MOE - 101

1. Hardware can
   a) Seen and touch
   b) Code of statement
   c) program
   d) Line of program

2. Software is collection
   a) Code of statements
   b) hardware
   c) program
   d) syntax of code

3. Ms office is
   a) Core of computer
   b) System S/W
   c) Ms word
   d) Application software

4. Linux is
   a) Open Source
   b) Close source
   c) Both
   d) Code of lines

5. Graphs has is not following type
   a) Pie
   b) Line
   c) Point
   d) Bar

6. The first generation computer are made of
   a) Vaccum tube
   b) Chips
   c) IC
   d) semiconductor

7. the CPU is
   a) brain of computer
   b) hand
   c) Speed
   d) Storage

8. The data bus is used
   a) To carry data
   b) bits

c) A address

d) None of the above

9. The dot matrix is kind of
   a) Printer b) Processor c) Memory d) All of them

10. Which of following is input device
    a) Mouse b) printer c) key board d) speaker

11. The RAM is
    a) Random Acess Memory
    b) Random all memory
    c) Recycle all memory
    d) Reuse memory

12. LAN is type of
    a) Topology b) computer c) memory d) Semiconductor

13 .Wan is

a) World acess network

b) Wide area network

c) Wide acess node

d) Wide all net

14 .Mail merge is available in

a)word

b) power point

c)acess

d) excel

15) mail merge is in

a) Mailing option

b) view

c) insert

d)file

16 Formula are written in

a) Formula bar b) tittle bar c) function bar d) in cell

17An power point used to prepare

a) Presentation b) letter c) sheet d) document

18) Find and replace is used to
a) Find and replace b) search c) equal d) None of the above

19) OS function is

a)memory management b) safety c) storage d) start

20) the data base is collection of

a) tables b)fields c)records d) files

21) the table is collection of

a) records b) bytes c) files d) words

22) MS Acess is the type of

a) database b) records c) bytes d) documents

23) MS word is used for

a) letter b) sheet c) presentation d) drawing

24) to insert table we have to use menu

a)insert b) file c) view d) design

25) power point is generally use

a)slide b) effect c) color d) find

26) workbook has by default

a) 3 sheet b)4 sheet c) 5 sheet d) 6 sheet

27) internet is uses

a)router b) lines c) points d) link

28) to sort the data we use

a) filter

b) sort

c) ascending

d) order

29) the graph are use to

a) diagram b) picture c) photo d) compare

30) the excel is used for

a)calculation b) compare c) arrange d) diagram

31) the forecolor is use to change

a) text color b) back color c) letter d) back image

32) the power point has

a)animation b) calution c) wrtite d) draw

33) magnet tape is

a) storage device b) memory device c)input device d) out put device

34) excel is collection of

   a) Cell b) lines c) figure d)diagram

35) excel has

   a) Row and column b) row c) column d) lines

36) excel has built in

a) function b) word c) paragraph d) spelling

37) word has

a) wordart b) full c) half d) round menu

38) the document can be written in the form of

a) column b) lines c)row d) field

39) the flow chart is

a) pictorial b) collection of lines c) collect tables d) make round

40) the os is meditator between

a) user and application program

b) user and program

c) hardware and user

102 : Financial Accounting

1.	Accounting is often called as the language of ………………….
	A English
	B Marathi
	C Business
	D French
2.	Book-keeping is a part of ……………
	A Accounting
	B Service
	C English
	D Purchase
3	Accounting information is useful to internal as well as ………… Parties
	External
	Capital
	drawings
	none of these
4	A ……… means an exchange of goods and services for money worth between two or more persons.
	creditor
	capital
	Entity
	Transaction
5	In ………… Transaction, where one of the exchanged items in cash, including cheque and drafts.
	credit
	Cash
	Cash discount
	Drawings
6	A person to whom the business owes money is called a………..- usually for goods purchased by the business on credit.
	Drawings
	Debtors
	creditor
	Capital
7	The amounts introduced by the owner to run the business is called as ………
	Drawings

	Debtors
	creditor
	Capital
8	Any withdrawals made by the owner from the business for his personal use are called………
	creditor
	capital
	Drawings
	Transaction
9	A person or a business who/ which is not in a position to pay-off its liabilities is said to be ………..
	Insolvent
	Debtors
	creditor
	External
10	A …………. Is an insentive given to the debtor to encourage him to make prompt payment of the amount due from him.
	Cash discount
	Trade discount
	Liability
	Bonus
11	…………. Accounting System saves a lot of monotonous labour.
	Computerised
	Manual
	Artificial
	Both (A) and (B)
12	Every business Organisation aims at making a…………..
	Profit
	Loss
	Asset
	Liabilities
13	Computerized Accounting requires transaction data to be entered into …………..
	Accounting Packages
	Accounting concept
	Accounting Convention
	Accounting Principles
14	The amount that the business owes to outsiders is known as a …………….

	Cash discount
	Trade discount
	Liability
	Bonus
15	…………. Accounting System saves a lot of monotonous labour.
	A Computerized
	B Manual
	C Artificial
	D Both (A) and (B)
16	……………. Is the monetary value of the reputation or profit earning capacity of the business.
	Drawings
	capital
	Goodwill
	Creditor

1. Which of the following language is the predecessor to C Programming Language?
a) A
b) B
c) BCPL
d) C++
Ans: c

2. C programming language was developed by
a) Dennis Ritchie
b) Ken Thompson
c) Bill Gates
d) Peter Norton
Ans: a

3. C was developed in the year ___
a) 1970
b) 1972
c) 1976
d) 1980
Ans: b

4. C is a ___ language
a) High Level
b) Low Level
c) Middle Level
d) Machine Level
Ans: c

5. C language is available for which of the following Operating Systems?
a) DOS
b) Windows
c) Unix

d) All of these
Ans: d

6. Which of the following symbol is used to denote a pre-processor statement?
a) !
b) #
c) ~
d) ;
Ans: b

7. Which of the following is a Scalar Data type
a) Float
b) Union
c) Array
d) Pointer
Ans: a

8. Which of the following are tokens in C?
a) Keywords
b) Variables
c) Constants
d) All of the above
Ans: d

9. What is the valid range of numbers for int type of data?
a) 0 to 256
b) -32768 to +32767
c) -65536 to +65536
d) No specific range
Ans: b

10. Which symbol is used as a statement terminator in C?
a) !
b) #
c) ~

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d) ;
Ans: d

11. Which escape character can be used to begin a new line in C?
a) \a
b) \b
c) \m
d) \n
Ans: d

12. Which escape character can be used to beep from speaker in C?
a) \a
b) \b
c) \m
d) \n
Ans: a

13. Character constants should be enclosed between ___
a) Single quotes
b) Double quotes
c) Both a and
b d) None of these
Ans: a

14. String constants should be enclosed between ___
a) Single quotes
b) Double quotes
c) Both a and b
d) None of these
Ans: b

15. Which of the following is invalid?
a) ''
b) ""
c) 'a'

d) 'abc'
Ans: d

16. The maximum length of a variable in C is ___
a) 8
b) 16
c) 32
d) 64
Ans: a

17. What will be the maximum size of a float variable?
a) 1 byte
b) 2 bytes
c) 4 bytes
d) 8 bytes
Ans: c

18. What will be the maximum size of a double variable?
a) 1 byte
b) 4 bytes
c) 8 bytes
d) 16 bytes
Ans: c

19. A declaration float a,b; occupies ___ of memory
a) 1 byte
b) 4 bytes
c) 8 bytes
d) 16 bytes
Ans: c

20. The size of a String variable is
a) 1 byte
b) 8 bytes
c) 16 bytes

d) None of these
Ans: d

21. Which of the following is an example of compounded assignment statement?
a) a=5
b) a+=5
c) a=b=c
d) a=b
Ans: b

22. The operator && is an example for ___ operator.
a) Assignment
b) Increment
c) Logical
d) Rational
Ans: c

23. The operator & is used for
a) Bitwise AND
b) Bitwise OR
c) Logical AND
d) Logical OR
Ans: a

24. The operator / can be applied to
a) integer values
b) float values
c) double values
d) All of these
Ans: b

25. The equality operator is represented by
a) :=
b) .EQ.
c) =

d) ==
Ans: d

26. Operators have hierarchy. It is useful to know which operator
a) is most important
b) is used first
c) is faster
d) operates on large numbers
Ans: b

27. The bitwise AND operator is used for
a) Masking
b) Comparison
c) Division
d) Shifting bits
Ans: a

28. The bitwise OR operator is used to
a) set the desired bits to 1
b) set the desired bits to 0
c) divide numbers
d) multiply numbers
Ans: a

29. Which of the following operator has the highest precedence?
a) *
b) ==
c) =>
d) +
Ans: d

30. The associativity of ! operator is
a) Right to Left
b) Left to Right
c) (a) for Arithmetic and (b) for Relational

d) (a) for Relational and (b) for Arithmetic
Ans: a

31. Which operator has the lowest priority?
a) ++
b) %
c) +
d) ||
Ans: d

32. Which operator has the highest priority?
a) ++
b) %
c) +
d) ||
Ans: a

33. Operators have precedence. Precedence determines which operator is
a) faster
b) takes less memory
c) evaluated first
d) takes no arguments
Ans: c

34. Integer Division results in
a) Rounding the fractional part
b) Truncating the fractional part
c) Floating value
d) An Error is generated
Ans: b

35. Which of the following is a ternary operator?
a) ?:
b) *
c) sizeof

d) ^
Ans: a

36. What will be the output of the expression 11 ^ 5?
a) 5
b) 6
c) 11
d) None of these
Ans: d

37. The type cast operator is
a) (type)
b) cast()
c) (;;)
d) // " "
Ans: a

38. Explicit type conversion is known as
a) Casting
b) Conversion
c) Disjunction
d) Separation
Ans: a

39. The operator + in a+=4 means
a) a=a+4
b) a+4=a
c) a=4
d) a=4+4
Ans: a

40. p++ executes faster than p+1 because
a) p uses registers
b) p++ is a single instruction
c) ++ is faster than +

d) None of these
Ans: b

41. Which of the following statements is true?
a) C Library functions provide I/O facilities
b) C inherent I/O facilities
c) C doesn't have I/O facilities
d) Both (a) and (c)
Ans: a

42. Header files in C contain
a) Compiler commands
b) Library functions
c) Header information of C programs
d) Operators for files
Ans: b

43. Which pair of functions below are used for single character I/O.
a) Getchar() and putchar()
b) Scanf() and printf()
c) Input() and output()
d) None of these
Ans: a

44. The printf() function retunes which value when an error occurs?
a) Positive value
b) Zero
c) Negative value
d) None of these
Ans: c

45. Identify the wrong statement
a) putchar(65)
b) putchar('x')
c) putchar("x")

d) putchar('\n')
Ans: c

46. Which of the following is charecter oriented console I/O function?
a) getchar() and putchar()
b) gets() and puts()
c) scanf() and printf()
d) fgets() and fputs()
Ans: a

47. The output of printf("%u", -1) is
a) -1
b) minimum int value
c) maxium int value
d) Error message
Ans: c

48. An Ampersand before the name of a variable denotes
a) Actual Value
b) Variable Name
c) Address
d) Data Type
Ans: c

49. Symbolic constants can be defined using
a) # define
b) const
c) symbols
d) None of these
Ans: b

50. Null character is represented by
a) \n
b) \0
c) \o

d) \e
Ans: b

51. Which header file is essential for using strcmp() function?
a) string.h
b) strings.h
c) text.h
d) strcmp.h
Ans: a

52. malloc() function used in dynamic allocation is available in which header file?
a) stdio.h
b) stdlib.h
c) conio.h
d) mem.h
Ans: b

53. File manipulation functions in C are available in which header file?
a) streams.h
b) stdio.h
c) stdlib.h
d) files.h
Ans: d

54. C supports how many basic looping constructs
a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 6
Ans: b

55. A statement differs from expression by terminating with a
a) ;
b) :
c) NULL

d) .
Ans: a

56. What should be the expression return value for a do-while to terminate
a) 1
b) 0
c) -1
d) NULL
Ans: b

57. Which among the following is an unconditional control structure
a) do-while
b) if-else
c) goto
d) for
Ans: c

58. Continue statement is used
a) to go to the next iteration in a loop
b) come out of a loop
c) exit and return to the main function
d) restarts iterations from the beginning of the loop
Ans: a

