**ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOURAL**

**MCQ QUESTIONS**

Q1.A consciously coordinated a social unit, composed of two or more people, that functions on a relatively continuous basis to achieve a common goal or set of goals is called

Ans: **Organisation**.

Q2.Individual who achieve the goal through other people is a

Ans: **Manager.**

Q3.A field of study that investigates the impact the individual, group and structure have on behaviour within organisation is known as

Ans: **Organisational Behaviour.**

Q4.In **Autocratic model** the manager has the power to command is subordinate to do a specific job management believes that is known what is best for an organisation and therefore, employees are requires to follow their order

Q5. **Social psychology** is useful in measuring, understanding and changing attitude, communication pattern, the way in which group activity can satisfy individual need and in group decision making process.

Q6.The following field contribute to OB

Ans: **Psychology, social psychology, anthropology.**

Q7.The managerial greed

Ans:**Blake Mouton.**

Q8.The failure to report work is known as

Ans: **Absenteeism.**

Q9.The voluntary and non-voluntary permanent withdrawl from an organisation is known as

Ans: **Employee turnover.**

Q10.**Whistleblower** are individuals who reports unethical practices by their employees to outsider.

Q11.**Formal group** is a designed work group defined by the organisations structure.

Q12.**Perception**  is a process by which individual organise and interpret their sensory impression in order to give meanings to their environment.

Q13.A set of expected behaviour pattern attributed to some one occupying a given position in a social unit is known as

Ans: **Roles.**

Q14. A social rank given to a group to a group member by other is referred as

Ans: **Status.**

Q15.**Virtual teams** are the teams that use computer technology to tie together physically dispersed member in order to achieve a common goal.

Q16.Curosmatic leadership is given by

Ans: **Robert house.**

Q17.A leadership style that focuses on the social transaction or exchange between leaders and followers

Ans: **Transactional leaders**

Q18.The concept that leaders create in groups and out groups will have higher performance rating, less turn over, and greater job satisfaction is

Ans: **Leader Member Exchange (LMX).**

Q19.LMX stands for

Ans: **Leader Member Exchange.**

Q20.Missigun studies two distinguish style of leadership are

Ans: **1. Production Centre Leadership.**

**2.Employee Centre Leadership.**

Q21.Which one of the following is/are leadership theories.

a. Trait Theory

b. Behaviour theory

c. Contigency theory

d. All of these.

Ans: **All of these.**

Q22.**Charistmatic** leader is self confident and can attract followers by his great influence.

Q23**.Beurocratic** leadership emphasis on rules and regulation in an organisation.

Q24.Free rain leadership is also known as

Ans: **Laissez faire.**

Q25.In **Free rein/Laissez faire** in fact “no leadership at all’’.

Q26.In **Autocratic** leadership ,there is a complete centralisation of authority in the leader.

Q27.**Leadership** is the ability of influencing people to strive willingly of mutual objectives.

Q28.Beleives,attitudes,traditions and expectations which are shared by group members is called

Ans:**Group norms.**

Q29.**Group cohesiveness** is the attractiveness of the members towards the group or resistance to leave it.

Q30.The group formed by an organisation to accomplish narrow range of purposes within a specify time is called

Ans: **Task group.**

Q31.PORTER LAWLER model is an extension of

Ans: **Vroom’s theory.**

Q32.Who developed equity theory

Ans:**John Stacey Adams.**

Q33.Process based theory of motivation are

Ans:**porter lawler theory**

**Equity theory**

**Vroom’s theory**

Q34.Need based theory of motivation are

Ans: **1.Maslow’s theory**

**2.Herzberg’s theory**

**3.Alderfer theory**

Q35.McClelland’s theory of motivation as three needs

Ans: **1.Need for power**

**2.Need for achievement**

**3. Need for affiliation**

Q36.Theory Z is a Japanese approach of motivation developed by

Ans:**William ouchi.**

Q37.According to **Theory Z** the managers and workers should work together as partners and of equal importance for the organisation success.

Q38.ERG theory of motivation was proposed by

Ans: **Alderfer.**

Q39.ERG stands for

Ans: **Existence Relativeness and Growth.**

Q40.Dual structure(motivation and hygiene factor) approach of motivation is developed by

Ans:**Frederick Herzberg.**