

TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
II SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT II EXAMINATIONS
ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR QUESTION BANK

I. Multiple choice questions.

1. Theory of leadership [d]
(a) Expectancy theory (b) Maslow's need theory
(c) Mc Clelland' motivation theory (d) None
2. Praise, recognition, power and responsibility, are the examples of _____ motivation [a]
(a) Intrinsic (b) Extrinsic (c) Positive (d) None.
3. In path-goal theory, a leader can adopt following types of behavior [c]
(a) Supporting (b) Participative (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None
4. Which of the following are formal groups in organizations [b]
(a) Power and interest group (b) Command and task groups
(c) Interest and task groups (d) None
5. During which stage of group development the goal is to establish a clear group structure and group roles [d]
(a) Performing (b) Norming (c) Forming (d) Storming
6. Within an organisation, leadership influence will be dependent upon the type of _____ that the leader can exercise over its followers. [a]
(a) Power (b) Delegation (c) Knowledge (d) Friendship,
7. Vroom and Yelton's contingency model of leadership is based on certain aspects of a leader's decision such as [c]
(a) Decision acceptance (b) Decision quality (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None
8. Hersey and Blanchard theory are based on the _____ of the people on which the leader is trying to influence [b]
(a) Intelligence (b) Readiness (c) Personality (d) Motivation.
9. Managerial application of group dynamics [a]
(a) Performance (b) Motivation (c) Need for achievement (d) All the above.
10. Which of the following are different types of conflicts? [a]
(a) Intergroup conflict (b) Strategic conflicts (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Environmental conflict
11. Which of the following does NOT describe radical change? [d]
(a) It is multi-directional (b) It is discontinuous
(c) It is long-term based (d) It is based on constant learning
12. Which of the following is a disadvantage of narrow span of control? [c]
(a) Close control
(b) Close supervision
(c) High costs due to many levels
(d) Fast communication between subordinates and superiors
13. The statement of an organization's aspirations can be found in the organization's: [d]
(a) Mission statement (b) Strategic objectives
(c) Actions (d) Vision statement
14. Which of the following is an intangible design? [a]
(a) Control system (b). Functional design (c) Divisional design (d) Matrix design
15. Which of the following gave a single category of change i.e. change in knowledge? [c]
(a) Leavitt (b) Lawrence (c) Beer (d) Miller
16. Factor shaping organisation culture [a]
(a) Ethics of organization (b) Coercive power (c) Type of product (d) All the above
17. Elements of communication [c]
(a) Feedback (b) Sender (c) Both (d) None

18. Type of communication [a]
 (a) Oral (b) Positive (c) Negative (d) None
19. Following are some of the steps involved in communication process [d]
 (a) Message (b) Encoding (c) Feedback (d) All the above
20. The sharing of information by means of words, either spoken or written is [c]
 (a) Pictorial communication (b) Non-verbal communication
 (c) Verbal communication (d) None

Fill in the blanks.

1. A Group consists of two (or) more persons who interact with each other, consciously for the achievement of certain common objectives.
2. Primary groups are those characterized by intimate, face-to-face association and co-operation.
3. Membership groups are ones to which the individual actually belongs.
4. Group formation involves the development of new relationships between the group and the individual group members.
5. Group dynamics describes both a subject matter scientific field of study.
6. Authoritarian style involves retention of full Authority by the leader.
7. Group cohesiveness is the degree of attachment of the members to their group.
8. Managers in organizations often need to take decision based on consensus.
9. A team is a collection of individuals.
10. Virtual teams consist of individuals who are separated by distances and connected through computer.
11. Change refers to any alteration that occurs in total work environment.
12. Change management is a structured approach to transitioning Individuals, teams and organizations from a current state to a desired future state.
13. Planned change is also known as developmental change
14. Technology is the major external force which calls for change.
15. Political environment within and outside the country have an important impact on business especially the transactional corporations.
16. Organizational culture includes an organization's expectations, expérences, philosophy, and values that hold it together.
17. Organizational culture is the set of assumptions, beliefs, values, and norms that are shared by an organization's members".
18. Culture is not inherited genetically it must be learned and acquired.
19. The mechanistic organizational culture exhibits the values of bureaucracy and feudalism.
20. Morale means the cooperative attitude or mental health of number of people who are related to each other on some basis.

Short Answer Questions.

1. Group consist how many numbers?
A: 2 or more
2. Which author explained group dynamics?
A: LVVIN
3. What is mean by change?
A: Any alteration that occurs in total work environment.
4. Tell me any one characteristics of organizational culture?
A: Socially shared
5. Write two organisatinal climate factors?
A: 1) Overt factors 2) Covert factors
6. What is mean by conflict?
A: It is a psychological state of mind.
7. Tell me any one causes of conflict?
A: Organizational change

8. Process of OD?

A: Team building

9. The main sources of stress?

A: Work overload

10. Type of communication?

A: Oral communication