



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

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CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

PGDIB [2017-2018]

SEMESTER I

CORE: GLOBAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT - 181A

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Branches of international business do not include

- A. International trade.
- B. Foreign direct investment.
- C. Foreign portfolio investment.
- D. Multinational business.

ANSWER: C

2. Business across several countries with some decentralization of management decision making to subsidiaries is

- A. Global business.
- B. Multinational business.
- C. Transnational business.
- D. Multi-regional business.

ANSWER: B

3. In which of the following basic categories can business environment be

- A. Local and Regional
- B. Regional and National
- C. Internal and External
- D. Financial and Non financial

ANSWER: C

4. Uneven distribution of natural resources

- A. is the only cause for international business.
- B. is the major factor for international business.
- C. is among the major factors for international business.
- D. is not a cause for international business.

ANSWER: C

5. The following factor does not differentiate international business from domestic business

- A. different currencies.
- B. product quality.
- C. product mobility.
- D. trade policies.

ANSWER: B

6. Free international trade maximizes world output through
- A. Countries specializing in production of goods they are best suited for.
 - B. Reduction in taxes.
 - C. Increased factor income.
 - D. Encouraging competition.

ANSWER: A

7. International business does not result in the following
- A. Innovation is encouraged.
 - B. International cooperation is encouraged.
 - C. Imports are rendered cheap.
 - D. Consumption is minimized.

ANSWER: D

8. By entering into international business, a firm expects improvement in
- A. Marketing.
 - B. All spheres of marketing, operation and finance simultaneously.
 - C. Any or all spheres of marketing, operation and finance.
 - D. Finance only.

ANSWER: C

9. By having business in different countries, a firm reduces
- A. credit risk.
 - B. political risk.
 - C. financial risk.
 - D. business risk.

ANSWER: B

10. Wholly owned subsidiary can be set up
- A. as a Greenfield venture.
 - B. to acquire an existing firm.
 - C. to have products marketed overseas.
 - D. to have management is overseas.

ANSWER: A

11. The essential feature of FDI is
- A. Investment of a very high value.
 - B. Investment in shares.
 - C. Investors influence on the management of the enterprise.
 - D. Investment of low value.

ANSWER: C

12. No new investment in the host country is created in the case of
- A. Greenfield FDI.
 - B. Acquisition.
 - C. Horizontal FDI.

D. Vertical FDI.

ANSWER: B

13. A firm investing in a foreign country to distribute the products there in creation of

- A. Asset seeking FDI.
- B. Backward vertical FDI.
- C. Forward vertical FDI.
- D. Distribution FDI.

ANSWER: C

14. The disadvantages of Greenfield FDI as compared to acquisition is

- A. Profit will be less.
- B. Size of investment will be high.
- C. Lesser control in management.
- D. Delay in establishment.

ANSWER: D

15. Factors that affect global human resource management are

- A. Economic Factor
- B. Societal factor
- C. Cultural Factor
- D. All the above

ANSWER: D

16. The following statement with respect to culture is false

- A. Culture is enduring.
- B. Culture is changing.
- C. Culture is evolved among the members of a society.
- D. Culture is determined by national boundaries.

ANSWER: D

17. The following is not a component of culture

- A. Attitudes.
- B. Beliefs.
- C. Education.
- D. Life expectancy.

ANSWER: D

18. Non- verbal communication

- A. includes written communication.
- B. has no place in international business.
- C. includes body language.
- D. should be learnt by business managers to communicate with foreigners.

ANSWER: C

19. Religion of a person affects his/her

- A. attitude towards entrepreneurship.
- B. gifting practices.

- C. use of products.
- D. all of the above.

ANSWER: D

20. For the society, religion has no influence on

- A. holidays.
- B. language.
- C. role of women.
- D. marketing practices.

ANSWER: B

21. The role of women is restricted in

- A. Eastern countries.
- B. Middle East countries.
- C. Traditional Islamic countries.
- D. India.

ANSWER: C

22. Social mobility is measured by

- A. The extent to which an individual can move the strata to which he/she belongs.
- B. The promptness with which an individual accepts foreign assignments.
- C. The extent to which inter- caste marriage is encouraged by the society.
- D. The extent to which the society as a whole shifts its habitat.

ANSWER: A

23. Lower power distance countries are characterized by

- A. relationships based on equality and informality.
- B. authority being accepted without question.
- C. managers being paternalistic.
- D. tall organizations structure.