59. Which operator in C is called a ternary operator
a) if..then
b) ++
c) ?:
d) ()
Ans: c

60. Which of the following header file is required for strcpy() function?
a) string.h
b) strings.h
c) files.h

d) strcsspy()
Ans: a

61. The meaning of conversion character for data input is
a) Data item is a long integer
b) Data item is an unsigned decimal integer
c) Data item is a short integer
d) None of the above
Ans: c

62. The conversion characters for data input means that the data item is
a) An unsigned decimal integer
b) A short integer
c) A hexadecimal integer
d) A string followed by white space
Ans: b

63. An expression contains relational, assign. ment and arithmetic operators. If Parenthesis are not present, the order will be
a) Assignment, arithmetic, relational
b) Relational, arithmetic, assignment
c) Assignment, relational, arithmetic
d) Arithmetic, relational, assignment
Ans: d

64. Which of the following is a keyword is used for a storage class
a) printf
b) external
c) auto
d) scanf
Ans: c

65. In the C language 'a' represents
a) a digit
b) an integer

c) a character
d) a word
Ans: c

66. The number of relational operators in the C language is
a) Four
b) Six
c) Three
d) One
Ans: b

67. A compound statement is a group of statements included between a pair of
a) double quote
b) curly braces
c) parenthesis
d) a pair of /'s
Ans: a

68. A Link is
a) a compiler
b) an active debugger
c) a C interpreter
d) an analyzing tool in C
Ans: d

69. The continue command cannot be used with
a) for
b) switch
c) do
d) while
Ans: a

70. In C, a Union is
a) memory location
b) memory store

c) memory screen
d) None of these
Ans: b

71. When the main function is called, it is called with the arguments
a) argc
b) argv
c) None of these
d) both a & b
Ans: d

72. A multidimensional array can be expressed in terms of
a) array of pointers rather than as pointers to a group of a contiguous array
b) array without the group of a contiguous array
c) data type arrays
d) None of these
Ans: a

73. C allows arrays of greater than two dimensions, who will determine this
a) programmer
b) compiler
c) parameter
d) None of these
Ans: b

74. A pointer to a pointer is a form of
a) multiple indirections
b) a chain of pointers
c) both a and b
d) None of these
Ans: c

75. Pointers are of
a) integer data type
b) character data type

c) unsigned integer data types
d) None of these
Ans: d

76. Maximum number of elements in the array declaration int a[5][8] is
a) 28
b) 32
c) 35
d) 40
Ans: d

77. If the size of the array is less than the number of initializers then,
a) Extra values are being ignored
b) Generates an error message
c) Size of Array is increased
d) Size is neglected when values are given
Ans: a

78. Array subscripts in C always start at
a) -1
b) 1
c) 0
d) Value provided by the user
Ans: c

79. A Structure
a) can be read as a single entity
b) cannot be read as a single entity
c) can be displayed as a single entity
d) has member variables that cannot be read individually
Ans: b

80. Which is the correct way to declare a pointer?
a) int_ptr;
b) int *ptr;

c) *int ptr;
d) None of these.
Ans: b

81. If you want to exchange two rows in a two-dimensional array, the fastest way is to:
a) Exchange the elements of the 2rows
b) Exchange the address of each element in the two-row
c) Silence the address of the rows in an array of the pointer and exchange the pointer
d) None of these.
Ans: c

82. A typecast is used to
a) Define a new data type
b) Force a value to be a particular variable type
c) Rename an old type
d) None of these.
Ans: b

83. Operator precedence determines which operator
a) Operators on the largest number
b) Is used first
c) Is most important
d) None of these.
Ans:b

84. If you don't initialize a static array, what will be the element set to?
a) Zero
b) A floating-point
c) An undetermined value
d) None of these.
Ans: a

85. Which is more appropriate for reading in a multi-word string?
a) gets( )
b) Printf( )

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c) scanf( )
d) puts ( ).
Ans: a

86. The process of translating a source program into machine language is a function of:
a) Compiler
b) Translator
c) Assembler
d) None of these.
Ans: a

87. Function argument can be
a) A structure member
b) A pointer variable
c) A complete structure
d) All of the above.
Ans: d

88. A "switch" statement is used to:
a) Switch between user-defined functions in a program
b) Switch from one variable to another variable
c) Jump from one place to another in a program.
d) None of these.
Ans: d

89. Consider the foll statement: "using C language programmers can write their own library functions".
a) True
b) False
c) Maybe
d) None of these.
Ans: a

90. C is a _____ level programming language?
a) Low
b) High
c) Middle
d) None of these.
Ans: c

91. A function is a subroutine that may include one or more _____ designed to perform a specific task.
a) Functions
b) Statements
c) Libraries
d) Datatypes.
Ans:b

92. What is used as a terminator in C?
a) ?
b) ;
c) :
d) _
Ans: b

93. Which function is necessary to exist in each & every program?
a) void
b) sum
c) main
d) None of these.
Ans: c

94. What is the answer of: 7%3
a) 2.5
b) 1
c) 2
d) 3
Ans: b

95. The _____ chars have values from -128 to 127.
a) signed
b) unsigned
c) long
d) none
Ans: a

96. What is the control character for "a single character".
a) %c
b) %d
c) %i
d) %p
Ans: a

97. What is the control character for "a decimal integer".
a) %c
b) %d
c) %i
d) %p
Ans: b

98. What is the control character for "a floating point number".
a) %c
b) %d
c) %i
d) %f
Ans: d

99. C supports the _____ statement to branch unconditionally from one point to another in the program.
a) continue
b) goto
c) break
d) for
Ans: b

100. The _____ is used to break out of the case statements.
a) continue
b) break
c) default
d) case
Ans: b

101. Which of the following statements should be used to obtain a remainder after dividing 3.14 by 2.1 ?

    a) rem = 3.14 % 2.1;

    b) rem = modf(3.14, 2.1);

    c) rem = fmod(3.14, 2.1);

    d) Remainder cannot be obtain in floating point division.

Ans: Option C

102. What are the types of linkages?

    Internal and External

    External, Internal and None

    External and None

    Internal

Ans: Option B

103. Which of the following special symbol allowed in a variable name?

    * (asterisk)

    | (pipeline)

    - (hyphen)

d) _(underscore)

Ans: Option D

104. Is there any difference between following declarations?

1 : extern int fun();

2 : int fun();

Both are identical

No difference, except extern int fun(); is probably in another file

int fun(); is overrided with extern int fun();

None of these

Ans: Option B

105. How would you round off a value from 1.66 to 2.0?

ceil(1.66)

floor(1.66)

roundup(1.66)

roundto(1.66)

Ans: Option A

106. By default a real number is treated as a

Float

Double

long double

far double

Ans: Option B

107. Is the following statement a declaration or definition?
extern int i;

Declaration

Definition

Function

Error

Ans: Option A

108. Identify which of the following are declarations

1 : extern int x;

2 : float square (float x) { … }

3 : double pow(double, double);

1

2

1 and 3

3

Ans: Option C

109. When we mention the prototype of a function?

Defining

Declaring

Prototyping

Calling

Ans: Option B

110. Which of the following is the correct order of evaluation for the below expression?
z = x + y * z / 4 % 2 - 1

   * / % + - =

   = * / % + -

   / * % - + =

   * % / - + =

Ans: Option A

111. Which of the following correctly shows the hierarchy of arithmetic operations in C?

   / + * -

   * - / +

   + - / *

   / * + -

Ans: Option D

112. Which of the following is the correct usage of conditional operators used in C?

   a>b ? c=30 : c=40;

   a>b ? c=30;

   max = a>b ? a>c?a:c:b>c?b:c

   return (a>b)?(a:b)

Ans: Option C

113. Which of the following is the correct order if calling functions in the below code?
a = f1(23, 14) * f2(12/4) + f3();

f1, f2, f3

f3, f2, f1

Order may vary from compiler to compiler

None of above

Ans: Option C

114. What is the size of 'int'?
a) 2
b) 4
c) 8
Compiler dependent
Ans : D

115. Which of the following are unary operators in C?

 1. !

 2. sizeof

 3. ~

 4. &&

   a) 1, 2

   b) 1, 3

   c) 2, 4

   d) 1, 2, 3

Answer: Option D

116. In which order do the following gets evaluated

1. Relational

2. Arithmetic

3. Logical

4. Assignment

a) 2134

b) 1234

c) 4321

d) 3214

Answer: Option A

117. Similarity between a structure, union and enumeration,
a) All are helpful in defining new variables
b) All are helpful in defining new data types
c) All are helpful in defining new pointers
d) All are helpful in defining new structures
Answer : B
118. The return keyword used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function.
a) Yes
b) Switch
c) go back
d) goto
Ans : A

119 What do the following statement defines?

int *ptr[10];

a) ptr is a pointer to an array of 10 integer pointers.
b) ptr is a array of 10 pointers to integers
c) ptr is a array of 10 integer pointers
d) None of the above

Ans : B

120. In the given below statement, what does the "arr" indicate?

char *arr[30];

a) arr is a array of function
b) arr is a array of 30 characters
c) arr is a pointer to an array
d) arr is a array of 30 character pointers

Ans : D

121. Which of the following function sets first n characters of a string to a given character?

a) strinit()

b) strnset()

c) strset()

d) strcset()

Ans: Option B

122. If the two strings are identical, then strcmp() function returns

a) -1

b) 1

c) 0

d) Yes

Ans: Option C

123. How will you print \n on the screen?

a) printf("\n");

b) echo "\\n";

c) printf('\n');

d) printf("\\n");

Ans: Option D

124. The library function used to find the last occurrence of a character in a string is

a) strnstr()

b) laststr()

c) strrchr()

d) strstr()

Ans: Option C

125. Which of the following function is used to find the first occurrence of a given string in another string?

A. strchr()

B. strrchr()

C. strstr()

D. strnset()

Answer: Option C

126. Which of the following function is more appropriate for reading in a multi-word string?

a) printf();

b) scanf();

c) gets();

d) puts();

Ans: Option C

127. The keyword used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function is

a) Switch

b) Goto

c) go back

d) Return

Ans: Option D

128. Out of fgets() and gets() which function is safe to use?

a) gets()

b) fgets()

Ans: Option B

129. In which numbering system can the binary number 1011011111000101 be easily converted to?

a) Decimal system

b) Hexadecimal system

c) Octal system

d) No need to convert

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Ans: Option B

130. Which bitwise operator is suitable for turning off a particular bit in a number?

 a) && operator

 b) & operator

 c) || operator

 d) ! operator

Ans: Option B

131. Which bitwise operator is suitable for turning on a particular bit in a number?

 a) && operator

 b) & operator

 c) || operator

 d) | operator

Ans: Option D

132. Which bitwise operator is suitable for checking whether a particular bit is on or off?

 a) && operator

 b) & operator

 c) || operator

 d) ! operator

Ans: Option B

133. What will be the output of the program?

#include<stdio.h>

```
int main()
{
    int y=128;
    const int x=y;
    printf("%d\n", x);
    return 0;
}
```

a) 128

b) Garbage value

c) Error

d) 0

Ans: Option A

134. Input/output function prototypes and macros are defined in which header file?

a) conio.h

b) stdlib.h

c) stdio.h

d) dos.h

Ans: Option C

135. Input/output function prototypes and macros are defined in which header file?

a)   conio.h

b)   stdlib.h

c)   stdio.h

d)   dos.h

Ans: Option C

136. What is stderr ?

a)   standard error

b)   standard error types

c)   standard error streams

d)   standard error definitions

Answer: Option C

137. Does there any function exist to convert the int or float to a string?

a)   Yes

b)   No

Ans: Option A

138. What is the purpose of fflush() function.

a)   flushes all streams and specified streams.

b) flushes only specified stream.

c) flushes input/output buffer.

d) flushes file buffer.

