## TIME(18ES51 / 17ES51)- IAT-2 (12pm to 1pm)

Students Details

* R	equired		
1.	Email address *	-	
2.	USN *	-	
3.	Name *	-	
	Section *  Mark only one oval.  A B C D E		
TII	ИЕ(18ES51)- IAT 2		Questions

5.	an*	1 point
	Mark only one oval.  structural configuration  organisational configuration  profile configuration	
6.	In performing the organising function, the differentiates and integrates the activities of his organisation *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	manager	
	Entrepreneur	
	organiser	
	activator	
7.	determine the various activities which need to be performed and the type of organisation which needs to be built for this purpose *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Rules	
	Objectives	
	Procedures	
	Methods	

8.	The key departments should be placed directly under*	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	O lower management	
	higher management	
	Entrepreneur	
	Supervisor	
9.	In determining the span of management, the narrower the span, the would be the structure with the several levels of management. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	simple	
	complex	
	shorter	
	taller	
10.	A direct consequence of is the need to coordinate the independent activities of the members of the organisations. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Planning.	
	coordination	
	departmentalisation	
	organising	

11.	principle is sometimes known as the "chain of command" *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Dynamic	
	Scalar	
	Delegation	
12.	Each subordinate should have only one supervisor whose command he has to obey is called*	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Single command principle	
	Domination	
	Unity of command	
13.	Proper authority should be delegated at the lower levels of organisation is called*	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Decentralisation	
	Delegation	
	Authorisation	

14.	The horizontal differentiation of tasks or activities into discrete segments is called *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Division	
	Differentialisation	
	Departmentalisation	
	Segmentation	
15.	A combined organisation which is becoming popular now a days is known as*	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Novel organisation	
	Hybrid Organization	
	Matrix organisation	
16.	Change of projects promotes the intellectual growth and development of	1 point
10.	**	Гропп
	Mark only one oval.	
	organisation	
	employers	
	employees	
	Enterprise	

17.	is a group of people who have been formally assigned some task or some problem for their decision and implementation. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Committee	
	Advisory team	
18.	is a process, while is the end result of dispersal of authority.	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Delegation & Decentralisation	
	Centralisation & Delegation	
	Decentralisation & Delegation	
19.	Filling and keeping the positions provided for by the organisation structure filled with the right people is the phase of management. *  Mark only one oval.	1 point
	Planning	
	organising	
	staffing	
	All of the above	

20.	is an important factor in both getting and holding qualified	1 point
	people. *	
	Mark only one oval.	
	performance appraisal	
	selection	
	Administration and compensation plans	
	training	
21.	provides information to management for the internal	1 point
	succession of managerial personnel in the event of unanticipated turnover. *	
	Mark only one oval.	
	Internal survey	
	Auditing	
	Staffing	
22.	If the management feels that the originality and initiative can be had only by recruiting people from outside, it will naturally not like to recruit people from within. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	True	
	False	

23.	outlook, new ideas and originality. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	False	
	True	
24.	test measures the applicants capacity to learn the skill required for job. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Job specific	
	Aptitude	
25.	is used to measure the characteristics of a candidate. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Attitude test	
	Personality test	
	Behavioural test	
26.	means issuance of orders and leading and motivating subordinates as they go about executing orders *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Motivation	
	leadership	
	management	
	Direction	

27.	is an instrument of direction. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Communication	
	Motivation	
	Experience	
28.		1 point
	*	
	Mark only one oval.	
	Paternalism	
	force	
	Bargain	
29.	concerns those dynamic processes which produce a goal directed behaviour. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Direction	
	Motivation	

30.	Guiding and supervising the efforts of subordinates towards the attainment of the organization's goals describes the function of : *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	planning	
	organizing	
	directing	
	controlling	
31.	Directing function of management embraces activities of : *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	issuing orders to subordinates	
	supervising subordinates	
	guiding and teaching the subordinates	
	providing leadership and motivation to subordinates	
	all of these	
32.	Adequate motivation of employees results in: *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	fostering in-disciplines among the subordinates	
	boosting the morale of the subordinates	
	decreasing the productivity of subordinates	
	all of these	

