

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION SEMESTER II SESSION 2014/2015

COURSE NAME : MANAGEMENT

COURSE CODE

: BWA 20702

PROGRAMME

: 1 BWA / 2 BWA

EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE 2015 / JULY 2015

DURATION

: 2 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES

INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF NINE (9) PAGES

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SECTION A: 20 marks

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Q1	The cluster of decisions that managers make to assist an organization to achieve its goals is known as
	A. strategy
	B. scenario planning
	C. organizing
	D. needs assessment
Q2	A broad declaration of the organization's overriding purpose, which is intended to identify the organization's products and customer base, as well as to differentiate the organization from its competitors, is known as a statement.
	A. functional-level
	B. mission
	C. formulated strategy
	D. positioning
Q3	The level of an organization that contains the organization's marketing department, R&D department, and human resources department is the level.
	A. functional
	B. first-line
	C. corporate
	D. business

Q4	While managers at BP Manufacturing were conducting a SWOT analysis, they concluded that their product line is obsolete and narrow. Their product line would be categorized as a
	A. strength
	B. weakness
	C. opportunity
	D. threat
Q5	Sri Gading Sdn. Bhd. conducted a SWOT analysis, and their managers believe that this year's local market growth will be slower than in the past. The predicted slow market growth is a(n)
	A. strength
	B. weakness
	C. opportunity
	D. threat
Q6	An organization attempts to succeed by distinguishing its products from those of the competition; this is a (n) strategy.
	A. differentiation
	B. low-cost
	C. related diversification
	D. unrelated diversification

Q7	The process by which managers monitor and regulate how efficiently and effectively an organization and its members are performing the activities necessary to achieve organizational goals is known as
	A. planning
	B. organizing
	C. leading
	D. controlling
Q8	The type of control that managers typically use in the input stage of the process of transforming raw materials into finished goods is control.
	A. feedforward
	B. concurrent
	C. feedback
	D. bureaucratic
Q 9	Lee, the production manager of KasutKita Sdn. Bhd., sets a production target of 220 shoes to be distributed among 20 employees in a week. In the context of the control process, Lee is
	A. establishing the standards of performance
	B. measuring the actual level of performance of employees
	C. comparing the actual performance against chosen standards of performance
	D. evaluating the result of the set standards

Q10	The managers of Ayam Goreng Sedap (AGS), a fast food restaurant, record outputs on a daily basis by counting how many customers their employees serve, the time each transaction takes, and how much money each customer spends every day. With reference to the control process, the managers of AGS are
	A. establishing the standards of performance
	B. measuring the actual level of performance of employees
	C. comparing the actual performance against chosen standards of performance
	D. evaluating the result of the set standards
Q 11	The step of the control process utilized by managers to evaluate whether the actual performance of the organization differs significantly from the standards of performance that assess the organization is
	A. measuring actual performance
	B. comparing actual performance to the standards
	C. establishing the standards of performance
	D. initiating corrective action
Q12	Lia, the manager of Kasut Cantik, installed new machinery to speed up the production process after the assigned targets were not achieved for the third week of the month. With regard to the control process, Lia is
	A. initiating corrective actions
	B. measuring the actual level of performance of employees
	C. comparing the actual performance against chosen standards of performance
	D. evaluating the result of the set standards



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Q13	The degree to which an employee keeps trying, when faced with obstacles, to accomplish a goal is referred to as
	A. persistence
	B. equity
	C. conscientious
	D. effort
Q14	According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, which of the following is the highest level of needs of workers?
	A. Physiological
	B. Safety
	C. Self-actualization
	D. Esteem
015	Which of the following motivators is the most basic need in Maslow's hierarchy of needs?
Q15	
	A. Safety
	B. Belongingness
	C. Physiological
	D. Esteem

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Q16	The process by which one person exerts influence over others and inspires, motivates, and directs their activities is known as
	A. empowerment
	B. time management
	C. leadership
	D. change management
Q17	The ability of a leader to get others to act in certain ways is known as that leader's
	A. power
	B. initiating structure
	C. philosophy
	D. task orientation
Q18	The ability of a manager to give outcomes to or withhold outcomes from subordinates is known as
	A. legitimate power
	B. reward power
	C. expert power
	D. referent power

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Q19	The type of power that is based on the specialized knowledge and skills of the leader is
	•
	A. legitimate power
	B. referent power
	C. expert power
	D. coercive power
Q20	A production supervisor delegates to a production worker the responsibility to schedule his own work activities depending on the job requirements on the daily schedule. This situation is an example of
	A. initiating structure
	B. empowerment
	C. an unfavorable leadership situation
	D. participation

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SECTION B-30 marks

Q1 Explain two reasons why planning is important.

(5 marks)

Q2 Explain the four steps of the control process.

(10 marks)

Q3 Managers typically use three primary measures to assess the output performance of their organizations. Explain these three types of measures using an organization as an example.

(15 marks)

- END OF QUESTION -