

MODULE 1

INFORMATION FOR MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

There are 4 alternative answers to each question. One of them is correct. Pick the correct answer. Do not guess. A key is given at the end of the module for you to verify your answer

LEARNING UNIT 1

1.1 Information is

- (a) Data
- (b) Processed Data
- (c) Manipulated input
- (d) Computer output

1.2 Data by itself is not useful unless

- (a) It is massive
- (b) It is processed to obtain information
- (c) It is collected from diverse sources
- (d) It is properly stated

1.3 For taking decisions data must be

- (a) Very accurate
- (b) Massive
- (c) Processed correctly
- (d) Collected from diverse sources

1.4 Strategic information is needed for

- (a) Day to day operations
- (b) Meet government requirements
- (c) Long range planning
- (d) Short range planning

1.5 Strategic information is required by

- (a) Middle managers
- (b) Line managers
- (c) Top managers
- (d) All workers

1.6 Tactical information is needed for

- (a) Day to day operations
- (b) Meet government requirements
- (c) Long range planning
- (d) Short range planning

1.7 Tactical information is required by

- (a) Middle managers
- (b) Line managers
- (c) Top managers
- (d) All workers

1.8 Operational information is needed for

- (a) Day to day operations
- (b) Meet government requirements
- (c) Long range planning
- (d) Short range planning

1.9 Operational information is required by

- (a) Middle managers
- (b) Line managers
- (c) Top managers
- (d) All workers

1.10 Statutory information is needed for

- (a) Day to day operations
- (b) Meet government requirements
- (c) Long range planning
- (d) Short range planning

1.11 In motor car manufacturing the following type of information is strategic

- (a) Decision on introducing a new model
- (b) Scheduling production
- (c) Assessing competitor car
- (d) Computing sales tax collected

1.12 In motor car manufacturing the following type of information is tactical

- (a) Decision on introducing a new model
- (b) Scheduling production
- (c) Assessing competitor car
- (d) Computing sales tax collected

1.13 In motor car manufacturing the following type of information is operational

- (a) Decision on introducing a new model
- (b) Scheduling production
- (c) Assessing competitor car
- (d) Computing sales tax collected

1.14 In motor car manufacturing the following type of information is statutory

- (a) Decision on introducing a new model
- (b) Scheduling production
- (c) Assessing competitor car
- (d) Computing sales tax collected

1.15 In a hospital information system the following type of information is strategic

- (a) Opening a new children's ward
- (b) Data on births and deaths
- (c) Preparing patients' bill
- (d) Buying an expensive diagnostic system such as CAT scan

1.16 In a hospital information system the following type of information is tactical

- (a) Opening a new children's ward
- (b) Data on births and deaths
- (c) Preparing patients' bill
- (d) Buying an expensive diagnostic system such as CAT scan

1.17 In a hospital information system the following type of information is operational

- (a) Opening a new children's ward
- (b) Data on births and deaths
- (c) Preparing patients' bill
- (d) Buying an expensive diagnostic system such as CAT scan

1.18 In a hospital information system the following type of information is statutory

- (a) Opening a new children's ward
- (b) Data on births and deaths
- (c) Preparing patients' bill
- (d) Buying an expensive diagnostic system such as CAT scan

LEARNING UNIT 2

1.19 A computer based information system is needed because

- (i) The size of organization have become large and data is massive
- (ii) Timely decisions are to be taken based on available data
- (iii) Computers are available
- (iv) Difficult to get clerks to process data

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) (ii) and (iii) | (b) (i) and (ii) |
| (c) (i) and (iv) | (d) (iii) and (iv) |

1.20 Volume of strategic information is

- (a) Condensed
- (b) Detailed
- (c) Summarized
- (d) Irrelevant

1.21 Volume of tactical information is

- (a) Condensed
- (b) Detailed
- (c) Summarized
- (d) relevant

1.22 Volume of operational information is

- (a) Condensed
- (b) Detailed
- (c) Summarized
- (d) Irrelevant

1.23 Strategic information is

- (a) Haphazard
- (b) Well organized
- (c) Unstructured
- (d) Partly structured

1.24 Tactical information is

- (a) Haphazard
- (b) Well organized
- (c) Unstructured
- (d) Partly structured

1.25 Operational information is

- (a) Haphazard
- (b) Well organized
- (c) Unstructured
- (d) Partly structured

LEARNING UNIT 3

1.26 Match and find best pairing for a Human Resource Management System

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) Policies on giving bonus | (iv) Strategic information |
| (ii) Absentee reduction | (v) Tactical information |
| (iii) Skills inventory | (vi) Operational Information |

- (a) (i) and (v)
- (b) (i) and (iv)
- (c) (ii) and (iv)
- (d) (iii) and (v)

1.27 Match and find best pairing for a Production Management System

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) Performance appraisal of machines
replacement | (iv) Strategic information to decide on
replacement |
| (ii) Introducing new production | (v) Tactical information technology |
| (iii) Preventive maintenance schedules
machines | (vi) Operational information for
machines |

- (a)** (a)(i) and (vi)

- (b)** (ii) and (v)
- (c)** (i) and (v)
- (d)** (iii) and (iv)

1.28 Match and find best pairing for a Production Management System

- (i) Performance appraisal of machines replacement
- (ii) Introducing new production
- (iii) Preventive maintenance schedules machines
- (iv) Strategic information to decide on
- (v) Tactical information technology
- (vi) Operational information for

- (a) (iii) and (vi)
- (b) (i) and (iv)
- (c) (ii) and (v)
- (d) None of the above

1.29 Match and find best pairing for a Materials Management System

- (i) Developing vendor performance
- (ii) Developing vendors for critical
- (iii) List of items rejected from a vendor
- (iv) Strategic information measures
- (v) Tactical information items
- (vi) Operational information

