



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22 Programme - Master of Business Administration Course Name - Corporate Strategy Course Code - MBA205 (Semester II)

Time allotted: 1 Hrs.15 Min.

Full Marks: 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

| Choose the correct alternative from the following: | |
|--|--|
| (1) What is the important direction of strategy? | |
| a) Organizing | b) Staffing |
| c) Planning | d) Communication |
| (2) Mission is? | |
| a) Long term planning | b) Relates to the operation of a company |
| c) Short term planning | d) None of these |
| (3) Corporate environment does not include? | |
| a) Social Environment | b) Economic Environment |
| c) Technological Environment | d) Employee's Environment |
| (4) Characteristic of external environment is: | |
| a) Very much controllable | b) External adaptability factor is weak |
| c) Professional is board room | d) Beyond the control |
| (5) Economic Environment consists of? | |
| a) Income & BPL | b) BPL & demand |
| c) Demand & Supply | d) All of these |
| (6) Which is not considered as growth indicator | |

- (6) Which is not considered as gr
 - a) Increase in profit
 - c) Increase in number of employee
- (7) Opportunity is.
 - a) It is an internal factor c) It is an external factor

- b) Increase in inflation d) Increase in total asset
- b) It depends upon weakness of a company
- d) Not related to any of the none
- (8) Which of the following is not a part of external environment
 - a) Social environment

b) Legal environment

| c) Political environment | d) None of these | 100 |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| (9) Business environment is after- | | 12.00 |
| a) uncertain | b) relative | |
| c) contextual | d) All of these | |
| (10) SWOT technique is credited by- | | |
| a) Keith Davis | b) W.F. Glueck | |
| c) Albert Humphrey | d) None of these | |
| (11) Which competencies of an organization help su tition? | stain it in the long run in the face | of compe |
| a) Crust competencies | b) External competencies | |
| c) Core competencies | d) None of these | |
| (12) ETOP basically means | | |
| a) Environmental target options profit | b) Environmental threats and e | opportunities profil |
| c) Environmental threats and opportunities proto col | d) Environmental and technol ocol | ogical offence prot |
| (13) The structure that has the adaptability to cope w | vith rapid environmental change is | |
| a) Network structure | b) Divisional structure | |
| c) Functional structure | d) SBU | |
| (14) Startup activities is related to | | |
| a) Start industry from scratch | b) Closing one industry and st | art the same again |
| c) Build up the new facilities | d) Starting complete new proje | ect |
| (15) Which one is not the type of merger | | |
| a) Horizontal merger | b) Common merger | |
| c) Vertical merger | d) Conglomerate merger | |
| (16) Fraction on ownership of share is called | | |
| a) Marketing Problem | b) HR Problem | |
| c) Agency Problem | d) Financial problem | |
| (17) Product design strategy is not dependent of whi | ch following factor- | |
| a) Economic Policy | b) Nature of product | |
| c) Legal requirement | d) Physical environment | |
| (18) A plan of action designed to achieve a particula | r goal | |
| a) Mission | b) Strategy | |
| c) System | d) Vision | |
| (19) When two or more companies combine together | r to form a new company | |
| a) Absorption | b) Amalgamation | |
| c) Consolidation | d) Joint Venture | |
| (20) A merger that is substantially financed through | | |
| a) Tender offer | b) Earn out plans | |
| c) Leveraged buy- out | d) Cash offer | |
| (21) Corporate analysis involves | | |
| a) Identifying alternatives | b) Identifying mission | |
| c) Identifying strengths & weaknesses | d) Identifying environment | |
| (22) A merger substantially financed through debt is | | |
| (22) 11 merger substantially inflanced through debt is | MIOWII US | |

| a) Leverage buy out | b) Debt buy out d) All of these b) Multi domestic strategy |
|--|--|
| c) Loan buy out | d) All of these |
| (23) Low-cost strategy is a part, of | |
| a) Global strategy | b) Multi domestic strategy |
| c) Transnational strategy | d) one of these |
| (24) Multi domestic strategy leads to high cost due to | |
| a) High transportation cost | b) High advertising cost |
| c) Poor working capital management | d) Extensive customization |
| (25) In BCG Matrix high market share and high market | et growth is the symbol of |
| a) Stars | b) Good market |
| c) Cash cow | d) Question mark |
| (26) Comparing of BCG matrix and market life cycle | graph, the decline related to |
| a) Dog | b) Cash cow |
| c) Stars | d) Question mark |
| (27) Tata took over making them the wor | ld's largest steel producer |
| a) Corus | b) Aecelor |
| c) L & T | d) Mittal steel |
| (28) The restructuring of a corporation should be under | ertaken if |
| a) Restructuring can prevent an unwanted takeov er. | b) The restructuring is expected to increase the firm's revenue. |
| c) The restructuring is expected to create value f or shareholders | d) Tthe interests of bondholders are not negativel y affected. |
| (29) The action or process of selling off subsidiary but as | siness interests or investments are known |
| a) Divestiture. | b) Retrenchement |
| c) The leveraged buyout (LBO). | d) The prepackaged reorganization. |
| (30) Which of the following is NOT an entry barrier to | o an industry? |
| a) Expected competitor retaliation | b) Economies of scale |
| c) Customer product loyalty | d) Bargaining power of suppliers |
| (31) Which group would be classified as a stakeholder | ? |
| a) Communities | b) Banks |
| c) Suppliers | d) All of these |
| (32) External assessment is performed in which of the | strategic management phase? |
| a) Strategy formulation stage | b) Strategy implementation stage |
| c) Strategy evaluation stage | d) All of the given options |
| (33) Vision relates to? | |
| a) Long term planning | b) What we want to achieve |
| c) Short term planning | d) None |
| (34) Management structure does not includes? | |
| a) Organizational structure | b) Board of director |
| c) Professionalism of management | d) Trade Union |
| (35) SBU stands for? | |
| a) State bank of Union | b) Short Balancing Unit |
| c) Strategic Business Unit | d) Subsidized Balance of Union |
| (36) Objective can be defined as | |
| | |

