



# ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

## Worksheet No. 2

Sub: Business Studies

Class XII

Date: 04.05.2020

Topic: Nature and significance of Management (Contd.)

### Answer the following questions: (MCQ)

**1. A manager resolving conflict among organizational members is performing what function?**

- a. Controlling.
- b. Commanding.
- c. Directing.
- d. Leading.

**2. Efficiency refers to –**

- a. The relationship between inputs and outputs.
- b. The additive relationship between costs and benefits.
- c. The exponential nature of costs and outputs.
- d. Increasing outputs regardless of cost.

**3. Management is called an inexact science because –**

- a. It is a social science.
- b. It does not have principles.
- c. It does possess all characteristics of pure (exact) science.
- d. It includes artistic approach.

**4. Management is called a process because –**

- a. It is applicable to the production process.
- b. It has social obligations.
- c. It involves a number of different but interrelated functions.
- d. None of these.

**5. Wages, salaries, bonus, vacation pay, insurance are examples of –**

- a. Non-financial motivation.
- b. Financial motivation.
- c. Extrinsic motivation.
- d. Intrinsic motivation.

**6. Management and administration are –**

- a. Same.
- b. Different.
- c. Partly same and partly different.
- d. None of these.

**7. Which of the following is not an organizational objective of management?**

- a. Earning enough revenue to cover costs.
- b. Earning sufficient profits to cover business risks.
- c. Increase in the prospects of business in the long run.
- d. Providing free education to their employees children.

**8. Management is considered important because –**

- a. It helps an organisation to adapt to the changes.
- b. Seeks to integrate individual efforts.
- c. It helps in development of the society.
- d. All of the above.

**9. Management is considered to be an art because –**

- a. The principals of management have universal validity.
- b. The principals of management have universal application.
- c. Different principals of management are brought into effect differently by different managers.
- d. It is not important for the practising managers to be a member of a professional association.

**10. The authority-responsibility relationships that exists within the organisation give rise to –**

- a. Different functions within the organisation.
- b. Different levels in the organisation.
- c. Management as a multidimensional activity.
- d. Management as a group activity.

**11. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of a profession?**

- a. Based on practice and creativity.
- c. Restricted entry.

- b. Service motive.
- d. Well defined body of knowledge.

**12. Through \_\_\_\_\_ management helps individual to develop team spirit, cooperation, commitment to group success.**

- a. Controlling.
- c. Motivation and Leadership.

- b. Coordination.
- d. Supervision.

**13. Which of the following justifies why management is a profession?**

- a. Formal education and training.
- c. Practical application.

- b. Social responsibility.
- d. All of these.

**14. Which of the following justifies why management is an art?**

- a. Result-oriented approach.
- c. Practical knowledge.

- b. Creativity.
- d. All of these.

**15. Science is a systematic body of knowledge gathered by –**

- a. Experimentation and observation.
- c. Expressed in the form of general principals.

- b. Artificially tested.
- d. All of these.

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