Ans: Option A

139. The return keyword used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function.
a) Yes
b) Switch
c) go back
d) goto
Ans : A

140. Is it possible to run program without main() function?
a) Yes
b) No
Ans: b

141. Who has invented c Language?
a) Dennis Ritchie
b) Charls babegge
c) Martin Thomas
d) Bil gates
Ans A

 142. The format identifier '%i' is also used for _____ data type?
a) char
B) int
C) float
D) double
Ans: Option B

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143. Which data type is most suitable for storing a number 65000 in a 32-bit system?
a) short
b) int
c) long
d) double
Ans: Option A

144. Which of the following is a User-defined data type?
a) typedef int Boolean;
b) typedef enum {Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri} Workdays;
c) struct {char name[10], int age};
d) All of the mentioned
Ans: Option D

145. What is the size of an int data type?
a) 4 Bytes
b) 8 Bytes
c) Depends on the system/compiler
d) Cannot be determined.
Ans: Option C

146. What is short int in C programming?
a) Basic data type of C
b) Qualifier
c) short is the qualifier and int is the basic datatype
d) All of the mentioned.
Ans: Option C

147. Which is correct with respect to size of the datatypes?
a) char > int > float
b) int > char > float
c) char < int < double
d) double > char > int

Ans: Option C

148. Which of the datatypes have size that is variable?
a) int
b) struct
c) float
d) double
Ans: Option B

149. Which of the following is not a valid variable name declaration?
a) int __a3;
b) int __3a;
c) int __A3;
d) None of the mentioned.
Ans: Option D

150. Variable names beginning with underscore is not encouraged. Why?
a) It is not standardized
b) To avoid conflicts since assemblers and loaders use such names
c) To avoid conflicts since library routines use such names
d) To avoid conflicts with environment variables of an operating system
Ans: Option C

151. All keywords in C are in?
a) Lower Case letters
b) Upper Case letters
c) Camel Case letters
d) None
Ans: Option A

152. Variable name resolving (number of significant characters for uniqueness of variable) depends on?
a) Compiler and linker implementations

b). Assemblers and loaders implementations
c) C Language
d) None
Ans: Option A

153. Which of the following is not a valid C variable name?
a) int number;
b) float rate;
c) int variable_count;
d) int $main;
Ans: Option D

154. Which of the following is true for variable names in C?
a) They can contain alphanumeric characters as well as special characters.
b) It is not an error to declare a variable to be one of the keywords(like goto, static)
c) Variable names cannot start with a digit.
d) Variable can be of any length.
Ans: Option C

155. Which is valid C expression?
a) int my_num = 100,000;
b) int my_num = 100000;
c) int my num = 1000;
d) int $my_num = 10000;
Ans: Option B

156. Which of the following is not a valid variable name declaration?
a) float PI = 3.14;
b) double PI = 3.14;
c) int PI = 3.14;
d) #define PI 3.14
Ans: Option D

157. What is the problem in following variable declaration?

float 3Bedroom-Hall-Kitchen?;
a) The variable name begins with an integer
b) The special character '-'
c) The special character '?'
d) All of the mentioned.
Ans: Option D

158. For initialization a = 2, c = 1 the value of a and c after this code will be c = (c) ? a = 0 : 2;
a) a = 0, c = 0;
b) a = 2, c = 2;
c) a = 2, c = 2;
d) a = 1, c = 2;
Ans: Option A

159. What will be the data type of the expression (a < 50) ? var1 : var2; provided a = int, var1 = double, var2 = float
a) float
b) int
c) double
d) Cannot be determined
Answer: Option C

160. Value of c after the following expression (initializations a = 1, b = 2, c = 1): c += (-c) ? a : b;
a) syntax error
b) B. c = 1
c) C. c = 2
d) D. c = 3
Ans: Option C

161. The expression in do-while loop is usually of ____ type.
a) Any
b) Arithmetic

c) Algebraic
d) Logical
Ans: D

162. The activity of removing an error in the program is called _____
a) Entering
b) Debugging
c) Editing
d) Compiling
Ans: b

163. Readymade library functions are used for ____
a) Input and output
b) Input
c) Neither input nor output
d) Output
Ans: A

164. Which of the following are two types of branching?
a) Two-way and multi-way
b) Two way or multi-way
c) Multi-way & three way
d) Two-way& four way
Ans: C

165. By using __ the speed of the process can be increased.
a) Long integer
b) Short integer
c) Unsigned integer
d) Integer
Ans: b

166. For initialization of two dimensional arrays the operation is performed in _____
a) Diagonal

b) Operator wise
c) Row-wise
d) Column wise
Ans: C

167.A structure declaration without any variables describe ____
a) Wizard
b) Template
c) Shape of a structure
d) Both (a) & (b)
Ans: b

168. Which of the following are fundamental control structures?
a) Iteration
b) Branching
c) Sequencing
d) All the above
Ans: D

169. The method of checking the pseudo codes is called ____
a) Branching
b) Iteration
c) Walk through
d) Sequencing
Ans: C

170. Which of the following is a clause in the for loop structure?
a) Assign
b) Alter
c) Logic
d) All the above
Ans: D

171. C Language developed at ____?

a) AT & T's Bell Laboratories of USA in 1972
b) AT & T's Bell Laboratories of USA in 1970
c) Sun Microsystems in 1973
d) Cambridge University in 1972
Ans : A

172. For 16-bit compiler allowable range for integer constants is _____ ?
a) -3.4e38 to 3.4e38
b) -32767 to 32768
c) -32768 to 32767
d) -32668 to 32667
Ans : C

173. C programs are converted into machine language with the help of
a) An Editor
b) A compiler
c) An operating system
d) None of the above
Ans : B

174. A C variable cannot start with
 a) An alphabet
 b) A number
 c) A special symbol other than underscore
 d) both (b) and (c)
 Ans : D

175. Which of the following is allowed in a C Arithmetic instruction
 a) []
 b) {}
 c) ()
 d) None of the above
 Ans : C

202 Database Management system

1. To remove a relation from an SQL database, we use the _____ command.
    a) Delete
    b) Purge
    c) Remove
    d) Drop table

2. The descriptive property possessed by each entity set is _____
    a) Entity
    b) Attribute
    c) Relation
    d) Model

3. What do you mean by one to many relationship between Teacher and Class table?
    a) One teacher can have many classes
    b) One class may have many teachers
    c) Many classes may have many teachers
    d) Many teachers may have many classes

4. Two tables can be linked with relationship to _____
    a) Ensure data entry
    b) Ensure data integrity
    c) Create Primary Key
    d) Ensure Foreign Key

5. Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL SELECT statements?
    a) SELECT, FROM, WHERE
    b) FROM, WHERE, SELECT
    c) WHERE, FROM,SELECT
    d) SELECT,WHERE,FROM

6. Which of the following in not a function of DBA?
    a) Network Maintenance
    b) Routine Maintenance
    c) Schema Definition
    d) Authorization for data access

7. To delete a particular column in a relation the command used is:
    a) UPDATE TABLE
    b) TRUNCATE COLUMN
    c) ALTER, DROP
    d) DELETE COLUMN

8. Which of the following is not a database model
    a) Network Database Model
    b) Relational Database Model
    c) object oriented Database Model
    d) None

9. Which of the following can be a multivalued attribute?
    a) Phone_number
    b) Name
    c) Date_of_birth
    d) All of the mentioned

10. CREATE TABLE employee (name VARCHAR, id INTEGER) What type of statement is this?
    a) DML(Data Manipulation Language)
    b) DML(Data Manipulation Language)
    c) query
    d) Relational Schema

SUBJECT: ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. OB is directly concerned with the_____, prediction and control of human behaviour in organization.
   A. methods
   B. policies
   C. machines
   D. understanding
   ANSWER: D

2. The four key elements of organizational behaviour are_____, structure, technology and environment.
   A. people
   B. science
   C. ideas
   D. none of the above
   ANSWER: A

3. _____is a science that focuses directly on understanding and predicting individual behaviour.
   A. Sociology.
   B. Anthropology.
   C. Political science.
   D. psychology.
   ANSWER: D

4. _____is called the father of scientific management.
   A. Elton Mayo.
   B. Fredrick w. Taylor.
   C. Fayol.
   D. White head.
   ANSWER: B

5. Elton Mayo and his followers' behavioral experiment is popularly known as_____.
   A. Hawthorne experiment.
   B. Richard experiment.
   C. Fayol's experiment.
   D. Stephen experiment.
   ANSWER: A

6. _____is decided as how a person understands and views himself, and his pattern of inner and outer measurable traits.
   A. Attitude.
   B. Personality.
   C. Value.

D. Perception.
ANSWER: B

7. Heredity, environment,_____are the determinants of personality.
   A. Structure.
   B. Situation.
   C. Personality.
   D. Perceptio.
ANSWER: B

8. People who are quiet and who enjoy solitude are said to be_____personality.
   A. Extrovert.
   B. Perceptive.
   C. Judging.
   D. Introvert
ANSWER: A

9. _____is partly conscious and partly unconscious. It is primitive.
   A. Ego.
   B. Super ego.
   C. ID.
   D. Psycho.
ANSWER: A

10. By nature, every person has certain belief about what or who he/she is. Which factor tells us this definition?
   A. Self-image.
   B. Ideal self.
   C. Looking glass self.
   D. RealSelf.
ANSWER: A

11. Which factor says that "one is what one actually is ".
   A. Ideal- self.
   B. Real -self.
   C. Looking glass-self.
   D. Self -image.
ANSWER: B

12. Which factor tells that one's belief about self is a reflection of others perception about the person?
   A. looking glass self
   B. real self
   C. ideal self
   D. self image
ANSWER: A

13. Who is mainly credited with self theory?
   A. Erickson.
   B. Carl Rogers.
   C. Fraud.
   D. Argyris.
ANSWER: B

14. According to Fraud's four stages of personality in which stage does sexual gratification shifts from anal to

sexual organs?
   A. Latency stage.
   B. The phallic stage.
   C. The anal stage.
   D. The genital stage.
ANSWER: B

15. The stage occurring in adulting and adolescence, according to Fraud four stage of personality is
   _____.
   A. The anal stage.
   B. The phallic stage.
   C. The genital stage.
   D. The latency stage.
ANSWER: C

16. _____ of perception is also known as endogenous factors.
   A. External factors
   B. Internal factors
   C. Medieval Factors
   D. Perceptional Factors
ANSWER: B

17. Attention must be focused on an individual who is influenced of_____.
   A. determination
   B. retention.
   C. reproduction.
   D. motivation.
ANSWER: A

18. _____ are the general belief tinged with moral flavor containing an individual judgment ideas about what is good, right & desirable.
   A. Rights.
   B. Values.
   C. Attitudes.
   D. Equality.
ANSWER: B

19. Terminal values represent the_____and end state of existence
   A. instrument.
   B. fundamental.
   C. theoretical.
   D. desirable
ANSWER: D

20. Motivation originally comes from the Latin root word_____which means more.
   A. moveere.
   B. movere
   C. moverest.
   D. movetore.
ANSWER: B

21. The theories of Maslow, Hezberg and Mclelland are the_____.
   A. Theories based on human needs.
   B. Theories based on human nature.