| a) specific results that an organization seeks to ac | b) potential actions that require top management decisions |
|---|--|
| hieve c) Analysis of resources | d) None b) By increasing the strength d) By reducing the threat |
| (37) Weakness of a company can be overcome? | A Maria |
| | b) By increasing the strength |
| a) By decreasing the strengthc) By exploiting the opportunities | d) By reducing the threat |
| (38) Opportunities can be exploited? | The state of the s |
| a) By decreasing the strength | b) By increasing the strength |
| c) By increasing the weakness | d) By avoiding the threat |
| (39) The attitude and experience of professionalism of | |
| | b) Status of company |
| a) Value System of companyc) Formulating of goal | d) Steady of environment |
| (40) Corporate restructure not involve | a) Brown, |
| a) Splitting main business in to 2-3 small busines | b) Treatment of poor performance of company |
| s unit | No. 1 to 1 |
| c) Acquiring new business | d) Restructure of company law |
| (41) Who developed the concept of value chain analy | sis? |
| a) Porter | b) David Norton |
| c) Thompson | d) Hunger |
| (42) The manner in which management coordinates a ates capabilities among product lines and business | ctivities and transfers resources and cultives so units is known as |
| a) directional strategy | b) portfolio analysis |
| c) parenting strategy | d) HR strategy |
| (43) The purchase of a company that is completely at ion of the acquiring corporation is known as | osorbed as an operating subsidiary or divis |
| a) acquisition | b) merger |
| c) strategic alliances | d) none of the these |
| (44) A firm internally makes 100% of its key supplied in | s and completely controls its distributors i |
| a) Forward integration | b) taper integration |
| c) full integration | d) quasi-integration |
| (45) A firm internally produces less than half of its or utside suppliers in | wn requirements and buys the rest from o |
| a) taper integration | b) full integration |
| c) quasi-integration | d) partial integration |
| (46) Company does not make any of its key supplies m outside suppliers that are under its partial con | but purchases most of its requirements fro trol in |
| a) taper integration | b) full integration |
| c) quasi-integration | d) partial integration |
| (47) The degree to which a firm operates in multiple an industry's value chain is known as | geographic locations at the same point on |
| a) horizontal integration | b) vertical integration |
| c) definite integration | d) indefinite integration |
| | osition but industry attractiveness is low |
| a) Concentric (Related) Diversification | b) conglomerate |

| c) corporate diversification | d) electronic discourse to the second |
|--|--|
| (49) Diversifying into an industry unrelated to its cur | d) strategic diversification |
| a) Concentric (Related) Diversification | . National and the state of th |
| e) corporate diversification | b) conglomerate |
| (50) If the corporation has multiple business lines and growth potential, this is called | d) strategic diversification I it chooses to sell off a division with low |
| a) Turnaround strategy | |
| c) Divestment | b) Captive Company Strategy |
| ettlement of the corporation's obligations. | d) Liquidation Strategy |
| ettlement of the corporation's obligations. | the firm to the courts in return for some s |
| a) Lquidation | b) Divestment |
| c) Captive Company | d) Bankruptcy |
| (52) BCG matrix is a framework created for | d) Bankrupicy |
| a) evaluate the strategic position of the business | b) Fundamental d |
| c) Evaluate the financial position of a company | b) Evaluate the employees status |
| (53) Under which model power of supply is incorpora | d) Evaluate the business opportunities |
| a) BCG matrix model | |
| c) Diamond model | b) Porter five force model |
| (54) Product differentiation refers to the: | d) Supplier's Model |
| a) Ability of the buyers of a product to negotiate | b) Response of in sumbant 5 |
| a lower price | b) Response of incumbent firms to new entrants |
| Belief by customers that a product is unique. | d) Fact that as more of a product is produced the cheaper it becomes per unit. |
| (55) A low relative market share position and compete is associated with | e in a slow- or no-market-growth industry |
| a) Dogs | b) Cash Cows |
| c) Question Marks | d) Stars |
| (56) Divisions with a high relative market share and a ith | high industry growth rate is associated w |
| a) Dogs | b) Cash Cows |
| c) Question Marks | d) Stars |
| (57) Which of the following does not appear to be a po | ossible barrier to entry? |
| a) Economies of scale | b) Product differentiation |
| c) Capital requirements | d) Number of competitors |
| (58) The acronym SWOT stands for | |
| a) Special Weapons for Operations Timeliness | b) Services, Worldwide Optimization, and Trans port |
| c) Strengths Worldwide Overcome Threats | d) Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Th reats |
| (59) Which of the following defines how each individuts mission? | ual business unit will attempt to achieve i |
| a) Business strategy | b) Corporate strategy |
| c) Functional strategy | d) National strategy |
| (60) "Identifying and evaluating key social, political, etrends and events". Which of the followings best of | economic, technological and competitive |
| a) Developing an effective mission statement | |