. Concepts that do not change over time or because of new conditions |
| 20 | Shifting the emphasis from what the leader is to what leader does is consistent with     | A. Trait approach<br>B. Great-man approach<br>C. Behaviour approach<br>D. Transformational  |