ANSWER: A

24. A country with high uncertainty avoidance will witness

- A. lower level of stress among people.
- B. decision taken as a result of group consensus.
- C. less dependence on rules and regulations.
- D. people are serene.

ANSWER: B

25. As per cultural dimensions of Hofstede, masculinity refers to

- A. Male- female ratio in the country.
- B. Society dominated by male members.
- C. Society characterized by aggressive and materialistic behaviour.
- D. War- ridden societies.

ANSWER: C

26. According to economic growth model of Rostow, passage of a country through the stages is

- A. in the order specified.

- B. in any order.
- C. in the order specified, but certain stages may be skipped.
- D. automatic.

ANSWER: A

27. A country in the stage of traditional society is characterized by

- A. existence of traditional rule.
- B. non existence of industries.
- C. predominance of agriculture.
- D. complete absence of literacy.

ANSWER: C

28. The stage indicating highest level of economic growth is

- A. age of mass consumption.
- B. age of mass production.
- C. maturity.
- D. drive to maturity.

ANSWER: A

29. The income level of residents in a country is indicated by

- A. gross national income.
- B. gross domestic product.
- C. per capita gross national income.
- D. per capita gross domestic product.

ANSWER: C

30. All societal factors that affect values, actions and beliefs of different groups of people are together called

- A. Expatriation
- B. Repatriation
- C. Culture
- D. Economy

ANSWER: C

31. Monetary policy relates to controlling

- A. money supply.
- B. money supply and interest rate.
- C. money supply, interest rate and exchange rate.
- D. credit creation by banks.

ANSWER: C

32. The five forces that affect the level of competition in an industry are

- A. Threat of entrants; power of buyers; power of suppliers; threat of substitutes; competitive rivalry.
- B. Threat of buyers; power of entry; power of substitutes; threat of suppliers; threat of recession.
- C. Threat of recession; power of buyers; power of suppliers; threat of management failure; competitive rivalry.
- D. Threat of entry; power of buyers; power of suppliers; threat of substitutes; government action.

ANSWER: A

33. Which of the following statements in relation to the Five Forces framework is correct?

- A. The framework assists in developing a broad perspective on the environment within which an organisation is operating.
- B. It is not appropriate in public sector management.
- C. The framework is a means of identifying the forces which affect the level of competition in an industry or sector.
- D. The framework identifies the major stakeholders of an organisation.

ANSWER: C

34. In the Five Forces framework, threat of entrants means

- A. The possibility of an existing competitor capturing the entire market.
- B. The possibility of an existing competitor withdrawing from the market.
- C. The possibility of a new competitor entering the market.
- D. The possibility of a potential competitor entering a different market.

ANSWER: C

35. Which of the following could be effective in preventing a potential competitor from entering the market?

- A. High capital costs.
- B. Differentiation.
- C. Retaliation.
- D. Low switching costs for buyers.

ANSWER: A

36. The threat of substitutes may be high if

- A. Switching costs are of concern to the customer.
- B. The substitute product provides a higher perceived value or benefit.
- C. The substitute product does not provide enhanced functionality, reduced cost and better quality.
- D. Customers have strong existing brand loyalty.

ANSWER: B

37. Market segmentation aims to

- A. Identify the similarities and differences between groups of customers or users.
- B. Identify the similarities between groups of customers or users.
- C. Identify the differences between organisations and their competitors.
- D. Identify the needs and wants of all customers or users.

ANSWER: A

38. This legal system relies on precedent and conventions

- A. Statute law
- B. Code law
- C. Civil law
- D. Common law

ANSWER: D

39. PEST is an acronym which stands for
- A. duct, Economy, Society, Technology.
 - B. Political, Economic, Societal, Technological.
 - C. Political, Economic, Social, Technological.
 - D. People, Economy, Standards, Transport.

ANSWER: C

40. Which of the following is not a major reactive motif for initiating export?
- A. proximity to international customers/psychological distance.
 - B. Competitive pressures.
 - C. Foreign market opportunities/market information.
 - D. Unsolicited foreign orders.

ANSWER: C

41. One of the following does not represent a general market risk in the internationalization process
- A. petition from other organizations in foreign markets.
 - B. lack of tax incentives for organizations that export.
 - C. language and cultural differences.
 - D. complexity of shipping services to overseas buyers.