33.	"Unity of Command " principle of effective direction means: *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	subordinates should be responsible to one superior	
	there should be unity amongst subordinates	
	there should be unity amongst superiors	
	a superior can supervise a limited number of subordinates	
34.	Establishing standards,comparing actual results with standards and taking corrective actions are the steps included in the process of *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	planning	
	controlling	
	directing	
	organizing	
35.	Control function of management cannot be performed without: *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	planning	
	organizing	
	staffing	
	motivation	

36.	Successful coordination of activities results from effectively carrying out the function: *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	planning	
	organizing	
	staffing	
	directing	
	all of these	
37.	The last function in the sequence, which culminates in the attainment of organization objectives, is: *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	organizing	
	coordinating	
	controlling	
	planning	
38.	The basic functions of the management process include all of the following EXCEPT *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	planning	
	organizing	
	outsourcing	
	leading	

39.	subordinate. Jolene is most likely involved in which function of the management process? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	staffing	
	organizing	
	motivating	
	leading	
40.	When managers use metrics to assess performance and then develop strategies for corrective action, they are performing the function of the management process. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	planning	
	leading	
	controlling	
	organizing	
41.	Larry, a manager at a commercial real estate firm, has established a monthly sales quota for his sales team. Which basic function of management best describes Larry's actions? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	planning	
	organizing	
	controlling	
	staffing	

42.	Division of work is involved in atfunction. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	planning	
	organizing organizing	
	controlling	
	staffing	
43.	In the management process, which of the following is an activity associated	1 point
	with the leading function? *	
	Mark only one oval.	
	motivating subordinates	
	setting performance standards	
	training new employees	
	developing procedures	
44.	Which of the following is not concerned with staffing? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Recruitment	
	Selection	
	Training	
	Publicity	

45.	Staffing function is a activity. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Basic	
	Continuous	
	Netural	
46.	The last function in managerial process is*	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Co-ordinating	
	Controlling	
	Motivating	
	Planning	
47.	Physical, financial and human resources to develop productive relationship is a function. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Organizing	
	Directing	
	Staffing	
	Controlling	

48.	responsibility towards *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Owners	
	Workers	
	Consumers	
	Community	
49.	Which of the following statements about ethical standards are TRUE? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	·
	The upper limits of ethical standards are set by individual standards	
	The laws of economically developed countries generally define the lowest commo denominator of acceptable behaviour	n
	The actual degree of enforcement of the law in an underdeveloped country would determine the lower limit of permissible behaviour	
	All of the above	
50.	Which of the following does not contribute to the development of a manager's standard of ethics? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	competitor behaviours	
	society's norms and values	
	individual life experiences	
	environmental situations	

51.	Ethics is important for: *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Top management	
	Middle-level managers	
	Non-managerial employees	
	All of the above.	
52.	Which work is ethical: *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Adulteration in goods	
	Selling of duplicate goods with brand names	
	Exploitation of the employees	
	Honesty in dealing with customers.	
53.	Which one of the following is the social responsibility of the business: *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Giving fair return to the investors	
	Fair remuneration	
	Consumer based production	
	All of the above.	

54.	Which business do not have social responsibility towards the customers: *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Making availability of good quality goods at the proper rate	
	Disclosing truth in advertisement	
	Providing share in profit	
	No adulteration in the goods.	

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## TIME(18ES51 / 17ES51)- IAT-2 (12pm to 1pm)

Total points 50/50 ?

Students Details

0 of 0 points

	'
USN * 5ABCDE	
JABOUE	
Name *	
18ES51 IAT-1	
Section *	
○ A	
ОВ	
O D	
○ E	

TIME(18ES51)- IAT 2

50 of 50 points

!