C. Theories based on expectancy of human beings.
D. Theories based on power.
ANSWER: A

22. which need according to Maslow's need hirearchy theory says about need for food, shelter, clothing, air, water etc.
   A. Social needs.
   B. Safety needs.
   C. Common needs.
   D. Physiological needs.
ANSWER: D

23. Herzberg's motivation hygiene theory is also known as_____theory.
   A. Three factor theory.
   B. Two factor theory.
   C. Need theory.
   D. The big 5 model theory.
ANSWER: B

24. Coercion is a direct threat on the register to make_____ready to accept the proposed change.
   A. government
   B. people
   C. military
   D. organization
ANSWER: B

25. Which type of incentives help a person to satisfy recognition, ego and status needs?
   A. Daily incentives.
   B. Non financial incentives.
   C. financial incentives.
   D. No incentive.
ANSWER: B

26. Job enrichment is the direct outgrowth from Herzberg's_____theory.
   A. Need.
   B. Self.
   C. Motivation Hygiene.
   D. Perception.
ANSWER: C

27. Which approach of job design motivates employees through opportunities for growth and advancement?
   A. Job rotation.
   B. Job simplification.
   C. Job enrichment
   D. Job enlargement.
ANSWER: C

28. In which approach of job design person move from one job to another at the same place that has similar requirements?
   A. Job simplication
   B. Job rotation.
   C. Job enlargement.
   D. Goal setting.
ANSWER: B

29. _____is the summation of feeling of employee as group towards various aspects of their work, company, working conditions and so on.
   A. Motivation.
   B. Direction.
   C. Controlling.
   D. Morale.
   ANSWER: D

30. Porter and Lawler's theory is an improvement from_____theory.
   A. Erickson's theory.
   B. Vroom's expectancy theory.
   C. Maslaw's need hierarchy theory.
   D. Fraud's theory.
   ANSWER: B

31. According to Vroom's expectancy theory motivation =_____.
   A. valence x expectancy x instrumentality.
   B. valence-expectancy.
   C. expectancy-instrumentality.
   D. instrumentality + valence.
   ANSWER: A

32. Expectancy relates to efforts of performance in_____.
   A. motivation
   B. valence
   C. Instrumentality.
   D. Activity.
   ANSWER: A

33. Which theory tells that an individual should know the organisational goals precisely and the amount of contribution through his efforts towards these goals?
   A. McGregor's theory x.
   B. McGregor's theory x.
   C. Urwick's theory Z.
   D. Argryies theory.
   ANSWER: C

34. _____theory says about need for achievement, power and affiliation.
   A. Unwick's 2 theory
   B. Maslow's need hirearchy theory.
   C. Mcclelland's need theory
   D. Macreyors need theory.
   ANSWER: C

35. Maslow and Herzberg theory focused on_____factors.
   A. motivational.
   B. need achievement.
   C. perceptional.
   D. personality.
   ANSWER: A

36. Fred Luthan said that motivation is a process that starts with a physiological or_____deficiency or need that activates behaviour or drive that is aimed at a goal or incentive.

A. psychological
B. sociological
C. philosophical
D. economical
ANSWER: A

37. _____is the series of activities to be undertaken. It is directed to achieve a goal.
   A. Goals.
   B. Behaviour.
   C. Motives.
   D. Feeling.
ANSWER: B

38. According to_____Old age life stage is known as sunset age.
   A. Bill Gates
   B. Maslow
   C. Erikson
   D. Steve Jobs
ANSWER: C

39. One's belief that what happens either with in one's control or beyond his control refers to _____.
   A. Risk taking.
   B. Machiavellianism.
   C. Locus of control.
   D. Self -monitoring.
ANSWER: C

40. Choose the odd one.
   A. Type theory.
   B. Self theory.
   C. Trait theory.
   D. Two factor theory.
ANSWER: D

41. Which type of personality has the character in people like easy going, sociable, free from urgency of time, laid back and non competitive?
   A. Type A personality.
   B. Type B personality.
   C. Judging personality.
   D. Perceptive personality.
ANSWER: B

42. _____is the enduring characteristics of person in which he/she differs from others.
   A. Type.
   B. Self.
   C. Trait.
   D. Psychoanalatical factors.
ANSWER: C

43. _____is defined as the process of selecting, receiving, organizing, interpreting, checking and reacting to sensory stimuli or data.
   A. Perception.
   B. Motivation.

C. Organisation.
D. Personality.
ANSWER: A

44. In an organisation job satisfaction of the employee is the most important and frequently studied attitude for
_____.
  A. customer satisfaction
  B. motivation.
  C. perception.
  D. improvement
ANSWER: D

45. _____is defined as a desired to establish and maintain friendly and warm relation with other
people.
  A. Need for power.
  B. Need for achievement.
  C. Need for affilliation.
  D. Need for money.
ANSWER: C

46. _____theory clearly states that efforts or motivation does not lead directly to performance.
  A. Urwick's theory.
  B. Vroom's expectancy theory.
  C. Porter and lawlers theory.
  D. Maslow's need theory.
ANSWER: C

47. The term_____was coined by kurtholdstien and means to become actualized in what one is
potentially good at.
  A. self -estimation.
  B. self_needs.
  C. self-actualisation.
  D. self-theory.
ANSWER: C

48. Today's motivators are tomorrow's hygiene was said by_____.
  A. Maslow.
  B. Urwick.
  C. Herzberg.
  D. Holdstien.
ANSWER: C

49. Influence of motivation on cognitive process is called_____.
  A. self motivation.
  B. motivational needs.
  C. motivational activities.
  D. motivational selectivity.
ANSWER: D

50. Organizational change brings in_____.
  A. Organizational development.
  B. Organizational behavior.
  C. Organizational structure.
  D. None of the above.

ANSWER: A

51. Which key element of OB consists of two social systems?
   A. People.
   B. Structure.
   C. Technology.
   D. Environment.
   ANSWER: B

52. _____provides the resources with which people work and it also affect the tasks that they perform.
   A. Structure.
   B. People.
   C. Environment.
   D. Technology.
   ANSWER: D

53. Which factor in scope of organisational behaviour consists of group dynamics, groups, conflicts, communication act?
   A. Individuals.
   B. Group of individuals.
   C. Organisations.
   D. Structure.
   ANSWER: B

54. _____is the study of societies to learn about human being and their activities
   A. Psychology.
   B. Sociology.
   C. Anthropology.
   D. Other social science.
   ANSWER: C

55. Besides psychology, sociology and anthropology other three disciplines are economics ,history and _____which are contributing discipline to OB.
   A. Natural science.
   B. Political science.
   C. Behavioural science.
   D. Organisational science.
   ANSWER: B

56. Which model of OB says managerial orientation as doctorial?
   A. The autocratic model.
   B. The autocratic model.
   C. The supportive model.
   D. The collegial model.
   ANSWER: B

57. Which model of OB lie, on OB managements building a feeling of partnership with employees?
   A. The custodial model.
   B. The collegial model.
   C. The supportive model.
   D. The autocratic model.
   ANSWER: B

58. Who is known as the father of scientific management?
   A. Luther's
   B. F.W.Taylor.
   C. Robbins.
   D. Newstrom.
   ANSWER: B

59. Taylor was much criticised for his belief in rationalising everything and assuming human behaviour based on_.
   A. Durable hypothesis.
   B. Rabble hypothesis.
   C. Rubble hypothesis.
   D. Rabe hypothesis.
   ANSWER: B

60. Elton Mayo and followers sought to increase production by increasing behavioural experiments known as _____.
   A. Hayward experiments.
   B. Hawthorne experiments.
   C. Haw thread experiments.
   D. Holl throne experiments.
   ANSWER: B

61. _____experiment in Hawthorne experiment is done to find out social system of organisation.
   A. Illumination experiments.
   B. Relay assembly experiments.
   C. Bank wiring room experiments.
   D. Experiments in interviewing workers.
   ANSWER: D

62. _____comes into existence because of the needs of the organism require appropriate transaction with objective world of reality.
   A. Id.
   B. Ego.
   C. Super ego.
   D. none of the above.
   ANSWER: B

63. The word personality is derived from the_____word Personare.
   A. Greece.
   B. French.
   C. Latin.
   D. German.
   ANSWER: B

64. Complete the following Heredity-Environment-_____which are the determinants of personality?
   A. Situation.
   B. Condition.
   C. Organisation.
   D. Business
   ANSWER: A

65. Heredity refers to those factors that were determined at_____in case of Personality.
   A. Perception.

B. Conception.
C. Interruption.
D. Calibration.
 ANSWER: B

66. _____ is not related to the feelings and beliefs of people.
   A. Attitude.
   B. Perception.
   C. Behaviour.
   D. Personality.
 ANSWER: A

67. "Attitudes does respond to persons ,_____ or events".
   A. behaviour.
   B. objects.
   C. personality.
   D. perception.
 ANSWER: B

68. The process of deriving attitudes from family , peer groups, religious organisations and culture is called _____.
   A. Social learning.
   B. Direct experience.
   C. Attitudes.
   D. Individual learning.
 ANSWER: B

69. Attention must be focused on_____ of learning attitude.
   A. Model.
   B. Behaviour.
   C. Observation.
   D. Association.
 ANSWER: A

70. That which is observed from the model should be_____ in the learning attitude.
   A. Reproduced.
   B. Motivated.
   C. Attended.
   D. Retained.
 ANSWER: A

71. The learner must be motivated to learn from the_____ in the learning attitude.
   A. Model.
   B. Work.
   C. Inspiration.
   D. Organisation.
 ANSWER: A

72. _____ is the process through which employees identify with the organisation and want to maintain membership in the organization.
   A. Job satisfaction.
   B. Organisational commitment.
   C. Job involvement.
   D. non of the above.
 ANSWER: B

73. _____ is related with the 5 dimensions of job like pay, the work, promotion, supervision and co-workers

   A. Job involvement.

   B. Organisational commitment.

   C. Job satisfaction.

   D. none of the above.

 ANSWER: C

74. Attitude affects_____ either positively or negatively.

   A. Value.

   B. behaviour.

   C. culture.

   D. need.

 ANSWER: B

75. A hierarchy based on ranking of an individual's values in term of their intensity is _.

   A. Value model.

   B. Value system.

   C. Value process.

   D. Value hierarchy.

 ANSWER: C

76. "Values and are earned or required from the same sources -experience with people's object and event".

   A. Attitudes.

   B. Awareness.

   C. Health.

   D. Behaviour.

 ANSWER: A

77. Values and attitudes affect_____ process and behaviour of people.

   A. cognivite.

   B. attitude.

   C. behavioural.

   D. all.

 ANSWER: B

78. Attitudes and_____ influence each other and more than that interchangingly.

   A. value.

   B. moral.

   C. change.

   D. decision.

 ANSWER: A

79. _____ values represent the desirable ends takes at existence.

   A. Terminal.

   B. Instrumental.

   C. Nominal.

   D. Valuable.

 ANSWER: A

80. _____ values reflect the way in achieving goals.

   A. Terminal.

   B. Instrumental.

   C. Nominal.

   D. Valuable.

ANSWER: B

81. The value that emphasis on the usefulness and practicability is_____value.
   A. Economic.
   B. Aesthetic.
   C. Social.
   D. Theoretical.
ANSWER: A

82. _____values places the top most importance on form and harmony.
   A. Economic.
   B. Aesthetic.
   C. Social.
   D. Religious.
ANSWER: A

83. The value that have concern with the unity of experience and understanding of the cosmos as a whole is the_____value.
   A. Aesthetic.
   B. Economic.
   C. Theoretical.
   D. Religious.
ANSWER: B

84. Job satisfaction is a_____in response to a job can be seen as such and can be inferred.
   A. attitude.
   B. emotional.
   C. perception.
   D. valuable.
ANSWER: A

85. Job satisfaction is not determined by how satisfactorily outcomes meet or exceeds ones_____.
   A. behaviour.
   B. expectations.
   C. income.
   D. reward.
ANSWER: B

86. Job satisfaction is based on 5 dimensions like any work,_____, supervision and co-workers.
   A. promotion.
   B. personality.
   C. attitude.
   D. value.
ANSWER: A

87. "The ethics is the way the attitudes are acted out".
   A. True.
   B. False.
   C. Partly.
   D. Fully.
ANSWER: B

88. Theoretical values accord, love affection of_____.
   A. all things.
   B. mankind.
   C. affect.

D. animals.
ANSWER: B

89. Work-Pay-Supervision-Working condition-disturbs_____.
   A. Job satisfaction.
   B. Job valuation.
   C. Job involvement.
   D. Job enrichment.
   ANSWER: A

90. Under which method of measuring job satisfaction the information is gathered about how the employees were inclined to avoid or join certain things relating to job?
   A. Summations core.
   B. Interviews.
   C. Action tendencies.
   D. Critical incidents.
   ANSWER: B

91. "Dissatisfied employees starts raising the_____to improve their condition that gives satisfaction for them".
   A. power.
   B. voice.
   C. valuable.
   D. all.
   ANSWER: B

92. _____occurs on the basis of individuals.
   A. Loyalty.
   B. Peace.
   C. Safety.
   D. Protection.
   ANSWER: A

93. Nokia is an example adapting environmental_____.
   A. changes.
   B. threat.
   C. sickness.
   D. weakness.
   ANSWER: A

94. _____change involves a reflexive behavior whereas proactive change involves a purposive behavior.
   A. Reactive.
   B. Promotive.
   C. Perceptive.
   D. Emotion.
   ANSWER: A

95. The three step process of Lewin consist of unfreezing,_____and refreezing.
   A. fasting.
   B. dreaming.
   C. changing.
   D. working.
   ANSWER: C

96. _____arises due to misunderstandings in the organization.

