

Subjective questions on MRT – 09

1. _____ is increasing Leadership rapidly:
 - A. Strategy
 - B. Command
 - C. Control
 - D. Getting others to follow

2. Regarding leadership, which statement is false?
 - A. Leadership does not necessarily take place within a hierarchical structure of an organization
 - B. When people operate as leaders their role is always clearly established and defined
 - C. Not every leader is a manager
 - D. All of the above

3. _____ are the approaches to the study of leadership which emphasize the personality of the leader:
 - A. Contingency theories
 - B. Group theories
 - C. Trait theories
 - D. Inspirational theories

4. The effectiveness of a leader is dependent upon meeting _____ areas of need within the workgroup:
 - A. One
 - B. Three
 - C. Five
 - D. None of the above

5. Needs, setting standards and maintaining discipline, and appointing sub-leaders according to Adair's approach, called as:
 - A. Work functions
 - B. Task functions
 - C. Individual functions
 - D. Team functions

6. The Ohio State Leadership Studies revealed _____ and initiating structure as two major dimensions of leadership behaviour:
 - A. Control
 - B. Communication
 - C. Collaboration
 - D. Consideration

7. _____ used the terms “employee-centred” and “production-centred” to describe leader behaviour:
- A. Blake and McCauley
 - B. Fiedler
 - C. McGregor
 - D. Likert
8. Identify the four main styles of leadership displayed by the manager which identified in Tannenbaum and Schmidt’s continuum of possible leadership behaviour:
- A. Tells, help, joins and leads
 - B. Commands, sells, consults and resists
 - C. Tells, sells, consults and joins
 - D. Commands, help, joins and leads
9. Contingency theories of leadership based upon:
- A. That there is no single style of leadership appropriate to all situations
 - B. That there is a single style of leadership appropriate to all managers
 - C. That there is a single style of leadership appropriate to all situations
 - D. None of the above
10. Leaders with a low LPC score gain satisfaction from _____ according to Fiedler’s LPC scale:
- A. Developing team relationships
 - B. Achieving objectives
 - C. Both of these
 - D. None of the above
11. Model of leadership based on which aspects of a leader’s decision is Vroom and Yetton’s contingency?
- A. Decision acceptance
 - B. Decision quality
 - C. Both of these
 - D. None of the above
12. An individual’s motivation is dependent on:
- A. Whether path-goal relationships are clarified
 - B. Expectations that increased effort to achieve an improved level of performance will be successful
 - C. Their effective performance
 - D. The necessary direction, guidance, training and support is provided

13. Rearrange the six steps of motivation logically.

- A. Engages in goal - directed behaviour
- B. Reassess needs deficiencies
- C. Performs
- D. Identifies needs
- E. Searches for ways to satisfy the needs
- F. Receives either rewards or punishment

- a. DFCAEB
- b. BCDEAF
- c. DEACFB
- d. ABCDEF

14. _____ is the name given to a philosophy and set of methods and techniques that stressed the scientific study and organization of work at the operational level.

- a. Scientific Management
- b. Human Relations Model
- c. Two factor theory
- d. Achievement motivation theory

15. Rearrange the steps of Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory.

- A. Self - Actualisation Needs
- B. Physiological needs
- C. Belongingness and love needs
- D. Self - esteem needs
- E. Safety needs

- a. ABCDE
- b. ADCBE
- c. DCBEA
- d. ADCEB

16. Which of the following is a content theory?

- a. Expectancy theory
- b. ERG Theory
- c. Equity theory
- d. None of the above

State true or false

17. Needs reflect either physiological or psychological deficiencies.

- a. True
- b. False

18. Who propounded the Need's Theory

- a. Frederick Herzberg
- b. Alderfer
- c. Abraham Harold Maslow
- d. None of the above

19. The two factor theory is based on which factors?

- a. Hygiene and behavioural
- b. Safety and self - esteem
- c. Self - actualisation and status quotient
- d. None of the above

20. What does "E", "R" and "G" stand for in the ERG theory?

- a. Export, Risk and Guarantee
- b. Exponential, Reliability and Growth
- c. Existence, Relatedness and Growth
- d. None of the above

21. Which of the following is a need that motivates human behaviour as per the achievement motivation theory?

- a. Power
- b. Affiliation
- c. Achievement
- d. All of the above

22. Which of these is the external sound present in the channels of communication?

- a) Noise
- b) Semantic problems
- c) Cultural barriers
- d) Over communication

23. Which of these should not be avoided for effective communication?

- a) Noise
- b) Planning
- c) Semantic problems
- d) Wrong assumptions

24. _____ are problems arising from expression.