Questions

<b>~</b>	A group of organisations sharing a common profile of characteristics is called an *	1/1
0	structural configuration	
•	organisational configuration	<b>✓</b>
0	profile configuration	
<b>~</b>	In performing the organising function, the differentiates and integrates the activities of his organisation *	1/1
•	manager	<b>✓</b>
0	Entrepreneur	
0	organiser	
0	activator	
<b>~</b>	determine the various activities which need to be performed an the type of organisation which needs to be built for this purpose *	d1/1
0	Rules	
•	Objectives	<b>✓</b>
0	Procedures	
0	Methods	

<b>✓</b>	The key departments should be placed directly under*	1/1
0	lower management	
•	higher management	<b>✓</b>
0	Entrepreneur	
0	Supervisor	
<b>/</b>	In determining the span of management, the narrower the span, the would be the structure with the several levels of management.	1/1 *
0	simple	
0	complex	
0	shorter	
•	taller	<b>✓</b>
<b>✓</b>	A direct consequence of is the need to coordinate the independent activities of the members of the organisations. *	1/1
0	Planning.	
0	coordination	
•	departmentalisation	<b>✓</b>
0	organising	

<b>~</b>	principle is sometimes known as the "chain of command" *	1/1
0	Dynamic	
•	Scalar	<b>✓</b>
0	Delegation	
<b>✓</b>	Each subordinate should have only one supervisor whose command he has to obey is called*	1/1
0	Single command principle	
0	Domination	
•	Unity of command	<b>/</b>
<b>/</b>	Proper authority should be delegated at the lower levels of organisation is called*	1/1
0	Decentralisation	
•	Delegation	<b>/</b>
0	Authorisation	

<b>~</b>	The horizontal differentiation of tasks or activities into discrete segment is called *	:s 1/1
0	Division	
0	Differentialisation	
•	Departmentalisation	<b>✓</b>
0	Segmentation	
<b>/</b>	A combined organisation which is becoming popular now a days is known as *	1/1
0	Novel organisation	
0	Hybrid Organization	
•	Matrix organisation	<b>✓</b>
<b>/</b>	Change of projects promotes the intellectual growth and development of*	1/1
0	organisation	
0	employers	
•	employees	<b>✓</b>
0	Enterprise	

<b>~</b>	is a group of people who have been formally assigned some task or some problem for their decision and implementation. *	1/1
<ul><li>O</li></ul>	Committee Advisory team	<b>~</b>
<b>~</b>	is a process, while is the end result of dispersal of authority. *	1/1
<ul><li> </li><li> </li><li> </li></ul>	Delegation & Decentralisation  Centralisation & Delegation  Decentralisation & Delegation	<b>~</b>
<b>~</b>	Filling and keeping the positions provided for by the organisation structure filled with the right people is the phase of management. *	1/1
<ul><li></li></ul>	Planning organising staffing All of the above	<b>✓</b>

is an important factor in both getting and holding qualified 1/1 people. *
performance appraisal
selection
<ul><li>Administration and compensation plans</li><li>training</li></ul>
provides information to management for the internal 1/1 succession of managerial personnel in the event of unanticipated turnover. *
Internal survey
Auditing
Staffing
✓ If the management feels that the originality and initiative can be had only 1/1 by recruiting people from outside, it will naturally not like to recruit people from within. *
True
○ False

<b>~</b>	Under the method of external recruitment, new blood brings with it a fresh outlook, new ideas and originality. *	1/1
0	False	
•	True	<b>✓</b>
<b>~</b>	test measures the applicants capacity to learn the skill required for job. *	1/1
0	Job specific	
•	Aptitude	<b>✓</b>
<b>✓</b>	is used to measure the characteristics of a candidate. *	1/1
0	Attitude test	
•	Personality test	<b>✓</b>
0	Behavioural test	

<b>/</b>	means issuance of orders and leading and motivating subordinates as they go about executing orders *	1/1
0	Motivation	
0	leadership	
0	management	
•	Direction	<b>✓</b>
<b>/</b>	is an instrument of direction. *	1/1
•	Communication	<b>✓</b>
0	Motivation	
0	Experience	
<b>/</b>	The formula followed in is "Do what I say because I m good to you" *	1/1
•	Paternalism	<b>✓</b>
0	force	
0	Bargain	

<b>~</b>	concerns those dynamic processes which produce a goal directed behaviour. *	1/1
0	Direction	
•	Motivation	<b>✓</b>
<b>~</b>	Guiding and supervising the efforts of subordinates towards the attainment of the organization's goals describes the function of : *	1/1
0	planning	
0	organizing	
•	directing	<b>✓</b>
0	controlling	
<b>~</b>	Directing function of management embraces activities of : *	1/1
0	issuing orders to subordinates	
0	supervising subordinates	
0	guiding and teaching the subordinates	
0	providing leadership and motivation to subordinates	
•	all of these	<b>✓</b>