ANSWER: A

42. The following represent major reactive motives for initiating export
- A. ended sales of seasonal products.
 - B. competitive pressures.
 - C. overproduction/excess capacity and unsolicited foreign orders.
 - D. all of the above.

ANSWER: D

43. According to the World Bank classification which of the following is not a high income economy?
- A. Qatar.
 - B. Romania.
 - C. Austria.
 - D. Canada.

ANSWER: B

44. Which is the largest country within the EU by size of the population?
- A. Poland.
 - B. Germany.
 - C. United Kingdom.
 - D. France.

ANSWER: B

45. Approximately what per cent of the world income is found outside the United States of America?
- A. 30 per cent.
 - B. 40 per cent.
 - C. 75 per cent.

D. 90 per cent.

ANSWER: C

46. An increase in the general level of prices, as measured against some baseline of purchasing power is also known as

- A. inflation.
- B. recession.
- C. deflation.
- D. depression.

ANSWER: A

47. The European Union is an example of

- A. monetary union.
- B. free trade area.
- C. common market.
- D. economic union.

ANSWER: D

48. The economic System whereby the state holds broad powers to serve the public interest, it decides what goods and services are produced and in what quantities and demand typically exceeds supply is

- A. Market socialism.
- B. Market capitalism.
- C. Centrally- planned socialism.
- D. Centrally- planned capitalism.

ANSWER: C

49. Which of the following options contains the correct order from the lowest to highest level of economic integration?

- A. from economic area to customs union to common market to free trade area.
- B. from customs union to economic union to free trade area to common market.
- C. from free trade area to customs union to common market to economic union.
- D. from common market to free trade area to economic union to customs union.

ANSWER: D

50. Among the factors that affect the balance of trade figures are

- A. exchange rates, taxes, tariffs and trade measures.
- B. the business cycle at home or abroad.
- C. trade barriers and agreements.
- D. non tariff barriers.

ANSWER: A

51. Export control refers to restrictions on

- A. Domestic firms from engaging in exports.
- B. Items that can be exported from the country.
- C. Foreign countries exporting to the country.
- D. Domestic firms engaging in trade with nation.

ANSWER: B

52. Indirect regulations affecting international business does not include

- A. Export licensing.
- B. Antiboycott regulations.
- C. Anti trust laws.
- D. Anti corruption laws.

ANSWER: A

53. Transfer of assets of a foreign firm to a domestic firm effected by the government with payment of compensation is

- A. Expropriation.
- B. Appropriation.
- C. Confiscation.
- D. Domestication.

ANSWER: A

54. The operating risk in the host country does not include the risk of

- A. Change in government policies.
- B. Exchange control.
- C. Price controls.
- D. Sanctions.

ANSWER: D

55. The legal system in India is based on

- A. Common law.
- B. Civil law.
- C. Theocratic law.
- D. Hindu law.

ANSWER: D

56. Judgments are based on detailed codes, rather than precedents under

- A. Common law.
- B. Civil law.
- C. Theocratic law.
- D. English law.

ANSWER: B

57. The following statement relating to civil law is true

- A. The role of judges to interpret the law.
- B. The role of judges to apply the law.
- C. It is based on established practiced.
- D. It is not applicable to criminal cases.

ANSWER: B

58. In international business cheaper alternatives to litigation is/ are

- A. Conciliation.
- B. Arbitration.
- C. Negotiations.

D. Conciliation and arbitration.

ANSWER: D

59. A contract drafted under civil law differs from that drafted under common law in the following respect

- A. It will be detailed.
- B. It will be shorter and less specific.
- C. It will provide less severe damages.
- D. It will be in detail.

ANSWER: B

60. Ownership of intellectual property is recognized in law by granting

- A. Licenses.
- B. Patents.
- C. Copyrights.
- D. Patent, copyright or trademark as appropriate.

ANSWER: D

61. Product liability law relate to

- A. Holding the manufacturer responsible for the damages caused to the genuine user of the product.
- B. Liability of the customer for illegitimate use of the product.
- C. Liability of the seller for selling spurious goods.
- D. Holding the manufacturer for advertising the false information.

ANSWER: A

62. Voluntary export restraint is

- A. Tariff barrier.
- B. Non- tariff barrier.
- C. Both tariff and non- tariff barrier.
- D. Not a trade barrier.

ANSWER: B

63. The objectives of import duty is/are

- A. To raise income for the government.
- B. To restrict imports.
- C. To encourage exports.
- D. To raise income and restrict imports.

