

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22 Programme – Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science & Engineering Course Name – Organizational Behavior Course Code - OEC-802C (Semester VIII)

Time allotted: 1 Hrs.25 Min. Full Marks: 70

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A (Multiple Choice Type Question) 1 x 70=70 Choose the correct alternative from the following: (1) Management is b) A science a) An art d) Neither c) Both art and science (2) Observe the following management principles and pick the odd one out. Justify your answer. b) Unity of direction a) Unity of command c) Maximum output d) Equity (3) Top management is concerned with ______. a) Carrying suggestions upwards b) Maintaining liaison with the outside world c) Transmitting orders downwards d) None of these (4) Middle management a) Consists of departmental managers b) Motivates lower management c) Both Consists of departmental managers& Motiva d) None of these tes lower management (5) Top management consists of a) Financial managers b) Sales manager d) Board of directors and chief executives c) Personnel manager (6) Henry Fayol was a _____ a) Social scientists b) Accountant d) Production engineer c) Mining engineer (7) Which of the following is Not a principle of management given by Taylor? a) Science, not rule of Thumb b) Functional foreman ship d) Harmony not discord c) Maximum, not restricted output (8) Who is known as 'the Father of Modern Theory of Management'? a) Harold Koontz. b) Henry Fayol c) F.W. Taylor d) Max Weber

a) F.W. Taylor	b) Max Weber	
c) Henry Fayol	d) S.George	
(10) Classical Management Theory is		
a) Human oriented	b) Organization centered	
c) Complete employee view	d) All these	
(11) The most popular form of business organisation is		
a) Sole proprietorship	b) company	
c) Partnership	d) Joint Hindu family business	
(12) Plan which is firstly discussed in business plan is mostly		
a) Production plan	b) Financial plan	
c) Personnel plan	d) Marketing plan	
(13) Which of the following is an assumption of rationality to rationale decision making?		
a) Preferences are clear	b) Final choice will maximise payoff	
c) The problem is clear and unambiguous	d) All of these	
(14) Making decisions on the basis of experience, feelings	and accumulated judgement is called as	
a) Decision making	b) Structured problems	
c) Intuitive decision making	d) None of these	
(15) In Management by Objective (MBO), the manager and	d subordinate jointly	
a) Identify Common goals	b) Defines each individual's major areas of responsi bility	
c) Assess the contribution of each of its members	d) All of these	
(16) In MBO, objectives should provide direction to		
a) Managerial activities	b) Marketing	
c) Financing	d) All of these	
(17) Which of the followings is not true for MBO?		
a) It acts an effective Performance appraisal tool	b) The superior evaluate the individual concerned	
c) It forces the management to plan the activities in a systematic way	d) Better management and improved communication	
(18) is a time table of work.		
a) Budget	b) Project	
c) Schedules	d) Programmes	
(19) Which are the prescribe guidelines for conducting an	action?	
a) Rules	b) Method	
c) Budget	d) policy	
(20) Which of the following statement is true?		
a) There is scope for specialization in line Organizati on	b) It is difficult to fix responsibility in line organizati on	
c) The line of authority in line Organization is vertic al	d) Line organization is only suitable for large-scale o peration	
(21) Which among the following is a factor determining centralization?		
a) Integration	b) Desire for independence	
c) Availability of managers	d) Control techniques	
(22) Span of management refers to		
a) Number of managers	b) Length of term for which a manager is appointed	

(9) Who is known as the father of scientific management?

c) Number of subordinates under a superior	d) Number of members in top management
(23) The form of organization known for giving rise to rur	nours is called
a) Centralized organization	b) Functional organization
c) Decentralized organization	d) Informal organization
(24) Line organisation is also called	
a) Military organisation	b) Functional organisation
c) Line and staff organisation	d) Project organisation
(25) Which of these is the most important external factor g	governing recruitments?
a) Size of the firm	b) Image of the job
c) Supply and demand	d) Image of the organization
(26) Who is the developer of 'Two Factors theory' of Motiv	vation?
a) Herzberg	b) Lawless, David. J.
c) A. H. Maslow	d) Porter, Lyman W. and Hackman
(27) Hygiene factors related to the work context includes	
a) Relations with supervisor	b) Supervision
c) Company Policy and Administration	d) All of the above
(28) Which of the following methods of communication is	the most effective?
a) Presenting written material	b) Presenting written material along with film projec tor
c) Multi-media method	d) Cannot be determined
(29) Theory Y includes	
a) In general, for most people, the excuse of physical and mental effort in work and play is as natural in play or rest	b) Man will exercise self control in those spheres wh ere the objectives tally with his own
c) The capacity for developing and utilising their cap acities, knowledge and skill does exist in people	d) All of these
(30) Which of the following is/are importance of Motivation	on?
a) Success in competition	b) Increases Morale
c) Measurement of Managerial action	d) All of these
(31) Which of the following is/are not 'Non financial incer	ntives'?
a) Job Enlargement	b) Welfare activities
c) Person	d) Responsibility
(32) is an example of cooperative society of India	a
a) Amul	b) Wipro
c) Infosys	d) All of these
(33) company does not invite the public to su	bscribe to its share capital.
a) Both Private and Public Company	b) Public Company
c) Private Company	d) None of the above
(34) is the processes that account for an individual's rt toward attaining a goal.	s intensity, direction, and persistence of effo
a) Perception	b) Cooperation
c) Motivation	d) Affect
(35) Which is NOT a dimension in Maslow's Hierarchy of	Needs?
a) Ego	b) Physiological
c) Safety	d) Esteem
(36) According to theory, allocating extrinsic rewar ntrinsically rewarding tends to decrease the overall le	

