



Department of Mechanical Engineering

MG8591 PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

Unit I - MCQ Bank

1. Business firm Produce and supply wide varieties of goods and _____ required by the society
 - a) Money
 - b) Services**
 - c) Entities
 - d) Social Service

2. The primary sector includes all of the following except.
 - a) Forestry
 - b) Manufacturing**
 - c) Mining
 - d) Agriculture

3. _____ Skill is needed at the top level management.
 - a) Technical
 - b) Conceptual and technical
 - c) Conceptual
 - d) Conceptual, Technical and human**

4. Scientific management works on

a) Research and experimentation

- b) Trial and error
- c) More attention on production only
- d) Tradition management theory

5. Henry Fayol, F.W.Taylor belongs to which of the following school of management?

- a) Neoclassical School
- b) Modern School
- c) Classical School**
- d) Early Perspective

6. Who of the following is the industrial philanthropist?

- a) Frederick Taylor
- b) Seebohm Rowntree**
- c) Henry Ford
- d) Max Weber

7. Which one of the following is not one of Drucker's five guiding principles of management?

- a) Making people's strengths effective and their weaknesses irrelevant.
- b) Enhancing the ability of people to contribute.
- c) To operate the organisation's status system.**
- d) Integrating people in a common venture by thinking through, setting and exemplifying the organisational objectives, values and goals.

8. 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

9. At what level of an organisation does a corporate manager operate?

- a) Functional
- b) Operational
- c) Middle level
- d) **Top level**

10. What is the guiding principle behind New Public Management?

- a) Profit maximisation
- b) **Introducing private sector business principles into the public sector**
- c) Replacing public management with private sector management
- d) Restructuring public organisations

11. Which one is not a recognised key skill of management?

- a) Conceptual skills
- b) Human skills
- c) Technical skills

d) Writing skills

12. Which of these is not part of the recognised challenges for modern managers?

a) Micro-managing the workforce

b) Managing communications

c) Managing change

d) Managing the learning organisation

13. What is a social enterprise concerned with?

a) Profit maximisation

b) Maximising market share

c) Providing public service

d) Running a business to create social benefits

14. Which 18th century writer produced a famous book called 'The Wealth of Nations'?

a) Frederick Taylor

b) Henry Mintzberg

c) Adam Smith

d) Dr Samuel Johnson

15. What characteristic is not a key feature of the 'open systems' model of management?

a) Morale

b) Innovation

c) Growth resource

d) Adaptation

16. Which one of these characteristics is most commonly associated with the 'rational goal' model of management?

- a) Worker welfare
- b) Health and safety
- c) Interpersonal relationships
- d) Productivity**

17. What is the guiding principle of scientific management?

- a) Experimentation
- b) Fluid working relationships
- c) Freedom of association
- d) One best way to do a job**

18. What is Frank Gilbreth's work most noted for?

- a) Working conditions
- b) Time and motion studies**
- c) Work psychology
- d) Work as a social setting

19. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of a bureaucratic organisation?

- a) Authority
- b) Regulations
- c) Command structure
- d) Change**

20. Which writer was concerned with the reaction of workers to key characteristics of bureaucracies?

- a) Merton

- b) Weber
- c) Gouldner**
- d) Mayo

21. Which feature does not form one of Fayol's 14 principles of management?

- a) Esprit de corps
- b) Initiative
- c) Order
- d) Individualism**

22. The Hawthorn Studies are most associated with which writer?

- a) Mary Parker Follett
- b) Elton Mayo**
- c) Lillian Gilbreth
- d) Frederick Taylor

23. As what are key factors that reflect the situation of an organisation referred to?

- a) Administrations
- b) Processes
- c) Activities
- d) Contingencies**

24. Management exists at the ____ level of the organization.

- a) Lower
- b) Middle
- c) Top
- d) All of the above**

25. Management is

- a) an art
- b) a science
- c) **both an art and a science**
- d) none of the above