ANSWER: D

64. Import tariff benefits

- A. the consumers.
- B. domestic producers.
- C. overseas suppliers.
- D. the overseas producers.

ANSWER: B

65. Non- tariff trade barriers do not include

- A. administrative regulations.
- B. export subsidiaries.
- C. fiscal barriers.
- D. quota.

ANSWER: B

66. The following is not a feature of globalisation

- A. Similar strategies are adopted by a firm in all markets.
- B. Only multinational firms engage in international business.
- C. Convergence of ideas and culture.
- D. Obliteration of national boundaries.

ANSWER: A

67. Globalisation of markets has brought about economies of

- A. scale in production.
- B. distribution and marketing.
- C. management.
- D. all business operations.

ANSWER: D

68. Outsourcing of components is an example of globalisation of

- A. Production.
- B. Marketing.
- C. Purchase.
- D. Production and marketing.

ANSWER: A

69. The following benefit is not expected from globalisation

- A. Reaping the benefits of free trade.
- B. Better quality of life through choice of product.
- C. Better knowledge through compulsory education.
- D. Dissemination of information through new information technology.

ANSWER: C

70. Computer programs are protected as

- A. Copy rights.
- B. Trademarks.
- C. Patents.
- D. Industrial design.

ANSWER: A

71. Geographical indications specifies

- A. Place of origin of goods.
- B. Special characteristics of the product associated with place of origin.
- C. Place and special characters of the product.
- D. Place or special characters of the product.

ANSWER: C

72. In India, the patent available for pharmaceuticals is

- A. for product only.
- B. for process only.
- C. both for product and process
- D. neither product nor process.

ANSWER: C

73. Which of the following is not true about high- context cultures?

- A. lawyers are less important.
- B. Negotiations are lengthy.
- C. People make a big deal out of private space.
- D. Competitive bidding is less important.

ANSWER: C

74. Which of the following is not an element of culture?

- A. Tax law.
- B. Language.
- C. Traditions.
- D. Art.

ANSWER: B

75. To assess the potential of international markets, organizations generally compare nations with respect to

- A. political regime.
- B. demographics, GNP/capita and 'consumer preferences'.
- C. consumer preferences.
- D. demographics, GNP/capita.

ANSWER: B

76. Which of the following statement is true?

- A. The payment of interest is considered illegal by Islam.
- B. The payment of interest is considered legal by Islam.
- C. Alcohol consumption is considered legal by Islam.
- D. Women entrepreneurs are encouraged.

ANSWER: A

77. The cultural environment of a country is best defined by which characteristics?

- A. Degree of nationalism and economic community membership.
- B. Production process and standards of measurement.
- C. Standard of living and stage of economic development.
- D. Values, attitudes, heroes, myths and symbols.

ANSWER: D

78. To what extent of the world population is collectivist?

- A. 10- 20 per cent.
- B. 40-50 per cent.
- C. 70-80 per cent.
- D. 90-95 per cent

ANSWER: C

79. Income and population are two variables that can be used

- A. demographic segmentation.
- B. Behavioural segmentation.
- C. Lifestyle segmentation.
- D. Psychographic segmentation.

ANSWER: A

80. Strong exchange rates can

- A. help predict change in lifestyle across Europe.
- B. predict the evolution of sales for particular brands.
- C. help estimate consumer purchasing power.
- D. drive imports to become cheaper.

ANSWER: D

81. The least demanding targeting strategy in international marketing is

- A. focused.
- B. differentiated.
- C. concentrated.
- D. undifferentiated.

ANSWER: D

82. Which of the following are positive reasons for internationalization?

- A. Market diversification.
- B. Economies of scale.
- C. International competitiveness.
- D. All of the above.

ANSWER: D

83. Which economic factors should be analysed by organizations wishing to expand in international markets?

- A. Interest rates.
- B. Employment.
- C. Purchasing power.
- D. All the above.

ANSWER: D

84. How can a marketer use the age distribution of the population in a market?

- A. the marketer can use it to identify the purchasing power of the population in each country.
- B. the marketer can use it to identify the potential number of customers in various age groups.
- C. the marketer can use it to identify behavioural patterns within each age group.
- D. the marketer can use it to identify lifestyle patterns within various age groups.

ANSWER: B

85. In the PEST framework for environmental analysis what does the letter E stands for

- A. Ethical .
- B. Ecological .

- C. Educational.
- D. Economic.