A. Conflicts.
B. Peace.
C. Ability.
D. Justice.
ANSWER: A

97. When jobs are highily specialized , employees become _____at certain tasks.
A. expert.
B. talented.
C. experience.
D. weak.
ANSWER: A

98. _____occurs when two or more groups depend on each other to accomplish their existence.
A. Specialisation.
B. Interdependence.
C. Goal difference.
D. Perception.
ANSWER: B

99. _____refers to the presence of unclear lines of responsibility within an organization.
A. Skills and abilities.
B. Jurisdictional ambiguities.
C. Personalities.
D. Values and ethics.
ANSWER: B

100. Conflicts between two or more people is called_____.
A. Interpersonal conflicts.
B. Intergroup conflicts.
C. Intrapersonal conflicts.
D. Inter organisational conflicts.
ANSWER: A

101. Conflicts that occur within the organisation is known as_____-conflict.
A. inter organisational.
B. intra organisational.
C. organisation.
D. outside.
ANSWER: A

102. The popular descriptive frame work for undergoing the dynamics of inter personal behaviour and inter personal conflict by Joseph Lutt and Hanny Ingham is known as_____.
A. Josari window.
B. Johan's window.
C. Josis window.
D. Johari window.
ANSWER: D

103. _____is the situation in which person knows about oneself but doesn't known about the other one.
A. Open self.
B. Hidden self.
C. Blind self.
D. Undiscovered self.
ANSWER: B

104. The situation where the person but does not know about himself or herself is known as _____.
   A. Blind self.
   B. Hidden self.
   C. Undiscovered self.
   D. Open self.
   ANSWER: B

105. Conflicts that support the goals of the group and improve its performance are known as _____ conflicts.
   A. functional.
   B. organisational.
   C. intra personal.
   D. inter personal.
   ANSWER: A

106. The destructive forms of conflict that hinder group performance are called_____conflicts.
   A. destructive.
   B. dys functional.
   C. functional.
   D. destructive.
   ANSWER: B

107. "In the_____factors or antecedents exists in the situation which cannot become potential forces to induce conflict".
   A. pre stage.
   B. latent stage.
   C. post stage.
   D. free stage.
   ANSWER: B

108. _____may not be perceived latent conditions are not in existence in the system.
   A. Peace.
   B. Conflicts.
   C. Harmony.
   D. complaint.
   ANSWER: B

109. Emotional involvement in a conflict creating anxiety, tenseness, frustration and hostility is known as _____.
   A. Latent conflict.
   B. Emotional conflict.
   C. Felt conflict.
   D. Main test conflict.
   ANSWER: C

110. In which stage will conflicts starts being visible?
   A. Felt conflict.
   B. Conflict after math.
   C. Manifest conflict.
   D. Perceived conflict.
   ANSWER: C

111. _____is a style low on both ascertainers and co-operatives.
   A. Avoiding.

B. Accommodating.

C. Competing.

D. Collaborating.

ANSWER: A

112. "_____mixing style is intermediate on both assertiveness and co-operatives".

A. Conflict.

B. False.

C. Gain.

D. Power.

ANSWER: A

113. "_____style is characterised by high assertion and low co-operation".

A. True.

B. Collaborating.

C. conflict.

D. none.

ANSWER: B

114. "Competing style is marked by both high assertiveness and_____".

A. conduct.

B. cooperativeness.

C. fight.

D. kindness.

ANSWER: B

115. "_____style says one party is willing to self sacrifice in the interest of other party".

A. Accommodating.

B. False.

C. all.

D. men.

ANSWER: A

116. _____is the situation where the person neither knows himself /herself nor other person.

A. Blind self.

B. Hidden self.

C. Undiscovered self.

D. Open self.

ANSWER: C

117. _____& follower relations that is the degree of follows trust, confidence and respect for the leader.

A. Leader.

B. Consumer.

C. Costumer.

D. Follower.

ANSWER: A

118. The task structure in the nature of task performed by the_____.

A. share holders.

B. organisation.

C. power.

D. shop.

ANSWER: B

119. "The status power is the degree of power associated with the position or status held by the leader in

the _".
   A. organization.
   B. gathering.
   C. power.
   D. all.
 ANSWER: A

120. According to _____theory, leadership can be described in terms of what leaders do rather that what they are.
   A. contingency model.
   B. path goal.
   C. behavioral.
   D. trait.
 ANSWER: C

121. _____says that leadership effectiveness depends upon the situation in which.leadership is exercised.
   A. Contingency model theory.
   B. Situational leadership theory.
   C. path goal theory.
   D. trait theory.
 ANSWER: B

122. The_____is based on 2 underlying dimensions concern for productions and Concern for people.
   A. the grid.
   B. the management.
   C. the organization.
   D. the impoverished management.
 ANSWER: A

123. "_____and management are anonymous".
   A. Partnership.
   B. Leadership.
   C. Entrepreneur.
   D. Shareholder.
 ANSWER: B

124. The leader creates_____& makes the followers to follow it.
   A. money.
   B. vision.
   C. food.
   D. car.
 ANSWER: B

125. In organization the manager makes the subordinates to take up_____& complete the work.
   A. food.
   B. responsibility.
   C. rescue.
   D. caring.
 ANSWER: B

126. Leader possesses sanctioned influencing_____to tackle things in the organisation.
   A. ability.
   B. manager.
   C. secret.

D. promise.
ANSWER: A

127. Organisations helps in motivating & training people to become_____ones.
   A. skilled.
   B. dull.
   C. forceful.
   D. calm.
ANSWER: A

128. An umpteen change in external environment may cause change in the_____.
   A. homeplace.
   B. organisation.
   C. exhibition.
   D. circus.
ANSWER: B

129. _____means one change which triggers off series of related changes.
   A. Domino effect.
   B. for meeting crises.
   C. demean effect.
   D. dominant effect.
ANSWER: A

130. Changes occurs when some factors make to realize organization think over and finally decide that implementation of particular change is necessary.
   A. proactive.
   B. preactive.
   C. nonactive.
   D. active.
ANSWER: B

131. Proactive changes involves_____behavior.
   A. purposive.
   B. reactive.
   C. tensed.
   D. smooth.
ANSWER: A

132. Reactive changes involves an effective_____in a particular part of the system.
   A. behaviour.
   B. change.
   C. motion.
   D. need.
ANSWER: A

133. Reactive changes doesn't co- ordinate the various parts of_____as a whole.
   A. line.
   B. system.
   C. base.
   D. benefits.
ANSWER: B

134. The critical incidents method of measuring job satisfaction is based on_____theory.
   A. two factors theory.

B. need hireachy theory.
C. V-room expectancy theory.
D. Trait.
ANSWER: B

135. Proactive changes respond to immediate_____.
   A. symptoms.
   B. line.
   C. change.
   D. method.
ANSWER: A

136. Attitude measurement of employes in organization is most commonly carried out with_____method.
   A. self-report.
   B. self-requirement.
   C. self-one.
   D. self- attitude.
ANSWER: A

137. Change agent is an outside_____.
   A. consultant.
   B. consoler.
   C. country.
   D. counselor.
ANSWER: A

138. Role negotiation is a technique whereby individuals meet and classify their psychological_____.
   A. contact.
   B. contract.
   C. comfort.
   D. concern.
ANSWER: B

139. Job_____alters jobs to improve the fit between the skill and demand of the job.
   A. redesign.
   B. analysis.
   C. function.
   D. making.
ANSWER: A

140. _____is called as quality of work life.
   A. QWL.
   B. QOWL.
   C. QLW.
   D. QOW.
ANSWER: A

141. Parent ego states are classified into two types as Critical and_____.
   A. Instructive
   B. Emotional
   C. Perceptive.
   D. Judgment.
ANSWER: A

142. Competing values approach is used to conceptualize the organizational_____.

A. effectiveness.
B. development.
C. change.
D. depression.
ANSWER: A

143. _____refers to the situation when neither the person nor others know about him.
A. Undiscovered self.
B. Blind self.
C. Hidden self.
D. Open self.
ANSWER: A

144. Work attitudes can be reflected in an organisation through
a. Job satisfaction
b. Organisational commitment
c. Both 'A' and 'B'
d. None of the above
Answer: c

145. The model(s) of Organisational Behaviour is (are):
a. Autocratic
b. Custodial
c. Supportive
d. All of the above
Answer: d

146. At the norming stage, the team is involved in defining _____
a. Goals
b. Roles
c. Relations
d. None of the above Answer: a

147. The philosophy that guides an organisation's policies towards its employees and customers is an important part of
a. Management strategy
b. Organisation behaviour
c. Organisational culture
d. Organisation development
Answer: c

148. An individual reacts with another from any one of the three ego states that is_position.
a. Physiological.
b. Psychological.
c. Behavioralal.
d. Nonbehavioralal.
ANSWER: A

149. Feasibility means the suitability of an intervention to suit to the_____system.
a. client.
b. manager.
c. labour.
d. machine.

ANSWER: A

150. _____means the potential of a given intervention to yield desired results.
a. Feasibility.
b. Acceptability.
c. Applicability.
d. None of the above.
ANSWER: A

151. Organisation structure primarily refers to
a. how activities are coordinated & controlled
b. how resources are allocated
c. the location of departments and office space
d. the policy statements developed by the firm
Answer: a

152. A major problem with a task force type of management is
a. there is no logical basis for task force information
b. its status is too inflexible
c. accountability
d. lack of planning
Answer: b

153. Communication begins with
a. Encoding
b. Idea Origination
c. Decoding
d. Channel Selection
Answer: b

154. Policies are sometimes defined as a(n)
a. Shortcut For Thinking
b. Action Plan
c. Substitute For Strategy
d. Substitute For Management Authority
Answer: d

155. _____ embodies a team concept, is based on the principle of mutual contribution by employer and employees
a. Autocratic model
b. Custodial model
c. Supportive Model
d. Collegial Model
Answer: d

156. Forces affecting organisational behaviour are
a. People
b. Environment
c. Technology
d. All of the above
Answer: d

157. In present context, challenges for OB are
a. Employee expectation

b. Workforce diversity
c. Globalisation
d. All of the above
Answer: d

158. "Leadership motivates the people to work and not the power of money", this concept is related to
a. Autocratic model
b. Custodial model
c. Supportive Model
d. Collegial Model
Answer: b

159. Organisational behaviour is a.
A science
b. An art
c. A science as well as an art
d. None of the above
Answer: c

160. The study of organisation behaviour has certain basic assumptions. They are
a. An industrial enterprise is an organisation of people
b. These people must be motivated to work effectively
c. The goals of the employee and the employer may not necessarily coincide
d. All of the above
Answer: d

161. Which of the following frameworks is used in the development of the overall model of OB?
a. The cognitive framework
b. The behaviouristic framework
c. The social learning framework
d. All of the above
Answer: d

162. "Might is right" is the motto of
a. Autocratic Model
b. Custodial Model
c. Supportive Mode
d. Collegial Model
Answer: a

163. The _____ is based on the environment. Though _____ like thinking, expectations and perception do exist, and they are not needed to manage or predict behaviour.
a. Behaviouristic approach, Cognitive processes
b. cognitive processes, behaviouristic approach
c. Social cognitive, behaviouristic approach
d. Cognitive processes, social cognitive
Answer: a

164. Which of the following personality characteristics are associated with people who are likely to exhibit violent behaviour on the job?
a. Neurotic
b. Optimistic
c. Extraverted
d. Type A

Answer: a

165. Stress can affect not only your health but also other aspects of your life. What else can be affected by stress?
a. Family relationships
b. Work performance
c. Your attention to safety
d. All of the given options
Answer: d

166. Unsafe acts can be reduced through all of the following methods except:
a. Job rotation
b. Screening
c. Training
d. All of the above
Answer: a

