

Department of Mechanical Engineering

MG8591 PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

Unit II - MCQ Bank

1. Henri Fayol, a French industrialist, first analyzed what managers do and divided that work into functions The study of the management function that defines goals and establishes strategies to achieve them is called:

A) Planning

- B) Organizing
- C) Leading
- D) Controlling
- 2. The plans which deal with fairly small set of activities are called:
- A) Strategic plan
- B) Tactical plan
- C) Operational plan
- D) Personal plan
- 3. What does the acronym SMART stand for?
- a) Suitable, measurable, actionable, rewarded and timely
- b) Specific, measurable, actionable, resourced and timely
- c) Standardised, measurable, achievable, rewarded, and timely

d) Specific, measurable, achievable, rewarded and timely

4. Which of the following is not a recognised type of plan?
a) Business
b) Succession
c) Ad hoc
d) Financial
5. 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
6. Which is not a recognised form of business continuity planning?
a) Contingency planning
b) Scenario planning
c) Financial planning
d) Building planning

a) An imagined sequence of future events

- b) An unpredictable event
- c) A planned for event
- d) An unplanned for event
- 8. What is a succession plan?
- a) Dismissing an employee for a more favourable employee
- b) A formal process of planning to fill a role that will become vacant
- c) A vote of no confidence in a board member
- d) The formal process of acquiring a new staff member
- 9. 'There is no discernible link between planning and performance'. Who is this position held by?
- a) Michael Porter
- b) Milton Friedman
- c) Gary Hamel
- d) Henry Mintzberg
- 10. What one of the following is not a key management skill in planning?
- a) Conceptual skills
- b) Analytical skills
- c) IT and computing skills

- d) Communication skills
- 11. What is a definition of an objective?
- a) A defined specified outcome to be achieved in the long-term
- b) A clear set of goals to be attained given a set number of resources
- c) A clearly defined and measurable outcome to be achieved over a specified timeframe
- d) A set standard of performance agreed by workers and managers
- 12. Which of the following is not the function of management
 - a) staffing
 - b) planning
 - c) co-operation
 - d) controlling
- 13. Establishing standards, comparing actual results with standards and taking corrective. actions are the steps included in the process of
 - a) controlling
 - b) directing
 - c) planning
 - d) organizing
- 14. Decision taken by supervisor could be
 - a) change in work schedule or rescheduling
 - b) Decision regarding rejection of raw material or finished products
 - c) Increase or decrease in production depending on current situations.
 - d) All of the above

15. The process by which actual performance of subordinates is guided towords common		
goal of the enterprise is called		
a)	Organisation	
b)	Unity of command	
c)	Directing	
d)	Planning	
16. N	Ieasuring actual performance is the steps involved in the process of	
contr	olling.	
a)	first	
b)	second	
c)	third	
d)	last	
17	is the most basic and primary function of Management	
a)	Organizing	
b)	Purchasing	
c)	Directing	
d)	Planning	
18. Ic	lentify the sub function which is not included in Directing function.	
a)	Leadership	
	Communication	
c)	Supervision	
d)	Co-ordination	
19	Management is responsible for the image of the company.	
a)	Low	
b)	Middle	

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c) Top			
d) Low and Middle			
20 can be defined as the set of steps to do the particular activity or	activities in		
systematic manner.			
a) Organizing			
b) Planning			
c) Directing			
d) Motivating			
21. The ability of a supervisor to choose the correct course of action from the available alternati			
ves to achieve the desired aims and objectives of the business is termed as			
a) Controlling			
b) Supervising			
c) Directing			
d) Decision Making			
22. Supervisors who use management are more directive and controlling.			
a) strategic			
b) human			
c) tactical			
d) core			
23. Planning may fail because of			
23. I failing may fair occause of			

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a) Incomplete knowledge of work

b) Absence of data analysis

c) Unrealistic nature of plan

- 24.. which of the following is level of management
 - a) Operational Level
 - b) Strategical Level
 - c) Tacticle Level
 - d) All of the above
- 25. The first step in the decision-making process is which of the following?
- a) Developing decision criteria
- b) Allocating weights to the criteria
- c) Analyzing alternatives
- d) Identifying a problem