## SAMPLE MCQs SUBJECT: STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

Sr. No.	Question Content	Module No.
1	Which one is not one of the elements of strategic management?	1
	A) Formulation of Strategy	
	B) Co-Ordination of Strategy	
	C) Implementation of Strategy	
	D) Evaluation of Strategy	
2	VUCA stands for:	2
	A) Volatility, Uncertainty, Combination, and Ambiguity	
	B) Volatility, Unknown, Complexity and Ambiguity	
	C). Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity and Ambiguity	
	D). Variety, Uncertainty, Complexity and Ambiguity	
3	Companies often make acquisitions abroad or enter into cross-border	2
5	alliances to	_
	A) gain access to capabilities that complement their own or to learn from	
	their partners	
	B) to achieve lower costs through economies of scale	
	C) influence their strategy choices in international markets	
	D) expand into foreign markets	
4	Which one Is not A VUCA component?	2
7	A) Ambiguity	2
	B) Vulnerability	
	C) Complexity	
	D) Uncertainty	
5	In SWOT Analysis, SW refers to the factors that are:	3
	A) Internal	5
	B) External	
	C) Global	
	D) Essential	
(		3
6	Which of the following is not an example of a political risk?	5
	A) Government Regulations B) Cost of Production	
	B) Cost of Production C) War	
-	D) Civil Unrest	A
7	What BCG Matrix Analyses?	4
	A) Portfolio of companies B) Sala of the graduate	
	B) Sale of the products	
	C) Growth of companies	
	D) Revenue generated by companies	
8	Market penetration strategy can be executed	5
	A) Forming Strategic Partnership	
	B) Decreasing Prices to New Customer	
	C) Understanding Potential Synergies For Competition	
-	D) When There Is Globally Standardized And Integrated Approach	
9	Low-cost provider strategy becomes increasingly appealing and	6
	competitively powerful when	
	A) the products of rival sellers are similar	
	B) most buyers use the product in the different ways	
	C) price competition among rival sellers is vigorous	
	D) there is less competition in the market	

10	Core Competencies Fulfil Criteria as Below:	7
	A) Provides Platform for Company's Entire Product Range	
	<ul> <li>B) Make A Significant Contribution In Sales Volumes</li> <li>C)It Is Difficult to Imitate by Competitors</li> <li>D) It Satisfies Consumer Needs</li> </ul>	
have a competitive advantage in a market if they offer products of a higher		
perceived value to the customers and lower relative costs than competing		
firms.		
A) red ocean strategy		
	B) blue ocean strategy	
	C) analysis of national competitiveness	
	D) competitive triangle	
12	The Costs of Manufacturing are significantly lower in some	9
	locations	
	A) Geographic	
	B) Company	
	C) Local	
	D) International	
13	Horizontal Integration Means	10
	A) acquire a profitable business	
	b) acquire a loss-making business	
	c) acquire business in your own industry	
	d) acquire a business from foreign country	
14	Strategy Evaluation Means	11
	A) comparing costs	
	B) comparing time horizon	
	C) comparing human resource	
	D) company plans with actuals.	
15	Regional Integration Is	12
	A) multi-lateral trading	
	B) removing the barriers for group countries	
	C) managing exchange rate	
	D) anti-dumping tariff	

## SAMPLE MCQs SUBJECT: PROJECT MANAGEMENT

S.No.	Questions	Unit Number
1	When calculating project crashing, the ranking (crash sequence) of the activities is based on? (a)Duration (b)Cost (c)Cost Slope (d)Criticality	2
2	A is a set of activities which are networked in an order and aimed towards achieving the goals of a project: a) Project b) Process c) Project management d) Project cycle	1
3	Organization structure suitable for project companies with diverse projects is: (a) Product organization (b) Functional organization (c) Matrix organization (d) Projectised Organization	4
4	Which of the following is not considered a RISK in project management? a)Change request b)Unclear requirements c)Flood/Fire d)Lack of communication	3
5	The authorized budget assigned for a scheduled work is called as - (a) Earned Value (b) Planned Value (c) Budget (d) Cost	5
6	If sum of the variance along critical path is 25, then what should be the standard deviation: a) 1 b) 5 c) 15 d) 50	3
7	Which of the following is not a rule of network construction? (a) Each defined activity is represented by one and only one arrow (b) A network should have only initial and one terminal node (c) Identical initial and final nodes can identify two activities (d) D. Only as few dummy activities should be included as is warranted.	2
8	Q4) The three phases involved in the management of large projects are (a) scheduling, operating, evaluating (b) planning, scheduling, controlling (c) scheduling, designing, operating (d) planning, scheduling, evaluating.	1
9	From the following calculate CPM in days : Activity: 1-2 2-3 2-4 3-5 4-6 5-6 Duration : 4 4 3 3 1 2 a) 13 days b) 8 days c) 11 days d) None of these	2
10	The probability of completing the project can be estimated based upon the: a) Uniform distribution curve b) Exponential distribution curve. c) U-shaped distribution curve d) Normal distribution curve	3
11	Most conflicts have their roots in uncertainty and negotiation is a way of managing the (a) Failure (b) Resultant Risk (c) Uncertainty (d) Inputs	4
12	If the Budgeted cost of a project is \$200,000 and the total duration to complete is 10 months. By end of 2 month, 10% of the project is completed with expenses of \$60,000. What is the SV? a)10,000 b)20,000 c)-10,0000 d)-20,000	5
13	Estimators for a project reports that the most optimistic time they feel that a task can be completed is five days, the longest that they feel the task will take is fifteen days, the most likely time the task will take is ten days, the average time for completing the task, based on past experience is eight days. Using the PERT concept, calculate the expected duration of the task.	3
14	a) Ten days b) Eight and one-half days c) Eight days d) Eleven days If a stakeholder has high interest in your project and high power, then such stakeholders should be managed with following action plan - (a) Keep Satisfied (b) Keep Informed (c) Monitor Closely (d) Manage Closely	1
15	Representation of a project on paper is based on: (a) first-in-first out (b) work break down structure (c) Pareto's rule (d) Precedence logic	2