

SSR DEGREE COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR
II- SEM, INTERNAL-I EXAMINATIONS
QUESTION BANK

UNIT –I : FOUNDATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

I. Multiple choice questions

1. _____ refers to the application of theories and controlling the behaviours of people working in the organization. (B)
(A) organizational culture (B) Organizational Behaviour (C) Organizational conflict (D) Leadership
2. The Main Factors that influencing organizational behaviour are _____ (C)
(A) Internal Factors (B) External Factors (C) Both a (Or) b (D) none of the above
3. _____ is defined as “ a process by which individual organize and interpret their memory impression in order to give meaning to their environment”. (A)
(A) Perception (B)Personality (C) Learning (D) None of the above
4. One of the element of perception is, (C)
(A) Person (B) Organisation (C) Perceiver (D) people
5. Which one of the below are not the part of attribution theory? (B)
(A) Distinctiveness (B)Co-ordinative (C) Consensus (D) Consistency
6. The stage which states the infant’s social contact with outside world is _____ (A)
(A) oral stage (B) Phallic stage (C) Genital stage (D) Latency stage
7. The personality trait which include extroversion in it is _____ (B)
(A) task related personality traits (B) General personality traits (C) both a (or) b (D) none
8. Emotional stability include (D)
(A) calm (B) Enthusiasm (C) secure (D) all the above
9. Learning include the aspects such as (D)
(A) Insights (B) Realizations (C) Facts (D) all the above
10. In social learning theory retention include, (C)
(A) Training (B) Accuracy (C) Coding (D) Reinforcement

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ stands for OB.
2. Knowing human behaviour aids in improving organizational _____
3. _____ Factors play a key role in successful functioning of organizations.
4. _____ helps in understanding the organizational behaviour like learning, motivation etc.
5. _____ refers to a circumstances under which perception is carried out.
6. The way in which people explain their own behaviour or other individual is called _____
7. _____ is the first stage in personality development.
8. Psychoanalitical theory of personality is given by _____

9. The permanent change in human capabilities which is not an outcome of growth process is known as _____
10. _____ is a training process that is conducted with an aim to teach knowledge, skill and ability(KSA's).

ANSWERS :

1. Organizational behaviour
2. Effectiveness
3. Economical
4. Perception
5. Situation
6. Attribution
7. Oral stage
8. Sigmund fred
9. Learning
10. Reinforcement Theory.

UNIT -II : INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOUR

I. Multiple choice questions

1. According to Robert Dubin, “ _____ is the complex of forces standing and keeping a person at work in an organization”.(B)
 - (A) Inspiration
 - (B) Motivation
 - (C) Fear
 - (D) Leadership
2. _____ motivation is available only after the completion of job. (A)
 - (A) Extrinsic
 - (B) Intrinsic
 - (C) Financial
 - (D) Non-financial
3. _____ needs have the highest strength until they are reasonably satisfied.
 - (A)
 - (A) Physiological
 - (B) Safety
 - (C) Social
 - (D) Esteem
4. _____ describes the positive behaviour of people. (C)
 - (A) Theory-W
 - (B) Theory-X
 - (C) Theory-Y
 - (D) Theory-Z
5. _____ means the strength of an individual's preference to a particular outcome.
 - (D)
 - (A) Power
 - (B) Instrumentality
 - (C) Expectancy
 - (D) Valence
6. _____ is defined as a relatively enduring quality of an individual. (D)
 - (A) Skill
 - (B) Nature
 - (C) Character
 - (D) Trait
7. In _____ leadership style, the right to make decisions rests with the group members.
 - (C)
 - (A) Consultative
 - (B) Free-Rein style
 - (C) Democratic
 - (D) Consensus
8. _____ structure describes task oriented leaders. (A)
 - (A) Initiating
 - (B) Considering
 - (C) Exclusive
 - (D) Inclusive
9. In _____ leadership style, the leader focuses on technical and production aspects of a job.
 - (C)
 - (A) Organization-centered
 - (B) Production-centered
 - (C) Job centered
 - (D) Employee centered
10. _____ relies mainly on the degree to which an individual has concern for production and people. (A)
 - (A) Leadership grid style
 - (B) Authoritarian leadership
 - (C) Participative leadership
 - (D) Free rein style of leadership.

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ motivation is based on reward.
2. _____ and _____ are the factors in the two factor theory of motivation.
3. Theory _____ states that people do not have goals and objectives.
4. ERG stands for _____
5. _____ is the probability that a particular action will lead to the outcome.
6. According to Koontz and O'Doneell." _____ is defined as influence, the art or process of influencing people so that they will strive willingly towards the achievement of group goals".
7. _____ are the natural or inborn personal characteristics of any person.
8. In _____ leadership style, leaders allows the group members to take part in decision-making.
9. s _____ is the concern which a leaders has towards his sub-ordinates.
10. _____ grid was refined and renamed by blake and Mouton in 1964 as "Leadership Grid".

ANSWERS :

1. Positive
2. Hygiene,Motivational
3. X
4. Existence, Relatedness and Growth needs
5. Expectancy
6. Leadership
7. Traits
8. Participative
9. Consideration
10. Managerial