ANSWER: D

86. Analyzing processes of change in the business environment involves conceptualizing it as
- A. Complex.
 - B. Static.
 - C. Dynamic.
 - D. Diverse .

ANSWER: D

87. Profit may be defined as
- A. the difference between total wage costs and total sales revenue .
 - B. total revenue from sales .
 - C. the difference between total production costs and total sales revenue .
 - D. the amount of money paid to shareholders as dividends .

ANSWER: C

88. The concept of a firm's 'license to operate' refers to
- A. a legal requirement for company registration .
 - B. the need for a firm to retain its legitimacy in the eyes of the public .
 - C. a qualification needed by company directors .
 - D. an agreement recognizing trade unions .

ANSWER: B

89. What does the term 'third sector' refer to?
- A. the high technology industries .
 - B. the service sector .
 - C. the voluntary sector .
 - D. small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) .

ANSWER: C

90. The idea that consumers are in charge of the economic system because their preferences drive business decisions about what to produce is referred to as
- A. consumer activism.
 - B. consumer sovereignty.
 - C. consumerism .
 - D. consumer therapy .

ANSWER: B

91. A multi-national corporation (MNC) is defined by
- A. carrying out production in more than one country.
 - B. having sales in more than one country.
 - C. having a multi-ethnic workforce .
 - D. having suppliers in more than one country.

ANSWER: A

92. Which type of organization structure is characterized by departments or units dealing with

specialized tasks?

- A. Matrix.
- B. Divisional .
- C. Hierarchical .
- D. Functional.

ANSWER: D

93. The political system that stresses the primacy of collective goals over individual goals is

- A. individualism.
- B. Collectivism.
- C. Socialism.
- D. Communism.

ANSWER: B

94. The system of government in a nation is called the

- A. Political system.
- B. Economic environment.
- C. Political environment.
- D. National policy.

ANSWER: C

95. A philosophy of freedom of an individual in the economic and political pursuits is

- A. Collectivism.
- B. Individualism.
- C. Socialism.
- D. Democracy.

ANSWER: D

96. The political power monopolized by a party that governs according to religious principles is

- A. Communist totalitarianism.
- B. Theocratic totalitarianism.
- C. Secular totalitarianism.
- D. Tribal totalitarianism.

ANSWER: B

97. The goods and the services produced, priced and distributed by the government is

- A. Market economy.
- B. Secular economy.
- C. Command economy.
- D. Mixed economy.

ANSWER: C

98. The law based on the tradition of a precedent and custom is

- A. civil law.
- B. criminal law.
- C. common law.
- D. religious law.

ANSWER: C

99. The protection against the new invention of a product or process for a defined period is

- A. patent.
- B. trade mark.
- C. copy right.
- D. Technology.

ANSWER: A

100. The exclusive legal right of authors. Composers, play writes, artists and publishers to publish and disperse their works is

- A. Patent.
- B. trade mark.
- C. copy right.
- D. Technology.

ANSWER: C

101. The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industry Property was dated

- A. 1783.
- B. 1883.
- C. 1983.
- D. 2003.

ANSWER: A

102. The transfer of the ownership of state property into the hands of the private individuals by the sale of state assets through auction is

- A. Privatization.
- B. Liberalization.
- C. Globalization.
- D. Domestication.

ANSWER: A

103. The taking over of a private firm by the host country government to be run it as a government unit is

- A. expropriation.
- B. confiscation.
- C. nationalization.
- D. domestication.

ANSWER: C

104. The requirement imposed by the host country government that gradually ownership and management of the firm transferred to the locals is

- A. expropriation.
- B. confiscation.
- C. nationalization.
- D. domestication.

ANSWER: D

105. The total accumulated value of foreign- owned assets at a given period of time is

- A. flow of FDI.
- B. stock of FDI.
- C. inflow of FDI.
- D. outflow of FDI.

ANSWER: B

106. The focus on increasing profitability and profit growth by reaping the cost reduction that come from economies of scale is

- A. global standardization strategy.
- B. localization strategy.
- C. transnational strategy.
- D. international strategy.

ANSWER: A

107. An agreement whereby a person grants the other the rights to intangible property for a specified period for a return of royalty is _____.

- A. franchising.
- B. licensing.
- C. joint venture.
- D. strategic alliances.

ANSWER: B

108. The agreement in which a firm not only sells intangible property to an entity but also insist on the strict rules as to how it does business is _____.

- A. franchising.
- B. licensing.
- C. joint venture.
- D. strategic alliances.