Adequate motivation of employees results in: *	1/1
fostering in-disciplines among the subordinates	
boosting the morale of the subordinates	<b>✓</b>
decreasing the productivity of subordinates	
all of these	
✓ "Unity of Command " principle of effective direction means: *	1/1
subordinates should be responsible to one superior	<b>✓</b>
there should be unity amongst subordinates	
there should be unity amongst superiors	
a superior can supervise a limited number of subordinates	
<ul> <li>Establishing standards, comparing actual results with standards and taking corrective actions are the steps included in the process of *</li> </ul>	1/1
planning	
controlling	<b>✓</b>
directing	
organizing	

~	Control function of management cannot be performed without: *	1/1
•	planning	<b>~</b>
0	organizing	
0	staffing	
0	motivation	
<b>~</b>	Successful coordination of activities results from effectively carrying out the function: *	1/1
0	planning	
0	organizing	
0	staffing	
0	directing	
•	all of these	<b>~</b>
<b>~</b>	The last function in the sequence, which culminates in the attainment of organization objectives, is: *	1/1
0	organizing	
0	coordinating	
•	controlling	<b>/</b>
0	planning	

The basic functions of the management process include all of the following EXCEPT *	1/1
planning	
organizing	
outsourcing	<b>✓</b>
leading	
✓ Jolene, a manager, delegates the authority for a project to Lee, her subordinate. Jolene is most likely involved in which function of the management process? *	1/1
staffing	
organizing	<b>✓</b>
motivating	
leading	
✓ When managers use metrics to assess performance and then develo strategies for corrective action, they are performing the function of the management process. *	p 1/1
planning	
leading	
controlling	<b>✓</b>
organizing	

Larry, a manager at a commercial real emonthly sales quota for his sales team. management best describes Larry's ac	Which basic function of
planning	
organizing	
controlling	<b>✓</b>
staffing	
✓ Division of work is involved in at	function. * 1/1
planning	
organizing	<b>✓</b>
controlling	
staffing	
✓ In the management process, which of t associated with the leading function? *	
motivating subordinates	<b>✓</b>
setting performance standards	
training new employees	
developing procedures	

✓ Which of the following is not concerned with staffing? *	1/1
<ul><li>Recruitment</li><li>Selection</li><li>Training</li><li>Publicity</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
✓ Staffing function is a activity. *	1/1
<ul><li>Basic</li><li>Continuous</li><li>Netural</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
✓ The last function in managerial process is *	1/1
Co-ordinating  Controlling  Motivating	<b>✓</b>
Planning	

Physical, financial and human resources to develop productive relationship is a function. *	1/1
Organizing	<b>/</b>
Directing	
Staffing	
Controlling	
✓ That an enterprise must behave as a good citizen is an example of its responsibility towards *	1/1
Owners	
Workers	
Consumers	
Community	<b>✓</b>
✓ Which of the following statements about ethical standards are TRUE? *	1/1
The upper limits of ethical standards are set by individual standards	
The laws of economically developed countries generally define the lowest commo denominator of acceptable behaviour	n
The actual degree of enforcement of the law in an underdeveloped country would determine the lower limit of permissible behaviour	
All of the above	<b>~</b>

Which of the following does not contribute to the development of a manager's standard of ethics? *	1/1
competitor behaviours	<b>~</b>
osociety's norms and values	
individual life experiences	
environmental situations	
Ethics is important for: *	1/1
Top management	
Middle-level managers	
Non-managerial employees	
All of the above.	<b>✓</b>
✓ Which work is ethical: *	1/1
Writeri work is ethical.	1/1
Adulteration in goods	
Selling of duplicate goods with brand names	
Exploitation of the employees	
Honesty in dealing with customers.	<b>✓</b>

✓ Which one of the following is the social responsibility of the business: * 1/1
Giving fair return to the investors
Fair remuneration
Consumer based production
All of the above.
<ul> <li>Which business do not have social responsibility towards the customers: 1/1</li> </ul>
Making availability of good quality goods at the proper rate
Disclosing truth in advertisement
Providing share in profit
No adulteration in the goods.

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