167. A horizontal extension of the object to increase task variety is called:
a. Job evaluation
b. Job enrichment
c. Job enlargement
d. Job rotation
Answer: c

168. Total compensation constitutes of
a. direct rewards
b. indirect rewards
c. both of the given options
d. none of the given options
Answer: c

169. A system of retirement benefits that provides benefits like disability insurance, survivor's benefits, and Medicare is called.
a. Encoding
b. Unemployment Compensation
c. Workers' Compensation
d. Social Security benefit
Answer: d

170. _____ exists when individuals performing similar jobs for the same firm are paid according to factors unique to the employee
a. Employee Equity
b. Team Equity
c. Internal Equity
d. All of the given options
Answer: a

171. The evaluator uses a list of behavioural descriptions and checks of those behaviours that apply to the employee. This method of appraisal is called
a. Forced-Choice Appraisal
b. Forced Distribution Appraisal
c. Checklist Appraisal
d. Behaviourally Anchored Rating Scales
Answer: c

172. Employee evaluations are directly affected by a "supervisor's perceptions of who is believed to be in control of the employee's performance – the employer or the manager." This theory is known as
a. Attribution Theory
b. Stereotype
c. Halo Effect
d. None of above options
Answer: a

173. We can define as activities people perform to acquire, enhance, and use power and other resources to obtain their preferred outcomes in a situation of uncertainty or disagreement.
a. Organisational politics
b. Executing authority
c. Collective bargaining
d. Position power
Answer: a

174. Protection from discrimination, safe working conditions and union formulation are rights, provided to employees is _____ .
a. Contractual
b. Individual
c. Statutory
d. Organisational
Answer: c

175. The trust is _____ based on the behavioural predictability that comes from a history of interaction
a. Deterrence-based
b. Knowledge-based
c. Identification-based
d. None of the given options
Answer: b

176. Any compensation method that ties pay to the quantity or quality of work the person produces is called
a. Gain-sharing Plan
b. Incentive Plan
c. Compensation Plan
d. Pay for Performance Plan
Answer: d

177. _____ is solely responsible for managing individual's career.
a. Individual
b. Team
c. Organisation
d. HR Manager
Answer: a

178. Upward appraisal is done by a. Immediate Supervisor b. Peers c. Subordinates d. All of the above Answer: c
33. Following ways can be used to avoid the high turnover of employees except
a. Use Recognition
b. Use the money
c. Use Positive Reinforcement
d. All of the above
Answer: b

179. The _____ leadership style is an expression of the leader's trust in the abilities of his subordinates.
a. Participative
b. Delegative
c. Authoritarian
d. All of the above
Answer: d

180. The purpose of job enrichment is to
a. expand the number of tasks an individual can do
b. increase job efficiency
c. increase job effectiveness
d. All of the given options
Answer: b

181. Strategic planning as a broad concept consists of
a. corporate strategy and business strategy
b. strategy formulation and strategy implementation
c. inputs and outputs
d. environmental analysis and internal analysis
Answer: b

182. According to Herzberg, which of the following is a maintenance factor?
a. Salary
b. Work itself
c. Responsibility
d. Recognition
Answer: c

183. Functional managers are responsible
a. for a single area of activity
b. to the upper level of management and staff
c. for complex organisational sub-units
d. for obtaining copyrights and patents for newly developed processes and equipment Answer: a

184. The problem-solving process begins with
a. clarification of the situation
b. establishment of alternatives
c. identification of the difficulty
d. isolation of the cause
Answer: c

185. Organisational behaviour is a field of study backed by a body of associated with growing concern for people at workplace
a. Theory
b. Research
c. Application
d. All of the above
Answer: d

186. The field of organisational behaviour examines such questions as the nature of leadership, effective team development, and
a. Interpersonal conflict resolution; motivation of individuals
b. Organisational control; conflict management
c. Motivation of individuals; planning
d. Planning; development

Answer: a

187. The field of organisational behaviour is primarily concerned with
a. The behaviour of individual and groups
b. How resources are effectively managed
c. Control processes and interactions between organisations, external context
d. Both a and c
Answer: d

188. Which of the following frameworks is based on the expectancy, demand and incentive concepts
a. The cognitive framework
b. The behaviouristic framework
c. The social learning framework
d. The supportive framework
Answer: a

189. Which of the following forms the basis for the autocratic model of OB
a. Obedience
b. Authority
c. Power
d. Dependence on boss
Answer: c

190. Which of the following is not correct for the organisational behaviour?
a. Organisational behaviour is an integral part of management
b. Organisational behaviour is a disciplinary approach
c. Organisational behaviour helps in analysis of behaviour
d. "Organisational behaviour is goal-oriented
Answer: b

191. Which of these suggestions is an effective way to deal with stress?
a. Meditation
b. Exercise
c. Talking with others
d. All of the given options
Answer: d

192. Communication between two members of a project team from different function, but the same level of authority is communication.
a. Upward
b. Downward
c. Lateral
d. Diagonal
Answer: c

193. _____ are programs designed to help employees whose job performance is suffering because of physical, mental, or emotional problems.
a. Employee Assistance Programs
b. Wellness Programs
c. Safety Programs
d. Managed health
Answer: a

194. The 360-degree appraisal
a. works best in large organisations
b. provides feedback from a verity of individuals
c. aids in developing competitive intelligence
d. diminishes the effect of development in the appraisal process
Answer: b

195. Following are the phases of the Motivational Process except
a. Need Identification
b. Selecting Goals
c. Extinction
d. Consequences of performance Reward/punishments
Answer: c

196. OB is the study of _____ in the organisation
a. Human c. Human Behaviour
b. Employer d. Employees
(Answer: c. Human Behaviour)

197. Nowadays a lot of stress is being put on the _____ of the employee in the organisation

a. Character

b. improvement

c. Behaviour

d. Rewards

(Answer: c Behaviour)

198. OB focuses at 3 Levels-

a. Individuals, Organisation, Society

b. Society, Organisation, Nation

c. Employee, Employer, Management

d. Individual, Groups, Organisation.

(Answer:d. Individual, Groups, Organisation.)

199. Scope of OB does not include

a. Leadership

b. Perception

c. Job Design

d. Technology

(Answer: d. Technology)

200. High rate of _____ increase cost and tend to place less experienced employee in job

a. Training

b. Absenteeism

c. Employee Turnover

d. Strikes

(Answer: c. Employee Turn over)

201. Job Satisfaction have _____ related to Absenteeism and Turnover

a. Positively

b. Negatively

c. directly

d. Elastically

(Answer: b. Negatively)

202. _____ advocated that humans are essentially motivated by levels of needs

a. A. Maslow

B.Follet

c. Elton mayo

d. Ivon Pavlov

(Answer:a. A. Maslow)

203. Scientist of OB recognize that organisations are not static but dynamic and _____

a) Processing

b) systematic

c) ever changing

d) researching

(Answer:c. ever changing)

204. _____ and fringe benefits are no longer employees first priority

a) Wages

b) bonus

c) rewards

d) promotions

(Answer:a) Wages)

205. A manager with good _____ can make the work place more pleasant

a) Communication

b) knowledge

c) experience

d) Interpersonal Skills

(Answer: d. Interpersonal Skills)

206. _____ is called as father of scientific management

a) Elton Mayo

b) Hendry Fayol

c) F.W.Taylor

d) Robert Owen

Answer: c. F.W.Taylor

207. The book "The Psychology of management" was published by

a) William Gilbreth

b) Hendry Fayol

c) F.W.Taylor

d) Robert Owen

Answer: a. William Gilbreth

208._____ is recognised as father of "Human relations"

a) William Gilbreth

b) Hendry Fayol

c) F.W.Taylor

d) Elton Mayo

Answer: d. Elton Mayo

209. The Hawrthone experiment was conducted by

a) William Gilbreth

b) Hendry Fayol

c) F.W.Taylor

d) Elton Mayo

Answer: d) Elton Mayo

210. The most significant management skills are

a) Technical, Human and Conceptual

b) Technical, behavioural and Conceptual

c) Systematic, Human and Conceptual

d) Technical, Human and cognitive

Answer: a) Technical, Human and Conceptual

211. 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

Answer: b) Cognitive, Behaviouristic, Social

212. _____ explains internal processes of choice among different behaviours

a) Equity Theory

b) Expectancy theory

c) Goal attain theory

d) Goal setting Theory

Answer: b) Expectancy theory

213. _____ explains how and why people react when they feel unfairly treated

a) Equity Theory

b) Expectancy theory

c) Goal attain theory

d) Goal setting Theory

Answer: a) Equity Theory

214. _____ focuses on how to set goals for people to reach

a) Equity Theory

b) Expectancy theory

c) Goal attain theory

d) Goal setting Theory

Answer: d) Goal setting Theory

215. Concerning organizational cultures,

a. a strong culture is a more productive environment

b. a weak culture is a more productive environment

c. the specific culture that contributes to positive effectiveness is well known

d. the stronger the culture, the more influential it is on employee behavior

Answer: d. the stronger the culture, the more influential it is on employee behavior

216. 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

Answer: c. different for the various components of a diverse work force

217. Which of the following best explains why an employee behaves as s/he does?

a. The environment is the most important consideration in understanding individual employee behavior.

b. Both the environment and individual differences are important considerations in understanding individual employee behavior.

c. Neither the environment nor individual differences are important considerations in understanding individual employee behavior.

d. Employee personality and attitudes are primarily dictated by the environment.

Answer: b. Both the environment and individual differences are important considerations in understanding individual employee behavior.

218. In order from lowest to highest, what are Maslow's five classes of needs?

a. Social-esteem-physiological-safety-self-actualization

b. Physiological-safety-social-self-actualization-esteem

c. Physiological-safety-social-esteem-self-actualization

d. Self-actualization-esteem-safety-social-physiological

Answer: c. Physiological-safety-social-esteem-self-actualization

219. A lack of clarity concerning what will happen is referred to as

a. temporal

b. predisposition

c. uncertainty

d. negation

Answer: c. uncertainty

220. Employees with relatively weak higher- order needs are _____ concerned with variety and autonomy.

a. less

b. more

c. very

d. extremely

Answer: a. less

221. Which of the following is a strategy of job design that increases job depth by meeting employees needs for psychological growth?

a. Job rotation

b. Job enrichment

c. Job enlargement

d. Job engagemnt

Answer: b. Job enrichment

222. What is the key word in understanding organization structure?

a. Control

b. Change

c. Process

d. Delegation

Answer: a. Control

223. Organization structures

a. affect group behavior more than individual behavior

b. change rapidly to meet environmental and market changes

c. contribute positively to organizational performance

d. can be defined simply as activities that occur regularly

Answer: d. can be defined simply as activities that occur regularly

224. Groups created by managerial decision in order to accomplish stated goals of the organization are called

a. formal groups

b. informal groups

c. task groups

d. interest groups

Answer: a. formal groups

225. Continued membership in a group will usually require

a. supporting the group leader

b. conforming to group norms

c. encouraging cohesiveness in the group

d. developing a status system

Answer: b. conforming to group norms

226. The definition of communication implies that

a. communication is mostly verbal

b. communication is mostly written

c. most communication is in a vertical direction

d. understanding must occur to have communication

Answer: d. understanding must occur to have communication

227. The Least used communication channel in an organization is usually

a. upward

b. downward

c. diagonal

d. Horizontal

Answer: d. horizontal

228. _____ means the mental action or process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thought, experience, and the senses.
a) Learning b) development c) Cognition d) Training

Answer: c) Cognition

229. _____ framework is based o the concept of Expectancy, demand and Intention of the human being.

a) Behaviouristic

b) Expectancy

c) Cognitive

d) Social learning

Answer: c) Cognitive

230. According to Edward Tolman, _____ consists of the expectancy that a particular event will lead to a particular consequence.

a) eventual

b) Behaviour

c) Learning

d) Attitude

Answer: c) Learning

231. Every individual set his goal and he also know the _____ which will take him to achieve the goal.

a) Process

b) Behaviour

c) Event

d) way

Answer: b) Behaviour

232. _____ insist that it is advisable and fruitful to the study the behaviour of the human being which is visible than studying the mind which is elusive in nature.

