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Quiz edu602 (2022)
1. The group formed by an organization to accomplish narrow range of purposes within a specified time are: Task group
2. The manager's primary tool for determining whether instructions have been understood and accepted is: feedback
3. Jeffrey inspired leaders to seek power through evidence-based management.
4. The main components of the communication model include all of the following except: premack principle
5. Fredrick Herzberg researched to determine the effect of attitude on motivation.
6. when a bank robber points a gun at a bank employee his base of powers is: coercive
7. There are 3 types of organizational control.
8. Need to measure progress, offer feedback and direct their teams to succeed: Managers
9. Command group is a type of : formal group
10. The drives within a person that account for the degree, direction and persistence of the effort spent at work : motivation
11. While managing political behaviors in organization, the manager requires discoraging: self interest
12. There are 2 ways of comparing results with objectives and understand:
13. Of the following which is a purpose not served by communication in organization: all
14. Input Standards measure work efforts that go into a performance task.
15. Budgeting is more of a bargaining game to acquire additional funding and less of a planning tool
16. A group voluntarily or spontaneously formed by its members rather than by the organization is called: informal group
17. Budgeting is more of a bargaining game to acquire additional funding and less of a planning tool
18. Characteristics related with job dissatisfaction are: hygiene
19. Regulatory process that directs the activities of an organization to achieve anticipated goals and standards: managing control
20. Social gathering and small group networks are examples of: informal communication channels
21. Reward works for excellent performance through opportunities.
22. The power that originates from a right by virtue of organizational hierarchy is which of the following : position
23. The stage in which members come to understand and to accept responsibilities: norming
24. Selfishness in a manager such as using power gain, is often associated with: immoral managers
25. Budget factor are of 2 types
26. Efficiency refers to the relationship of inputs and outputs – relevant to the use of resources
27. Effectiveness can be viewed in 3 ways
28. Budget formulation has four basic steps.
29. In adjourning group has: completed its work
30. A threatened strike action by a labor union to force the management to accept their demands is an example of which of the following power: coercive power

31. Expert power is closely related to a climate of trust.
32. Strategic plans are only made by top managers.
33. Decision making the process of selecting one alternative from among a number of alternatives available
34. Trial and error decisions are a play-safe method before committing to anything.
35. The long term outcome must be considered in making quick decisions
36. Expert power is closely related to a climate of trust.
37. Coercive power may lead to temporary compliance by subordinates
38. Job enlargement refers to the basic changes in content and responsibilities of jobs as to satisfy higher motivational needs.
39. Job enrichment includes not only an increased variety of tasks, but also provides an employee with more responsibility and authority
40. Productivity is low during the forming stage of team development.
41. Monetary rewards include increase in pay, profit sharing, bonuses, staff discounts, company shares, etc.
42. Jeffrey inspires leaders to seek power through evidence-based management
43. Bruner's first stage is enactive.
44. Experimental decisions involves certainty and assurance of the initial results before a final decision is made
45. The plans that directly support the implementation of strategic plans are called tactical plans.
46. Cognitive biases the individual's thinking patterns based on his/ her observations and conclusions that may sometimes lead to false assumptions, wrong judgments, and faulty reasoning.
47. Planning process of setting goals and courses of action, developing rules and procedures, and forecasting future outcomes.
48. Goal: A specific result to be achieved; the end result of a plan.
49. There are three levels of plans.
50. In the processing phase, we determine alternatives & evaluate for best option. 22. Group decisions are also known as consensus.
51. Manager chooses inappropriate goals to pursue, but make good use of resources to achieve these goals high efficiency and high effectiveness.
52. Job enlargement increases the variety of tasks a job includes .
53. Input Standards measure work efforts that go into a performance task.
54. Storming characterized by competition and strained relationships among team members.
55. Of the following, which is a purpose not served by communication in organizations'? Coordination of actions sharing of information Satisfaction of social needs d. All of the above are purposes served by communication
56. Effectiveness can be viewed in three ways.
57. Budget formulation has four basic steps.
58. Conflict Awareness Model 1 can be classified in four groups
59. False conflict Occurs when people have common interests, but antagonistic behavior
60. Open conflict Occurs when people who have different interests demonstrate it with antagonistic behaviors.
61. Latent conflict When people have different interests, but do not respond with antagonistic behavior

62. No conflict Occurs when people have common interests and compatible behavior
63. Human Relations View Was popular from 1940's to 1970's
64. Interpersonal conflict refers to a conflict between two individuals