| Sam | nple ques | tions of Strategic Management (SM) | | |
|------|---|--|--|--|
| 1 | str | rategy is a type of expansion strategy. | | |
| | • | Concentric | | |
| | • | International | | |
| | • | Turnaround | | |
| | • | Divestment | | |
| 2. M | lcKinsey's | s 7S framework includes | | |
| | • | System | | |
| | • | Stage | | |
| | • | Signal | | |
| | • | Skills | | |
| 3 | 3 are high growth-high market share business. | | | |
| | • | Stars | | |
| | • | Cash cows | | |
| | • | Question marks | | |
| | • | Dogs | | |
| 4. A | stable ef | ficient and system is essential for the growth of organisation | | |
| | cheat | ter political | | |
| | honest political | | | |
| | failure political | | | |
| | • legal politics | | | |
| 5 | | level strategy deals with a single functional operation. | | |
| | • | Functional | | |
| | • | Business | | |
| | • | Corporate | | |
| | • | Strategic | | |
| 6. D | Diversifica | ation is an example of growth strategy. | | |
| | • | Internal | | |
| | • | External | | |

Environmental

| • | Micro | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| 7. Retrenchment strategy supports | | | | | |
| • | Turnaround | | | | |
| • | Restricting | | | | |
| • | Dissolution | | | | |
| • | Solving | | | | |
| 8 str | rategy reserves the process of decline in business. | | | | |
| • | Disinvestment | | | | |
| • | Retrenchment | | | | |
| • | Turnaround | | | | |
| • | Concentration | | | | |
| 9 strategy recognizes point of defeat. | | | | | |
| • | Integration | | | | |
| • | Liquidation | | | | |
| • | Divestment | | | | |
| • | Turnaround | | | | |
| 10. Integration strategy supplier costs. | | | | | |
| • | Increases | | | | |
| • | Reduces | | | | |
| • | Balances | | | | |
| • | decreases | | | | |
| 11 s | trategy is a type of expansion strategy. | | | | |
| • | Concentric | | | | |
| • | International | | | | |
| • | Turnaround | | | | |
| • | National | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 12 s | trategy is competitive in nature. | | | | |
| • | Differentiation | | | | |

Focus

| Corporate | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| • Same | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 13 strategy is used by high technology firms. | | | | |
| Defensive | | | | |
| Offensive | | | | |
| Withdrawal | | | | |
| highest | | | | |
| 14. Benchmarking is a measurement of the quantity of an | | | | |
| Organization policies | | | | |
| Product & program | | | | |
| Strategies | | | | |
| All of above | | | | |
| 15. Evaluation and control must focus on | | | | |
| Effective performance | | | | |
| Managerial activities | | | | |
| Strategic evaluation | | | | |
| Strategic implementation | | | | |
| 16. Gap analysis was widely adopted by financial institutions during the | | | | |
| • 1982s | | | | |
| • 1989s | | | | |
| • 1986s | | | | |
| • 1980s | | | | |
| 17. Control is based on a feedback loop from performance measurement by | | | | |
| Strategic control | | | | |
| Strategic formation | | | | |
| Strategic implementation | | | | |
| None of the above | | | | |
| 18. The environment of any organisation consists ofofall conditions | | | | |
| aggregate | | | | |
| Descriptive | | | | |

| • decreases | |
|--|----|
| • generally | |
| 20. Success of every business depends upon the level of their satisfaction | on |
| Customer's | |
| • competition | |
| government policy | |
| • environment | |
| 21. Technology is a systematic application ofknowledge to practic task. | al |
| revolution | |
| reaction | |
| • emerging | |
| • scientific | |
| 22. Business is subject to threat from and various factors. | |
| • Competitors | |
| contemporary | |
| • conditions | |
| • extensions | |
| 23. Ethics prefers to a system of | |
| moral principles | |
| motivation | |
| • sustainable | |
| • strategy | |
| 24. SWOT analysis is one of the steps in strategic management. | |
| • primary | |
| • secondary | |
| • venture | |
| • strengths | |
| • | |
| 25is the process changing form analogue to digital form. | |
| computerisation | |

- telecommunication
- electronization
- Implementation