ANSWER: A

109. A entitlement establishing a firm that is jointly owned by two or more otherwise independent firms _____.

- A. franchising.
- B. licensing.
- C. joint venture.
- D. strategic alliances.

ANSWER: C

110. The entry mode that allow firms to export their process know- how to countries where FDI is prohibited, thereby enabling the firm earn greater return from this assets is _____.

- A. licensing.
- B. consultancy exports.
- C. project exports.
- D. turnkey projects.

ANSWER: D

111. The abstract ideas about what a group of people and that when taken together constitute a design for living is _____.

- A. norms.
 - B. values.
 - C. attitude.
 - D. belief.
- ANSWER: B

112. The social guidelines and rules that prescribe appropriate behavior in particular situation is _____.

- A. norms.
 - B. values.
 - C. attitude
 - D. belief.
- ANSWER: A

113. The origin of Common law is in _____.

- A. America.
 - B. England.
 - C. Russia.
 - D. India.
- ANSWER: A

114. The law system practices in Japan is _____.

- A. Common law.
 - B. Code law.
 - C. Civil law.
 - D. Religious law.
- ANSWER: B

115. Terrorism in the host country is a _____.

- A. ownership risk.
 - B. operating risk.
 - C. transfer risk.
 - D. general risk.
- ANSWER: B

116. The leading continent in international trade in IT products is _____.

- A. Asia.
 - B. Europe.
 - C. America.
 - D. Africa.
- ANSWER: D

117. Case law is the other name for _____.

- A. code law.
 - B. common law.
 - C. civil law.
 - D. criminal law.
- ANSWER: B

118. The new economic policy has components _____.

- A. Liberalization.
- B. Privatization.
- C. Globalization.
- D. LPG.

ANSWER: B

119. A mixed economy is necessarily a _____.

- A. controlled.
- B. planned.
- C. organized.
- D. planned, organized and controlled.

ANSWER: D

120. Which law emphasized the importance of continuous development and expansion of export oriented production?

- A. Export Policy Resolution, 1970.
- B. MRTP.
- C. IRDA.
- D. The Companies Act.

ANSWER: A

121. What is the growth rate of the industrial output in the last four decades?

- A. 4.5 % per annum.
- B. 5 % annum.
- C. 6 % per annum.
- D. 5.5 % per annum.

ANSWER: D

122. Micro environment consist of _____.

- A. suppliers.
- B. competitors.
- C. political.
- D. cultural.

ANSWER: A

123. Macro environment consists of _____.

- A. suppliers.
- B. competitors.
- C. marketing.
- D. distributors.

ANSWER: B

124. Competitors, Customers and Public are the part of _____.

- A. macro environment.
- B. micro environment.
- C. business necessities.

D. internal environment.

ANSWER: B

125. What are the important external factors that constitute the economic environment of business?

- A. economic condition.
- B. economic policy.
- C. economic system.
- D. economic condition, policy and system.

ANSWER: D

126. When was the first Five year Plan?

- A. 1950.
- B. 1951.
- C. 1952.
- D. 1953.

ANSWER: B

127. What are the main objectives of Five year plan?

- A. achieve full employment.
- B. reduce inequalities of income and wealth.
- C. setup a socialist society based on equality.
- D. balanced economy.

ANSWER: D

128. What do you mean by DGTD?

- A. Director General of Trade and Development.
- B. Director General of Total Development.
- C. Director General of Technical Development.
- D. Director General of Transport Development.

ANSWER: A

129. Environment is synonym with _____.

- A. task.
- B. relation.
- C. people.
- D. situational variables.

ANSWER: D

130. The purpose of a SWOT analysis is to analyse _____.

- A. The business environment in which an organisation operates.
- B. The strategic capability of an organisation.
- C. The business environment and the strategic capability of an organisation relative to its competitors.
- D. External and organisational environments.

ANSWER: C

131. SWOT should be _____.

- A. A general list of issues under each heading.

- B. Focused on key issues and as specific as possible.
- C. Completed when an analysis of the external environment has been conducted.
- D. SWOT analysis is the best strategic management framework for analysing the competitive positioning of an organization.

ANSWER: B

132. Ethical issues concerning business and public sector organisations exist at three levels.

- A. Macro, Corporate, Individual.
- B. Corporate, Business, Functional.
- C. Corporate, Functional, Individual.
- D. Business, Family, Individual.