- a) Cultural barriers
- b) Semantic problems
- c) Wrong assumptions
- d) Selecting perception

25. Both encoding and decoding of message are influenced by our emotions.
- a) True
 - b) False
26. In which of these problems, is the actual message lost in the abundance of transmitted information?
- a) Selecting perception
 - b) Over communication
 - c) Under communication
 - d) Filtering
27. Communication should serve as a conflict- reduction exercise.
- a) True
 - b) False
28. _____ means to impart understanding of the message.
- a) Encoding
 - b) Receiver
 - c) Decoding
 - d) Feedback
29. When is the communication process complete?
- a) When the sender transmits the message
 - b) When the message enters the channel
 - c) When the message leaves the channel
 - d) When the receiver understands the message.
30. _____ is the first enemy of communication.
- a) Noise
 - b) Clarity
 - c) Politeness
 - d) Completeness
31. Which of these must be avoided for effective communication?
- a) Sharing of activity
 - b) Listening
 - c) Ambiguity
 - d) Politeness
32. Which of these is not a commandment of effective communication?
- a) Clarity in language
 - b) Listen poorly
 - c) Home communication skills
 - d) Adequate medium

33. Being busy

- a) Can help you stay more organized
- b) Can keep your priorities in order
- c) Can be a good thing
- d) Wasn't discussed as a part of using time more efficiently

34. Two other important ways to help manage your time efficiently include

- a) Doing the best tasks first, and the worst tasks last
- b) Having a very structured schedule and not leaving room to be flexible
- c) Being flexible
- d) Doing the worst tasks first while you're alert and not tired

35. Being busy can actually help you manage your time more efficiently.

- a) True
- b) False

36. You should do the worst tasks first while you're alert and not tired.

- a) True
- b) False

37. Time management refers to a range of skills, tools, and techniques used to manage time when accomplishing specific tasks, projects, and goals.

- a) True
- b) False

38. Time management skills include

- a) Getting a good night's sleep
- b) Procrastinating
- c) Having free time
- d) Being flexible

39. The 80:20 rule says

- a) 80% of results are achieved with only 20% the effort
- b) Typically 80% of unfocused effort generates 20% of results
- c) Both of the above are true
- d) None of the above

40. Which of the following statements is true

- a) In small quantities, stress is good
- b) Too much stress is harmful
- c) All stress is bad
- d) Only '1' & '2' are right

41. Stress management is about learning
- a) How to avoid the pressures of life
 - b) How to develop skills that would enhance our body's adjustment when we are subjected to the pressures of life
 - c) Both '1' & '2' are true
 - d) None of the above

42. Which of the following statements is true about stress management
- a) Stress management is learning about the connection between mind and body
 - b) Stress management helps us control our health in a positive sense
 - c) Stress management teaches us to avoid all kinds of stress
 - d) Only '1' & '2' are right

43. Which of the following are the basic sources of stress
- a) The Environment
 - b) Social Stressors
 - c) Physiological
 - d) Thoughts
 - e) All of the above

44. Examples of environmental stressors are
- a) Weather
 - b) Traffic
 - c) Financial problems
 - d) Substandard housing
 - e) Only '1', '2' & '4' are right

45. Examples of social stressors are
- a) Financial problems
 - b) Divorce
 - c) Loss of a loved one
 - d) Job interviews
 - e) All of the above

46. Examples of physiological stressors are
- a) Menopause
 - b) Giving birth
 - c) Sleep disturbances
 - d) Relationship problems
 - e) Only '1', '2', & '3' are true

47. The following are the characteristics of Positive Stress
- a) It improves performance
 - b) It feels exciting
 - c) It motivates
 - d) All of the above