a) Ivan Pavlov and Jon B. Watson

b) Ivan Pavlov

c) Jon B. Watson Ivan Pavlov and A.Maslow

Answer: a) Ivan Pavlov and Jon B. Watson

233. _____ is the force of action or motivation.

a) Behaviour

b) Stimulus

c) Perception

d) Attitude

Answer: b) Stimulus

234. _____ is the behaviour for a stimulus.

a) Stimulus

b) response

c) Perception

d) Attitude

235. Behavioural framework based on _____ behaviour and ___environmental variables.

a) Observable —- Non Observable

b) Observable —- Observable

c) Non Observable —- Observable

d) Non observable —- Non Observable

Answer: b) Observable —- Observable

235. Human can project ____ behaviour for ____ stimulus and he exhibit a response depending on environmental consequences.

a) different—— different

b) same——same

c) same———different

d) different—— same

Answer: d) different——— same

236. As per _____ Behaviour is not the outcome of stimulus alone, but it is an outcome which also depends on contingent environmental consequences of a behaviour

a) Behaviouristic Framework

b) Cognitive Framework

c) Sinner Framework

d) Behaviour Theory

Answer: a) Behaviouristic Framework

237. The social cognitive theory states that the person and the external situations are _____ with each other along with the behaviour itself to determine the behaviour.

a) related

b) linked

c) interdependence

d) combined

Answer: c) interdependence

238. _____ states that along with cognitive and external situation the experiences faced through relevant past events determines what a person becomes and this will create an impact in subsequent behaviour.

a) Behaviouristic Framework

b) Cognitive Framework

c) Social Cognitive Framework

d) Social Framework

Answer: c) Social Cognitive Framework

239. _____ developed social learning theory into the more comprehensive social cognitive theory (SCT).

a) Bandura

b) Luthans

c) Sinner

d) I Pavlo

Answer: a) Bandura

240. ____have translated this SCT into the theoretical framework for organizational behavior.

a) Stajkovic and Luthans

b) Stajkovic and Sinner

c) Sinner and Luthans

d) Stajkovic and Pavlo

Answer:a) Stajkovic and Luthans

241. Bandura identified _____ basic human capabilities as a part of SCT.

a) 4

b) 3

c) 5

d) 6

Answer: c) 5

242. People process visual experiences into cognitive models. They help in future action is

a) Symbolizing

b) Forethought

c) Observational

d) SelfAnswer:regulatory

Answer: a) Symbolizing

243. Employees plan their actions is called as

a) Symbolizing

b) Forethought

c) Observational

d) Self-regulatory

Answer: b) Forethought

244. Employees learn by observing the performance of the referent group (peers, supervisors and high performers) and the consequences of their actions is referred as.

a) Symbolizing:

b) Forethought

c) Observational

d) Self-regulatory

Answer: c) Observational

245. Employees self regulate their actions by setting internal standards

a) Self-reflective

b) Forethought

c) Observational

d) Self-regulatory

Answer d) Self-regulatory

246. Employees reflect back on their actions (how did I do?) and perceptually determine how they believe then can successfully accomplish the task in the future given the context

a) self- reflective

b) Forethought

c) Observational

d) Self-regulatory

Answer a) self-reflective

247. OB Helps to understand behaviour of human in _____.

a) work place and Society

b) work place only

c) Society only

d) Department only

Answer: b) work place only

248. OB does Not contributed to improve

a) Motivation

b) Efficiency

c) interpersonal relations

d) Communication

Answer c) interpersonal relations

249. Common uniform, canteen, office does not mean common treatment is a limitation of

a) Organizational Cultural

b) Organizational Structure

c) Organizational Behaviour

d) Organisational Value

Answer: c) Organizational Behaviour

250. Due to emphasis on productivity & efficiency employee are not allowed work with harmony with one another is a limitation of

a) Organizational Cultural

b) Organizational Structure

c) Organizational Behaviour

d) Organisational Value

Answer: c) Organizational Behaviour

251. If modern day managers donot positively address and manage work force diversity of the following may become negative outcomes for an organisation except

a) more difficult communication

b) Increased creativity and innovation

c) more interpersonal conflicts

d) potential for higher employee turnover

Answer: b) Increased creativity and innovation

252. The structure of an OB model includes 3 levels of analysis individual, group and organizational systems. Issues that influence all 3 levels in various ways and thus affect behavioural dynamics are

a) change and stress

b) Organisational culture and commitment

c) Power and politics

d) work design and technology

Answer: a) change and stress

253. Some of OB's challenges and opportunities include all of the following except

a) reinforcing the importance of traditional methods of management

b) offering specific insights to improve interpersonal and people skills

c) helping us learnt to cope in a continues changing world

d) facilitating the improvement of quality and employee productivity

Answer: a) reinforcing the importance of traditional methods of management

254. A program that asks managers to reconsider how work would be done and the organisation structured if they were starting to develop the company from the beginning is

a) reengineering

b) MBO

c) TQM

d) Diversity training

Answer: a) reengineering

255. Which of the following is not a contributing discipline of OB

a) Anthropology

b) Psychology

c) physiology

d) sociology

Answer: c) physiology

256. _____ is a Study of individual Behaviour

a) Anthropology

b) Psychology

c) political science

d) sociology

Answer: b) Psychology

257. _____ is a Study of Group Behaviour

a) Anthropology

b) Psychology

c) physiology

d) sociology

Answer: d) sociology

258. _____ is a Study of man, his work and Culture

a) Anthropology

b) Psychology

c) Social psychology

d) sociology

Answer: a) Anthropology

259. _____ focuses on the influence of people on one another

a) Anthropology

b) Psychology

c) Social psychology

d) sociology

Answer: c) Social psychology

260. The job satisfaction of an employee depends on the

a) behaviour b) attitude
c) personality d) employer
Answer: b) attitude

261. The success of each organization is depending upon the performance of
a) employer b) management
c) vendor d) employee
Answer: d) employee

262. A satisfied employee will be a
a) motivator to others b) manager c) High performer d) Team Leader
Answer: c) High performer

263. _____ is not a capability of an employee having Positive attitude
a) Focus b) creativity c) Pessimism d) Confidence
Answer: c) Pessimism

264. Which one is not a benefit to employee which results through positive attitude of an employee
a) Promotion b) Less stress c) Job security d) enjoying life
Answer: a) Promotion

265. Belief, opinion, knowledge, emotions feelings intention are the components of
a) OB b) Job satisfaction c) Attitude d) Personality
Answer: c) Attitude

266. Components of Attitude can majorly be segregated in to _____ types
a) 7 b) 4 c) 3 d) 6
Answer: c) 3

267. The attitude based on Beliefs, opinion, Knowledge, or information about the particular event which the employee possesses is under _____ component of Attitude.
a) Behavioral b) Cognitive c) Affective d) Positive
Answer: b) Cognitive

268. The attitude based on the concept that "every individual will have an Intention to react in a certain way toward something is " under _____ component of Attitude.
a) Behavioral b) Cognitive c) Affective d) Positive
Answer: a) Behavioral

269. The attitude based on Feelings, sentiments and emotions of any person is under _____ component of Attitude.
a) Behavioral b) Cognitive c) Affective d) Positive
Answer: c) Affective

270. _____ is the only component of attitude which is visible and can be observed directly.
a) Behavioural b) Cognitive c) Affective d) Positive
Answer: a) Behavioral

271. The statement "My friends are good" is an example of _____ component of attitude
a) Behavioral b) Cognitive c) Affective d) Positive

Answer: b) Cognitive

272. The statement "I don't feel comfortable in crowd" is an example of _____ component of attitude.
a) Behavioral b) Cognitive c) Affective d) Positive
Answer: c) Affective

273. The statement "I am going to apologies for my mistake" is an example of _____ component of attitude.
a) Behavioral b) Cognitive c) Affective d) Positive
Answer: a) Behavioral

274. _____ component of attitude is a result of family condition, childhood experiences etc…
a) Behavioral b) Cognitive c) Affective d) Positive
Answer: c) Affective

275. Which is not a method used for changing the attitude of Employee

a) use of fear b) Providing new information

c) Performance appraisal d) Giving Feedback
Answer: c) Performance appraisal

276. Among the following which is not a problem in changing the attitude of the employee
a) Insufficient Information b) Resistant by employee
c) Cognitive Dissonance d) Cognitive Dissonance
Answer: b) Resistant by employee

277. Motivation includes
a) job enrichment b) Job rotation c) Job enlargement d) all of the above
Answer: d) all of the above

278. "The combination of characteristics or qualities that form an individual's distinctive character" is the definition of

a) Personality b) Motivation c) Attitude d) behaviour
Answer: a) Personality

279. The family condition and impact of the parents is the main base for the personality of a person. Later it might change by _____.
a) thinking b) external influences c) own ability d) learning experiences
Answer: b) external influences

280. Every individual is _____ by their personality.
a) Intellectual b) Specific c) Unique d) systematic
Answer: c) Unique

281. Sometimes due to any hard situation _____ of an individual will change but will take a long time.
a) objective b) attitude c) motivation d) Personality
Answer:d) Personality

282. From the below which is not a outcome from person having good personality
a) good Performer b) Good team player c) Lead a team well d) Make Profit
Answer: d) Make Profit

283. The five personality traits as per Big Five Personality Traits are

a) Extroversion, Agreeableness, Conscientious, Emotional Stability, Openness to experience
b) Extroversion, Agreeableness, Friendly, Emotional Stability, Openness to experience
c) Extroversion, Agreeableness, Courage, Friendly, Openness to experience
d) Extroversion, Agreeableness, Conscientious, Emotional Stability, Easy going
Answer: a) Extroversion, Agreeableness, Conscientious, Emotional Stability, Openness to experience

284. Outgoing, talkative, social are part of _____ Personality Trait as per big 5 personality trait
a) Friendly b) Openness to experience c) Introversion d) Extroversion
Answer: d) Extroversion

285. Trust, nature, cooperative are part of _____ Personality Trait as per big 5 personality trait
a) Agreeableness b) Emotional Stability c) Openness to experience d) Introversion
Answer: a) Agreeableness

286. Dependable, responsible are part of _____ Personality Trait as per big 5 personality trait

a) Emotional Stability b) Conscientious c) Openness to experience d) Introversion
Answer: b) Conscientious

287. Relaxed and Secure are part of _____ Personality Trait as per big 5 personality trait
a) Agreeableness b) Emotional Stability c) Openness to experience d) Introversion
Answer: b) Emotional Stability

288. Sensitive and intellectual are part of _____ Personality Trait as per big 5 personality trait

a) Agreeableness b) Emotional Stability c) Openness to experience d) Introversion
Answer: c) Openness to experience

289. _____ are the theories which gives an Idea about what employees wants or needs and what are the key factors the managers can utilize to motivate the employees.
a) Maslow theory b) Herzberg Theory c) Process Theory d) Content Theory
Answer: d) Content Theory

290. _____ theory states the ways or process by which the needs can be converted into behavior or performance.
a) Maslow theory b) Expectancy Theory c) Process Theory d) Content Theory
Answer: c) Process Theory

291. Myers-Briggs Personality is called as

a) MBIT b) MBET c) MBTI d)MIBT
Answer: c) MBTI

292._____ are stimulated by events and people external to themselves. They show their feelings, learn by talking, and work well in groups.
a) positive personalities b) Introverts c) Extroverts d) none of the above
Answer: c) Extroverts

293._____ prefers private reflection, self-examination, and self-discovery. They hide their feelings, prefer to work alone, and learn by watching.
a) Private personalities b) Introverts c) Extroverts d) none of the above
Answer: b) Introverts

294. MBTI test the personalities in _____ categories
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
Answer: b) 4

295. As per MBTI _____ personality people like real-life examples, prefer practical exercises, and get the facts while possibly missing the main idea.
a) Introversion b) Sensing c)intuition d) Thinking

Answer: b) Sensing

296. As per MBTI _____ personality people work based on hunches and feelings, use their imagination, and get the main idea while missing some of the facts.
a) Introversion b) Sensing c) Intuition d) Thinking
Answer: c) Intuition