a) Management by obectives	b) Goal- setting	
c) Self-efficacy	d) Cognitive evaluation	
(37) theory argues that behaviour is a function of its consequences.		
a) Equity	b) Reinforcement	
c) Goal-setting	d) Expectancy	
(38)is/are a key trend that is having a significant	impact on behaviour management today.	
a) Information technology	b) Decreasing the amount of training for managers	
c) Stay-at-home mothers	d) Reverse discrimination	
(39) You are working as an assistant to an OB specialist doing research on a project to determine relat ionships between certain variables and cause-effect situations. The specialist is attempting to dete rmine when people are motivated by pay or salary and when they are motivated by recognition, s upport and encouragement. By examining the connection between rewards and incentives and m otivation under various conditions, the specialist appears to be using which of the following appr oaches in research?		
a) open-systems approach	b) contingency approach	
c) human resources approach	d) observational approach	
(40) Herzberg's factors include		
a) Possibility of growth	b) Status	
c) Advancement and Recognition	d) All of the above	
(41) Teams occur when a number of people have rsonal success is dependent on the success of others.	and recognise that their pe	
a) A common goal	b) A shared work environment	
c) The same manager	d) Similar jobs	
(42) In the Tuckman model, groups at the ards of acceptable behaviour.	stage develop guidelines and stand	
a) Forming	b) Storming	
c) Norming	d) Adjourning	
(43) Which of the following is not a characteristic of an ef	fective work group?	
a) The open expression of feelings and disagreement s	b) The resolution of conflict by members themselve s.	
c) A belief in shared aims and objectives.	d) A sense of commitment by individual member's t o their own goals and objectives.	
(44) are social inventions for accomplish	ning goals through group efforts"	
a) Management	b) Organization	
c) Leadership	d) Behavior	
(45) Which of the following is not a function of management	ent?	
a) Planning	b) Staffing	
c) Co-operation	d) Controlling	
(46) Policy formulation is the function of		
a) Top level management	b) Middle level management	
c) Operational management	d) All of these	
(47) Which of following is not among the levels of management?		
a) Top level management	b) Intermediate Level	
c) Middle level management	d) Lower level management	
(48) Which of the following statement best described the principle of 'Division of work?		
a) Work should be divided into small tasks	b) Labour should be divided	
c) Resource should be divided among jobs	d) It leads to specialization	

a) F W Taylor	b) Henry Fayol
c) Elton Mayo	d) W.J Dickson
(50) A "Strategic plan' is also called	
a) Long term plan	b) Short term plan
c) Both Long term plan and Short term plan	d) None of these
(51) Management by Objective (MBO) is also known as	
a) Management by results	b) Management by goals
c) Management by planning	d) Management by evaluation
(52) Objectives in MBO are decided by	
a) Superior	b) Subordinates
c) Mutual consultations of both superior and subordi nates	d) None of these
(53) Budget is an instrument of	
a) Planning only	b) Control only
c) Both planning and control	d) None of these
(54) Planning process begins with	
a) Identity alternatives	b) Setting objectives
c) Developing planning premise	d) Selecting alternatives
(55) co-ordination refers to the description of nization.	f the behaviour and relationships of the orga
a) Vertical	b) Horizontal
c) Procedural	d) Substantive
(56) Organizing process involves	
a) Division of work	b) Grouping of identical work
c) All of these	d) None of these
(57) Which of the following is/are not job related source of	of stress
a) Role ambiguity	b) Role overload
c) Ethical dilemmas	d) Career concerns
(58) Which of the following forms of business enterprises ause they are not required to publish their accounts le	
a) Partnership	b) Cooperative Society
c) Company	d) None of the above
(59) Shared organizational values are	
 a) unconscious, affective desires or wants that guide society's behavior 	b) influenced by international values
 c) different for the various components of a diverse work force 	d) a myth
(60) The 3 Theoretical Framework of OB are	
a) Cognitive, Social and Technical	b) Cognitive, Behaviouristic, Social
c) leadership, attribution, motivation	d) attribution, Perception and motivation
(61) "Unity of Command" principle of effective direction	means:
a) Subordinates should be responsible to one superior	b) There should be unity amongst subordinates
c) There should be unity amongst superiors	d) A superior can supervise a limited number of sub ordinates
(62) Which of the following frameworks is used in the development of the overall model of OB?	

(49) Who is considered as the father of the human relations movement

a) The cognitive framework	b) the behaviouristic framework
c) The social learning framework	d) All of the above
(63) Which of the following is a need that motivates huma ion theory?	in behaviour as per the achievement motivat
a) Power	b) Affiliation
c) Achievement	d) All of these
(64) According to Edwin Locke, goals produce the	greatest degree of achievement.
a) Ambiguous and difficult	b) Specific and difficult
c) Specific and easy	d) Ambiguous and easy
(65) programs emphasize participatively set goals to	hat are tangible, verifiable, and measurable.
a) Self-efficacy	b) Management by objectives
c) Reinforcement	d) Organizational
(66) The field of organisational behaviour examines such ove team development, and	questions as the nature of leadership, effecti
 a) Interpersonal conflict resolution; motivation of in dividuals 	b) Organisational control; conflict management
c) Motivation of individuals; planning	d) Planning; development
(67) The first thing to do when resolving conflict with son	neone else is to
a) Assertively but diplomatically state your perspective	b) Brainstorm possible solutions to the problem
c) Slap some sense into them	d) Listen to their perspective
(68) A partner whose association with the firm is unknown	n to the general public is called
a) Active partner	b) Sleeping partner
c) Nominal partner	d) Secret partner
(69) Which of the following is/are the key features of orga	nization
a) Social invention	b) Accomplishing goals
c) Group efforts	d) All of these
(70) A study of human behavior in organizational settings	is
a) Individual behavior	b) Group behavior
c) Organizational behavior	d) None of these