

Quiz 2 edu602 (2020)

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 discouraging: 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
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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
65. Finance management have broad term that defines two related activities
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