

107 – Management Fundamentals

1. What are Mintzberg's managerial roles?

- a. 5
- b. 6
- c. 7
- d. 8

Answer: b. 6

2. What is the universality of management?

- a. Management is universal across all organizations
- b. Management is universal across all levels of an organization
- c. Management is not applicable globally
- d. Management is specific to certain industries

Answer: a. Management is universal across all organizations

3. Which of the following is considered a managerial competency?

- a. Technical knowledge only
- b. Communication skills only
- c. Teamwork skills only
- d. Planning and administrative skills

Answer: d. Planning and administrative skills

4. What is emphasized as important to the manager's job?

- a. Importance of technology
- b. Importance of innovation
- c. Importance of government regulations
- d. Importance of historical practices

Answer: b. Importance of innovation

5. How is the manager's job changing?

- a. Remaining static
- b. Becoming more traditional
- c. Evolving
- d. Ignoring technological advancements

Answer: c. Evolving

6. What is Management By Objectives (MBO)?

- a. A traditional management approach
- b. A goal-setting and planning process
- c. A financial control technique
- d. A decision-making approach

Answer: b. A goal-setting and planning process

7. What is the main benefit of MBO?

- a. Increased centralization
- b. Enhanced communication
- c. Decreased employee involvement
- d. Reduced planning effectiveness

Answer: b. Enhanced communication

8. What are the types of goals?

- a. Long-term and short-term only
- b. Specific and vague only
- c. Tangible and intangible only
- d. Both a and c

Answer: d. Both a and c

9. Which approach to planning is suitable for dynamic environments?

- a. Traditional approach
- b. Reactive approach
- c. Flexible approach
- d. Rigid approach

Answer: c. Flexible approach

10. What is emphasized in planning effectively in dynamic environments?

- a. Static plans
- b. Reactive strategies
- c. Flexible approaches
- d. Centralized decision-making

Answer: c. Flexible approaches

11. What is work specialization in organizational structures?

- a. Employees perform various tasks
- b. Employees focus on specific tasks
- c. No specific tasks assigned
- d. Both a and c

Answer: b. Employees focus on specific tasks

12. Which factor affects structural choice in organizations?

- a. Government regulations
- b. Environmental uncertainty
- c. Historical practices
- d. Individual preferences

Answer: b. Environmental uncertainty

13. What is a characteristic of mechanistic structures?

- a. High flexibility
- b. Low formalization
- c. Centralized decision-making
- d. Both a and b

Answer: c. Centralized decision-making

14. What is a feature of a boundary less organization?

- a. Rigid boundaries
- b. Limited collaboration
- c. Fluid boundaries
- d. Hierarchical structure

Answer: c. Fluid boundaries

15. What is a traditional organizational design?

- a. Learning organization
- b. Adaptive organization
- c. Simple structure
- d. Virtual organization

Answer: c. Simple structure

16. What is the first step in the decision-making process?

- a. Developing alternatives
- b. Identifying a problem
- c. Selecting an alternative
- d. Evaluating decision effectiveness

Answer: b. identifying a problem

17. What is the role of intuition in decision making?

- a. No role

- b. Primary role
- c. Secondary role
- d. Both b and c

Answer: d. Both b and c

18. What is an example of a quantitative decision-making approach?

- a. System approach
- b. Environmental approach
- c. Case study approach
- d. Linear–nonlinear thinking style profile

Answer: a. System approach

19. What is a decision-making style?

- a. Linear–nonlinear thinking style profile
- b. Decision-making conditions
- c. Decision-making process
- d. Decision criteria

Answer: a. Linear–nonlinear thinking style profile

20. What is essential for effective decision making in today's world?

- a. Incorrectness of decision
- b. Ineffective communication of decision
- c. Timeliness of decision
- d. No participation in decision making

Answer: c. Timeliness of decision

21. What is the main purpose of controlling?

- a. Creating chaos
- b. Reducing performance

- c. Enhancing performance
- d. Ignoring performance

Answer: c. Enhancing performance

22. What is feed-forward control?

- a. Controls applied during the process
- b. Controls applied after the process
- c. Controls applied before the process
- d. No controls applied

Answer: c. Controls applied before the process

23. What is benchmarking?

- a. Comparing performance against best practices
- b. Ignoring performance comparisons
- c. Reducing performance standards
- d. No performance comparisons

Answer: a. Comparing performance against best practices

24. What is an example of financial control?

- a. Feed-forward control
- b. Information control
- c. Benchmarking
- d. Budgetary control

Answer: d. budgetary control

25. What is crucial for effective decision-making in controlling?

- a. Lack of information
- b. Incorrect financial data
- c. Timely and accurate information

d. Minimal communication

Answer: c. Timely and accurate information