297. As per MBTI _____ personality people take a laid back, relaxed approach. They're flexible, open to change, and like to explore.

a) Introversion

b) Sensing

c) Perceving

d) Thinking

Answer: c) Perceving

298. MBTI stands for

a) Myers- Briggs Test indicator

b) Myers- Briggs Test investigator

c) Myers- Briggs Type indicator

d) Myers- Briggs Type investigator

Answer: c) Myers- Briggs Type indicator

299. Psychological process by which individuals organize and interpret their sensory impressions in order to give meaning to their environment is definition of

a) Attitude

b) thinking

c) Perception

d) Personality

Answer: c) Perception

300. A Process of receiving, selecting, organizing, interpreting, checking and reacting to sensory stimuli or data so as to form a meaningful and coherent picture of the world is

a) Attitude

b) thinking

c) Perception

d) Communication

Answer: c) Perception

301. The_____ theory states that human mind will receive or accept only those information which it feels that it is relevant.

a) Perception theory

b) Selective Perception

c) relevance Theory

d) none of the above

Answer: b) Selective Perception

302._____ deals with how the social perceiver uses information to arrive at causal explanations for events.

a) Attribution theory

b) Social Perception Theory

c) Selective Perception

d) social Theory

Answer: a) Attribution theory

303. _____ is the sequence of psychological steps that a person uses to organize and interpret information from the outside world.

a) Perceptual process

b) Thinking process

c) Selection Process

d) Sequential theory

Answer: a) Perceptual process

304. Which of the following is not a step in perceptual Process?

a) Object

b) selection

c) Perception

d) Response

Answer: c) Perception

305. Putting people into a convenient group on basis of some characteristics and make an assumption to perceive is called as

a) Stereotyping b) Perception c) Perceiving d) Group perception

Answer: a) Stereotyping

306. Stereotyping generally affects the _____

a) Organization Structure b) Behavior c) Interpersonal Relations d) Communication

Answer: c) Interpersonal Relations

307. "Girls are not good at sports" is an example of

a) Perception
b) Halo effect
c) Stereotyping
d) Individual Personality

Answer: c) Stereotyping

308. _____ is our perception of one personality trait influences how we view a person's entire personality.
a) Perception
b) Halo effect
c) Stereotyping
d) Individual Personality
Answer: b) Halo effect

309. _____ is the process of stimulating people to actions to accomplish the goals.
a) Bonus
b) Motivation
c) Performance-based Incentive
d) Promotion

Answer: b) Motivation

310. _____ contains the theories which gives an Idea about what employees wants or needs.
a) Expectancy theory
b) Maslow theory
c) Process Theory
d) Content Theory
Answer: d) Content Theory

311. Which of the following is not an example of Content Theory?
a) Maslow Theory
b) Herzberg's Theory
c) Expectancy theory
d) Alderfer's ERG theory
Answer: c) Expectancy theory

312. _____ theory emphasis that, Unsatisfied need can influence the behaviour satisfied one will not act as a motivator.

a) Maslow Theory b) Herzberg's Theory
c) Expectancy theory
d) Alderfer's ERG theory
Answer: a) Maslow Theory

313. Maslow says that Human beings are full of needs & wants. And these needs will lead to their?
a) Job b) Behavior c) Attitude d) Motivation
Answer: b) Behavior

314. The person will try for the complex level need when his _____ is satisfied.

a) Basic need b) family c) Income d) Job
Answer: a) Basic need

315. In _____the needs are arranged in an order as per their importance (basic to complex)
a) Maslow need Theory b) Herzberg theory c) Satisfaction theory d) Mayo theory
Answer: a) Maslow need Theory

316. The individuality, humanness and mental health of the person will improve _____ the level of need he satisfied.
a) less than b) Greater than c) at Per with d) None of the above
Answer: c) at Per with

317. Salary, and basic working condition will come under _____ Needs

a) Safety b) Physiological need c) social need d) organizational
Answer: b) Physiological need

318. _____ need improves the confidence level of an employee when satisfied.
a) Social b) Safety c) Basic d) Esteem
Answer: d) Esteem

319. Which of the following is not a part of the hygiene factor of two-factor theory
a) Company policy b) Administration c) responsibilities d) Interpersonal Relations
Answer: c) responsibilities

320. Responsibility, Advancement etc. are an example of
a) Motivators b) hygiene factors c) improvement factors d) advance factors
Answer: a) Motivators

321. The higher-order needs specified by Maslow is considered as_____ as per Herzberg.
a) Motivators b) hygiene factors c) improvement factors d) advance factors
Answer: a) Motivators

322. Expectancy theory is a theory comes under _____ theory
a) Process b) Content c) Attribution d) perception
Answer: a) Process

1. Probability can be expressed as:

   (a) Ration

   (b) Fraction

   (c) Percentage

   (d) All of the above

2. The probability of an event cannot be:

   (a) Equal to zero

   (b) Greater than zero

   (c) Equal to one

   (d) Less than zero

3. A measure of the chance that an uncertain event will occur:

   (a) An experiment

   (b) An event

   (c) A probability

   (d) A trial

4. A set of all possible outcomes of an experiment is called:

   (a) Combination

   (b) Sample point

   (c) Sample space

   (d) Compound event

5. Which of the following cannot be taken as probability of an event?

   (a) 0

   (b) 0.5

(c) 1

(d) -1

6. If an event contains more than one sample points, it is called a:

(a) Simple event

(b) Compound event

(c) Impossible event

(d) Certain event

7. A particular result of an experiment is called:

(a) Trial

(b) Simple event

(c) Compound event

(d) Outcome

8. A collection of one or more outcomes of an experiment is called:

(a) Event

(b) Outcome

(c) Sample point

(d) None of the above

9. A process that leads to the occurrence of one and only one of several possible observations is called:

(a) Random experiment

(b) Random variable

(c) Experiment

(d) Probability distribution

10. The term 'sample space' is used for:

(a) All possible outcomes

(b) All possible coins

(c) Probability

(d) Sample

Ecom - 205

1. Ecommerce is
   a) Sell and purchase on net
   b) Offline purchase
   c) program
   d) Sell

2 B2B is a

   a) Borrow to business
   b) **Business** to **Business Electronic Commerce**
   c) Business to businessman
   d) Business to book

   3 The **bandwidth requirement** of each class is identica
   a) different
   b) Same
   c) Not know
   d) unknown

4) online payment are done using

   a) paise
   b) Credit cards
   c) Both
   d) Transaction

5) **Website promotion** is the continuing process used by webmasters

   a) Add content
   b) to improve content Point
   c) delete content
   d) remove from web

6)the Banner Exchange

   a) Cast ads
   b) Display ads
   c) Delete ads
   d) Give ads

7)the Credits allow you to display your **banner** ads on ----- in the network

   a) other sites
   b) hand
   c) Same site   d) Default site

8) An Internet advertising network that ads among its members To carry data

a) swaps banner
b) remove
c) add
d) show

9)The **banner exchanges** offer a "click exchange," in which credit is given when someone Printer a)
a) clicks on the ad   b) show ads   c) remove d) none of it

10) **Shopping bots**, short for "shopping robots," can find the best

a) online deals for products, b) purchase c) sell d) store

11) the **Digital certificates** are electronic credentials that bind the identity of the **certificate** owner to a pair of electronic encryption keys,

a) electronic encryption keys,
b) public key
c) private key
d) friend key

12) Encryption techniques using public and private keys require a public-key infrastructure

a) public key

a) b) computer c) memory d) Semiconductor

13) Digital Certificates can be used for a variety of electronic transactions including World acess network

a) e-mail, groupware and electronic funds transfers.
b) packet
c) network
d) route

14) An **intranet** is a private network, operated by a large company or, which uses internet technologies

a) other organisation

b) owner

c) public   d) private

15) An **extranet** is an **intranet** that is accessible to from outside the company,

a) some people   b) all people

c) special

d)guest

16) **an extranet is a solution that enables you to collaborate and communicate with** Formula bar

a) **clients, vendors, and other third parties.**

  b) tittle bar   c) function bar   d) in cell

17 T*he purpose of extranets is to enable the distribution and access of information to*
a) many people   b) all people c) less people d) 10 people

18) An extranet is a controlled, private network that uses the internet for secure collaboration and information sharing among

A) internal team members, & external contacts   b) internal

c) external   d) all

19) An extranet ensures all

 a)information sharing b) safety c) storage d) join

20) Intranet is owned by a ----------and is a tool for sharing information

a) single organization b)all c) similar d) any one

21) In intranet, security is implemented through

 a firewall.   b) antivirus c) files d) words

22) Intranet has a ------of connected devices.

a) limited number b) records c) bytes d) documents

23) Intranet is derived from

a) Internet   b) sheet c) presentation d) drawing

24) extranet is derived from

a) Intranet.   b) file c) view d) design

25) **Encryption** is the process of converting --- to an unrecognizable

a) data b) effect c) color d) find

26) This process converts plaintext, into an known as

a) 3 sheet b) singal c) symbol d) ciphertext

27) internet is uses

a)router b) lines c) points d) link

28) The purpose of data encryption is to ----- confidentiality as it is stored on computer systems and transmitted using the internet or other computer networks.

a) protect digital data   b) sort

c) ascending

d) order

29) **Spoofing** is when a hacker pretends to be someone known by a person or network in order to

a) diagram b) info c) photo d) access sensitive information

30) a spoofing attack is a situation in which a person or program successfully identifies as another by falsifying data, to gain

a)calculation b) compare c) arrange d) an illegitimate advantage.

31) The sender information shown in ------ can be spoofed easily

a) e-mails b) receiver address c) letter d) back image

32) spoofing is through the use of a or DNS Proxy

a) animation b) Virtual Private Network (VPN) c) wrtite d) draw

33A GPS spoofing attack attempts to deceive a GPS receiver by broadcasting fake

a) GPS signals b) memory device c)input device d) DNS device

34) Tricking consumers into disclosing their personal and financial data, such as secret access data or, is **identity theft**.

   a)   credit card or bank account numbers b) lines c) figure d) receiver

35) the types of things are easy to obtain once a cybercriminal has gained access to

a) one of your online details

b) offline c) sign in d) log off

36) Do not reveal passwords, PINs or other security-based data to;

a) third parties b) friend c) customer d) owner

37) Shred paper documents containing private financial information

a) before discarding b) full c) half d) move

38) the document can be written in the form of

a) column b) lines c)row d) field

39) the Do not click on links in questionable

a) pictorial b) e-mails

c) collect tables d) make round

40) **public key cryptography**, is a method of **encrypting** data with

a) two different keys

b) user and program

c) hardware and user

41) Public-key cryptography, or asymmetric cryptography, is a cryptographic system that uses pairs of keys: public keys, which may be disseminated widely, and private keys, which are

a) known only to the owner.

b) sender

c)all

42) A **digital envelope** allows users to encrypt data with the speed of secret key encryption and the convenience and security of

A) public key encryption.   B) private key   c) all d) both

43) The person sending a message in a digital envelope must randomly select a symmetric algorithm session key and then encrypt that session key by using the recipient's

a) public key and an asymmetric algorithm.

b) private key

c)both

d) all

44) **Malicious code** is the kind of harmful---------- or web script

a) computer **code**

b) text

c) file

d) document

45) Digital certificates are electronic credentials that bind the identity of the ------ to a pair of electronic encryption keys

a) **certificate** owner

b) sender

c) receiver   d) all

46) **Cyber**-**Vandalism** accounts to the act of damaging someone's

a) data

b) record   c) file d) image

47) **Denial-of-Service** (**DoS**) **attack** is an **attack** meant to ------ or network, making it inaccessible to its intended users

a) shut down a machine   b) close a/c

c) add data d) remove account.

48) DoS attacks accomplish this by flooding the ---- with traffic or sending it information that triggers a crash.
a) target   b) infinite c) sender d) all

49) DoS attacks often target web servers of high-profile organizations such as ------------ and media companies, or government and trade organizations

a) banking, commerce,   b) department   c) organization d) all

50) DoS attacks do not typically result in the theft or ------significant information or other assets,

a) loss of   b) gain c) vendor d) sender

51) **(**DoS) attack is

a) Denial-of-Service   b) disk of all c) disk d) device