



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Answers of 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 not 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.
- b. Service motive.
- c. **Restricted entry.**
- d. Well defined body of knowledge.

12. Through _____ management helps individual to develop team spirit, cooperation, commitment to group success.

- a. Controlling.
- b. **Coordination.**
- c. Motivation and Leadership.
- d. Supervision.

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

- a. Formal education and training.
- b. Social responsibility.
- c. Practical application.
- d. **All of these.**

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

- a. Result-oriented approach.
- b. Creativity.
- c. Practical knowledge.
- d. **All of these.**

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

- a. Experimentation and observation.
- b. Artificially tested.
- c. Expressed in the form of general principals.
- d. **All of these.**

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