ANSWER: A

133. An ethical stance is the extent to which _____.

- A. An organisation meets the expectations of its stakeholders.
- B. An organisation will exceed its minimum obligations to stakeholders and society at large.
- C. An organisation meets regulatory requirements.
- D. An organisation respects the dominant religious beliefs of the country in which it operates.

ANSWER: B

134. Corporate Social Responsibility concerns _____.

- A. how an organisation meets the expectations of its stakeholders.
- B. the behaviour of individual managers.
- C. external stakeholder relationships.
- D. the ways in which an organisation exceeds its minimum required obligations to stakeholders.

ANSWER: D

135. The cultural frames of reference include _____.

- A. National; organisational field; competitors.
- B. National; organisational; organisational field and functional/divisional.
- C. Unions; organisational; industrial.
- D. Organisational; colleagues; organisational field.

ANSWER: B

136. An organisational field is a _____.

- A. Definition of the competitive structure of an industry.
- B. Set of assumptions held in common within an industry.
- C. Set of benchmarks which organisations should achieve in order to be successful.
- D. Community of organisations with a common meaning system and which interact more frequently with each other than with those outside the field.

ANSWER: D

137. The culture of an organisation can be conceived as consisting of layers.

- A. Values; beliefs; behaviours; and taken-for-granted assumptions.
- B. Values; beliefs; tasks, objectives.
- C. Beliefs; tasks; personalities.
- D. Individual; functional; organisational.

ANSWER: A

138. The cultural web is a _____.

A. Representation of the taken-for-granted assumptions, or paradigm, of an organisation and the physical manifestations of the organisation culture.

B. Representation of the taken-for-granted assumptions, or paradigm, of an organisation and its competitors.

C. Representation of the power in an organisation.

D. Representation of the politics in an organisation.

ANSWER: A

139. The value chain is composed of primary & support activities. Which answer below provides the correct components for primary activities?

A. Service, human resource management, marketing & sales, operations and outbound logistics.

B. Marketing & Sales, Operations, Outbound Logistics and Service.

C. Procurement, Firm Infrastructure, Human Resource Management, Technology Development and Marketing & Sales.

D. Inbound Logistics, Operations, Outbound Logistics, Marketing & Sales and Service.

ANSWER: C

140. Which types of organizational knowledge is a source of competitive advantage?

A. Explicit knowledge which is classified and formalized in a planned and systematic way.

B. Personal knowledge which is hard to communicate and formalize.

C. Customer databases, market research reports, management reports.

D. Collective and shared experience accumulated through systems, routines and activities of sharing across the organization.

ANSWER: D

141. The largest oil- exporting country in the world is _____.

A. Norway.

B. Saudi Arabia.

C. Russia.

D. Great Britain.

ANSWER: B

142. What 1997 treaty adopted a complex formula for greenhouse emissions to 1990 levels in the global north?

A. Kyoto protocol.

B. UNEP .

C. framework convention on climate change.

D. UNCLOS III Montreal Protocol.

ANSWER: B

143. Which countries has been reluctant to agree to reduction in Greenhouse gas emission?

A. Russia.

B. Great Britain.

C. France.

D. China.

ANSWER: B

144. Air and water pollution are typically _____.

- A. Regional.
- B. Multilateral.
- C. Economic.
- D. Gobal.

ANSWER: D

145. Which of the following is characteristic of the final stage of demographic transition?

- A. High death rates.
- B. Rapid population growth.
- C. Birth and death rates that are close to each other.
- D. High birth rates.

ANSWER: C

146. The rate of increase in the air pollution is, _____.

- A. 4 per cent.
- B. 5 per cent.
- C. 6 per cent.
- D. 7 per cent.

ANSWER: A

147. The Clean Water Act was passed in the year.

- A. 1960.
- B. 1970.
- C. 1980.
- D. 1990.

ANSWER: B

148. The trend seen in the economic systems of the countries is that.

- A. command economies are moving towards mixed economies.
- B. mixed economies are moving towards command economies.
- C. mixed economies are moving towards market economies.
- D. market economies are moving towards command economies.

ANSWER: C

149. A country in the stage of traditional society is characterized by.

- A. existence of traditional rule.
- B. non- existence of industries.
- C. predominance of agriculture.
- D. complete absence of literacy.

ANSWER: C

150. The economic growth rate of a nation is not affected by.

- A. business cycle.
- B. sporadic events.
- C. government policies.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: D

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