

Sample questions for TYBCOM semester 5 & 6

Semester 5	Questions and choices
	Unit I
1	Which is the process that includes defining goals, establishing strategy and developing plans to coordinate activities. a. Planning b. Leading c. Controlling d. Organizing
2	When a manager performs duties that are ceremonial and symbolic in nature he is called a _____. a. leader b. negotiator c. monitor d. figure head
3	_____ is the role that a manager plays when he/she acts as a channel to transmit information to organizational members. a. Leader b. Disseminator c.monitor d. motivator
4	A manager who takes corrective action when the organization faces unexpected disturbances is playing the role of a. Monitor b. Controller c. Disturbance healer d. Negotiator
	Unit 2
5	Which of the following is an evaluative statement that is favourable or unfavourable about objects and people? a. Beliefs b. Motives c. assessments d. attitudes
6	Which component of an attitude refers to the description or beliefs about things? a. Motivational b. Cognitive c. affective d. behavioural
7	When an employee identifies with a particular organization and its goals and wishes to remain a member, it is known as _____. a) Psychological empowerment b) Organizational commitment c) Job engagement d) Job involvement
8	The _____ response includes actively and constructively attempting to improve

	<p>conditions.</p> <p>a)Exit b) Voice c) Loyalty d) Neglect</p>
	Unit III
9	<p>Which theorist said that humans are motivated by a hierarchy of needs?</p> <p>a. Maslow b. McGregor c. Piaget d. Herzberg</p>
10	<p>Affection, belongingness, acceptance, and friendship are elements of which need?.</p> <p>a. basic b. social c. safety d. esteem</p>
11	<p>What factors according to Herzberg's is adequate such that people will not be dissatisfied.</p> <p>a. motivators b. primary c. hygiene d. secondary</p>
12	<p>Who proposed the Goal setting theory?</p> <p>a. Edwin Locke b. J. Stacy Adams c. Victor Vroom d. B.F. Skinner</p>
	Unit IV
13	<p>.Which of the following was the behavioral dimension of leadership identified by the Ohio State studies.</p> <p>a)Initiating structure b) Employee oriented c) concern for people d) Production oriented.</p>
14	<p>Which of the following was the behavioral dimension of leadership identified by the Michigan State studies.</p> <p>a)Initiating structure b) Employee oriented c) concern for people d) Consideration.</p>
15	<p>Fiedler developed the _____ questionnaire to identify the style of leadership.</p> <p>a)CPL b) PLC c) LPC d) PRL</p>
16	<p>Which of the following is a characteristic of charismatic leaders.</p> <p>a)Management by exception b) Idealized influence c) Intellectual stimulation d)</p>

	Unconventional behavior
Semester 6	Unit I
17	In _____ teams, group members who meet to discuss ways of improving quality, efficiency and the work environment. a.cross-functional b. self-managed c. virtual d.problem solving
18	In which type of teams do group members from the same hierarchical level but different work areas come together to accomplish a task? a. Virtual b. self-managed c. cross-functional d. problem solving
19	_____ team do not have the authority to unilaterally implement their recommendations for improvement. a. Problem solving b. cross-functional c. self-managed d. virtual
20	When teams have one or more highly disagreeable members, then their performance is _____. a. Good b. Better c. worse d. moderate
	Unit II
21	Which view of conflict believed at all conflict is harmful and must be avoided. a. traditional b. interactionist c. resolution focused d. relationship
22	Which view of conflict proposes that conflict is not only a positive force in a group but also an absolute necessity for a group to perform effectively? a. interactionist b. traditional c. managed conflict d. process
23	In addition to specialization of group activities, which of the following can stimulate conflict? a. Size b. up gradation c. Technology d. Division

24	<p>Which of the following means the use of resolution and stimulation techniques to achieve the desired level of conflict?</p> <p>a. Stress management b. Politics c. Conflict management d. Intentions</p>
	Unit III
25	<p>The nature of mood is _____.</p> <p>a) cognitive b)action oriented c)neutral d)negative</p>
26	<p>The nature of emotions cannot be _____.</p> <p>a)positive b)specific c)neutral d)negative</p>
27	<p>How do stressful daily events affect moods?</p> <p>a) positively b)negatively c) upholding d) ambidextrous</p>
28	<p>In _____ one tries to identify and modify the emotions one feels.</p> <p>a)Emotion regulation b) cascading model of emotional intelligence c) mood regulation d) positive emotions</p>
	Unit IV
29	<p>Stress is associated with demands and _____.</p> <p>a) Hindrances b) Challenges c) Resources d) Goals</p>
30	<p>What is the biggest reason people have trouble coping with organizational changes?</p> <p>a) Stress b) Resource c) Attitude d) Uncertainty</p>
31	<p>_____ uncertainties are created when there are changes in the business cycle.</p> <p>a) Social b) Political c) Economic d) Technological</p>

32

Design of the job, working conditions and the physical work layout are examples of which type of stress producing demands?

Social b) Role c) Task d) Economic