48. The following are the characteristics of Negative Stress

- a) It causes anxiety
- b) It feels unpleasant
- c) It decreases performance
- d) All of the above

49. What are the questions you need to ask yourself while you are assessing yourself for stress

- a) Where do you feel stress in your body
- b) How do you know when you are stress
- c) How do you react to stress
- d) All of the above

50. To communicate easily and effectively with your readers, how many number of principles communication are applied

- (a) Nine
- (b) Seven
- (c) Eleven
- (d) Six

51. A letter that completes a valid contract between a buyer and a seller is called.

- (a) An order letter
- (b) An acknowledgment letter
- (c) An inquiry
- (d) A sales letter

52. In order to understand verbal and nonverbal communication which of the following things should we do ?

- (a) Accept cultural differences
- (b) Studying your own culture
- (c) Learn about other cultures
- (d) All of the above

53. It refers to the behavioral characteristic, typical of a group, it can be defined as all the ways of life including arts, beliefs and institutions of a population that are passed down from generation to generation. Match this statement with one of the following concepts

- (a) Culture
- (b) Communication
- (c) Social lag
- (d) Norms

54. They maintain friendly, pleasant relations with you, regardless, whether you agree with them or not. Good communicators command your respond and goodwill. You are willing to work with them again, despite their differences.

Match the above statement with one of the followings:

- (a) Precision
- (b) Credibility
- (c) Control
- (d) Congeniality

55. When the company thinks your audience will be interested in what you have to say or willing to cooperate, it usually opts for

- (a) Indirect approach
- (b) Direct approach
- (c) Neutral approach
- (d) Modern approach

56. AIDA plan stands for

- (a) Attention, interest, Desire, Action
- (b) Authority, Interest, Disclose,
- (c) Accuracy Accuracy, Internal Diction.
- (d) Attention Action, Interest, Desire, Authority

57. Leadership roles first emerge in which of the following kinds of communication ?

- (a) interpersonal communication
- (b) small group communication
- (c) face-to-face public communication
- (d) media-like cell phones and instant messenger

58. Another name for interpersonal communication is:

- (a) mass communication
- (b) face to face public communication
- (c) dyadic communication
- (d) virtual reality

59. When your text says that interpersonal communication can be thought of as a constellation of behaviours, it means that

- (a) It is important to understand the joint actions people perform when they are together,
- (b) It is important to understand how people label and evaluate relationships.
- (c) It is important to understand the opposing forces that pull communicators in different directions.
- (d) None of the above; interpersonal communication is not a constellation of behaviors.

60. Nuclear power plants produce energy through:

- a) induced fission
- b) induced fusion
- c) beta decay
- d) Gamma decay

61. Sunlight, air, soil, and water are examples of
(A) renewable resources
(B) non- renewable resources
(C) conventional resources
(D) non-natural resources
62. Which of the following is a disadvantage of most of the renewable energy sources?
(A) Unreliable supply
(B) Highly polluting
(C) High waste disposal cost
(D) High running cost
63. Which among the following is not a renewable source of energy?
(A) Biomass energy
(B) Solar energy
(C) Hydro-power
(D) Geothermal energy
64. Identify the non-renewable energy resource from the following:
(A) fuel cells
(B) wind power
(C) wave power
(D) coal
65. Which parameter is used as an index for the standard of living of the people of a country?
(A) Industrial production
(B) Number of vehicles per house
(C) Per capita energy consumption
(D) Population density
66. Out of energy, economy, and environment
(A) only energy and environment are related
(B) only energy and economy are related
(C) all the three are interrelated
(D) all the three are independent
67. Global warming is mainly caused due to
(A) emissions of heat from engines
(B) emission of CO₂ due to the burning of fossil fuels
(C) use of nuclear energy
(D) air pollution
68. Which renewable resource generate maximum power in India?
(A) Wind
(B) Solar
(C) Geothermal
(D) Biomass

69. Which of the area can often replace conventional fuel by renewable energy?

- (A) Space heating
- (B) Transportation
- (C) Electricity generation
- (D) All of the above

70. Global warming would lead to

- (A) Reduced ozone depletion
- (B) Acid rains
- (C) Change of climate pattern and its severity
- (D) Increase in the efficiency of heat engines