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College of Engineering & Technology

Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai.

Department of Mechanical Engineering

MG8591 PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

Unit V - MCQ Bank

1. Controlling function finds out how far _____ deviates from standards.

(a) Actual performance

(b) Improvement

(c) Corrective actions

(d) Cost

2. Which of the following is not a limitation of controlling?

(a) Little control on external factors

(b) Costly affair

(c) Ensuring order & discipline

(d) Difficulty in setting quantitative standards

3. "Planning is theoretical whereas controlling is practical"

(a) True

(b) False

(c) Cannot say

4. Which of the following is not a process of controlling?

- (a) Analyzing deviations
- (b) Integrates employee's efforts**
- (c) Taking corrective measures
- (d) Setting performance standards

5. Which of the following is a traditional technique of managerial control?

- (a) Personal observation
- (b) Breakeven analysis
- (c) Budgetary control
- (d) All of the above**

6. Write the full form of PERT :-

- (a) Performance evaluation report technique
- (b) Personnel enquiry retrieving technique
- (c) Programme evaluation and review technique**
- (d) All of the above

7. Remedial actions taken to prevent deviation in future is called

- (a) Measurement of actual performance
- (b) Taking corrective actions**

- (c) Analyzing deviations
- (d) Setting performance standards

8. Assembling of facilities and personnel for collecting, processing, information that is required by managers is called

- (a) PERT
- (b) CPM
- (c) Ratio analysis
- (d) Management information Technique**

9. Which of the following is not an importance of controlling function?

- (a) It ensures order and discipline.
- (b) It restricts co-ordination in action.**
- (c) It helps in judging accuracy of standards.
- (d) It improves employee motivation.

10. Which of the following statements does not highlight the relationship between planning and controlling?

- (a) Planning and controlling are separable twins of management.**
- (b) Planning without controlling is meaningless, controlling without planning is blind.
- (c) Planning is prescriptive, controlling is evaluative.

(d) Planning and controlling are interrelated and interdependent.

11. Om Prakash has set up a small business unit for the manufacturing of detergent. In order to market the detergent in the local residential areas, he has appointed a team of ten salesmen. Each salesman is expected to sell at least 200 units of the detergent within a week's time. Identify the point of importance of controlling being highlighted in the above case.

(a) Controlling helps in judging accuracy of standards.

(b) It ensures efficient use of resources.

(c) It helps in improving employee motivation.

(d) It facilitates co-ordination in action.

12. It is the process of ensuring that events confirm to plans.

(a) Planning

(b) Controlling

(c) Organizing

(d) Directing

13. The controlling function is performed by

(a) Top level management

(b) Lower level management

(c) Middle level management

(d) All of the above

14. Controlling function brings the management cycle back to the

- (a) Organizing function
- (b) Directing function
- (c) Planning function**
- (d) None of the above

15. Deviations are said to be positive in nature when

- (a) Planned performance is more than the actual performance
- (b) Actual performance is more than the planned performance**
- (c) Both planned and actual performances are same
- (d) None of the above

16. Which of the following statements is true with respect to controlling function?

- (a) It is a forward looking function.
- (b) Is a backward looking function.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)**
- (d) None of the above

17. Identify the correct sequence of the steps involved in the controlling process.

- (a) Measurement of actual performance, Taking corrective action, Setting performance standards, Comparison of actual performance with standards, Analyzing deviations

(b) Comparison of actual performance with standards, Setting performance standards. Measurement of actual performance, Analyzing deviations, Taking corrective action

(c) Setting performance standards, Measurement of actual performance, Comparison of actual performance with standards, Analyzing deviations, Taking corrective action

(d) Taking corrective action, Measurement of actual performance, Comparison of actual performance with standards, Analyzing deviations, Setting performance standards

18. Which of the following is a technique used for measuring actual performance?

(a) Random sampling

(b) Personal observation

(c) Performance reports

(d) All of the above

19. The comparison of actual performance with the planned performance becomes easier if the standards are set in

(a) Qualitative terms

(b) Quantitative terms

(c) Either of the above

(d) None of the above

20. This concept of Control Management is based on the belief that if you try to control everything, you may end up controlling nothing.

(a) Critical point control

(b) Key result areas

(c) Management by exception

(d) Deviations

21. When the deviations between the actual performance and the planned performance are within the limits

(a) A limited corrective action is required

(b) No corrective action is required

(c) A major corrective action is required

(d) None of the above

22. The need for the controlling function is felt in

(a) Business organizations

(b) Political organizations

(c) Social organizations

(d) All of the above

23. Controlling is known as a backward-looking function because

(a) It relates to future course of action.

(b) It is like a post-mortem of the past activities

(c) To find out deviation, it aims at improving future performance.

(d) All of the above

24. Reducing the workers, absenteeism in a factory by 20% is an example of

(a) Quantitative standard

(b) Qualitative standard

(c) Deviation

(d) None of the above

25. Yash runs a logistic company. The Tour In charges of each trip in the company are expected to submit a report to the Event Manager on the completion of every trip.

Identify the step in the controlling process being described in the above lines.

(a) Setting of standards

(b) Measurement of actual performance

(c) Taking corrective action

(d) Analyzing the deviations