- (a)** (i) and (v)
- (b)** (ii) and (v)
- (c)** (iii) and (iv)
- (d)** (ii) and (vi)

1.30 Match and find best pairing for a Materials Management System

- (i) Developing vendor performance
- (ii) Developing vendors for critical
- (iii) List of items rejected from a vendor
- (iv) Strategic information measures
- (v) Tactical information items
- (vi) Operational information

- (a)** (i) and (iv)
- (b)** (i) and (vi)
- (c)** (ii) and (iv)
- (d)** (iii) and (v)

1.31 Match and find best pairing for a Materials Management System

- (i)Developing vendor performance (iv)Strategic information measures
(ii)Developing vendors for critical (v)Tactical information items
(iii)List of items rejected from a vendor (vi)Operational information

- (a) (i) and (vi)
(b) (iii) and (vi)
(c) (ii) and (vi)
(d) (iii) and (iv)

1.32 Match and find best pairing for a Finance Management System

- (i)Tax deduction at source report (iv)Strategic information
(ii)Impact of taxation on pricing (v)Tactical information
(iii)Tax planning (vi)Operational information

- (a) (i) and (v)
(b) (iii) and (vi)
(c) (ii) and (v)
(d) (ii) and (iv)

1.33 Match and find best pairing for a Finance Management System

- (i)Budget status to all managers (iv)Strategic information
(ii)Method of financing (v)Tactical information
(iii)Variance between budget and (vi)Operational information expenses

- (a)** (i) and (v)
(b) (iii) and (vi)
(c) (ii) and (v)
(d) (ii) and (iv)

1.34 Match and find best pairing for a Marketing Management System

- (i)Customer preferences surveys (iv)Strategic information
(ii)Search for new markets (v)Tactical information
(iii)Performance of sales outlets (vi)Operational information

- (a) (i) and (iv)
(b) (ii) and (v)
(c) (iii) and (vi)
(d) (ii) and (v)

1.35 Match and find best pairing for a Marketing Management System

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i)Customer preferences surveys | (iv)Strategic information |
| (ii)Search for new markets | (v)Tactical information |
| (iii)Performance of sales outlets | (vi)Operational information |

- (a) (iii) and (iv)
- (b) (i) and (vi)
- (c) (i) and (v)
- (d) (iii) and (v)

1.36 Match and find best pairing for a Research and Development Management System

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i)Technical collaboration decision | (iv)Strategic information |
| (ii)Budgeted expenses Vs actuals | (v)Tactical information |
| (iii)Proportion of budget to be various projects | (vi)Operational information allocated to various projects |

- (a) (i) and (iv)
- (b) (ii) and (v)
- (c) (iii) and (vi)
- (d) (iii) and (iv)

1.37 Match and find best pairing for a Research and Development Management System

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i)Technical collaboration decision | (iv)Strategic information |
| (ii)Budgeted expenses Vs actuals | (v)Tactical information |
| (iii)Proportion of budget to be various projects | (vi)Operational information allocated to various projects |

- (a) (i) and (v)
- (b) (iii) and (v)
- (c) (ii) and (v)
- (d) (i) and (vi)

1.38 Organizations are divided into departments because

- (a) it is convenient to do so
- (b) each department can be assigned a specific functional responsibility
- (c) it provides opportunities for promotion
- (d) it is done by every organization

1.39 Organizations have hierarchical structures because

- (a) it is convenient to do so
- (b) it is done by every organization
- (c) specific responsibilities can be assigned for each level
- (d) it provides opportunities for promotions

1.40 Which of the following functions is the most unlikely in an insurance company.

- (a) Training
- (b) giving loans
- (c) bill of material
- (d) accounting

1.41 Which of the following functions is most unlikely in a university

- (a) admissions
- (b) accounting
- (c) conducting examination
- (d) marketing

1.42 Which of the following functions is most unlikely in a purchase section of an organization.

- (a) Production planning
- (b) order processing
- (c) vendor selection
- (d) training

1.43 Which is the most unlikely function of a marketing division of an organization.

- (a) advertising
- (b) sales analysis
- (c) order processing
- (d) customer preference analysis

1.44 Which is the most unlikely function of a finance section of a company.

- (a) Billing
- (b) costing
- (c) budgeting
- (d) labor deployment

LEARNING UNIT 4

1.45 Match quality of information and how it is ensured using the following list

QUALITY

HOW ENSURED

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| (i) Accurate | (iv) Include all data |
| (ii) Complete | (v) Use correct input and processing rules |
| (iii) Timely | (vi) Include all data up to present time |

- (a) (i) and (v)
- (b) (ii) and (vi)
- (c) (iii) and (vi)
- (d) (i) and (iv)

1.46 Match quality of information and how it is ensured using the following list

QUALITY

HOW ENSURED

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| (i) Accurate | (iv) Include all data |
| (ii) Complete | (v) Use correct input and processing rules |
| (iii) Timely | (vi) Include all data up to present time |

- (a) (ii) and (v)
- (b) (ii) and (vi)
- (c) (ii) and (iv)
- (d) (iii) and (iv)

1.47 Match quality of information and how it is ensured using the following list

QUALITY

HOW ENSURED

(i) Up-to-date

(ii) Brief

(iii) Significance

graphical charts

(iv) Include all data to present time

(v) Give at right time

(vi) Use attractive format and understandable

(a) (i) and (v)

(b) (ii) and (vi)

(c) (iii) and (vi)

(d) (i) and (vi)

1.48 Match quality of information and how it is ensured using the following list

QUALITY

HOW ENSURED

(i) Up-to-date

(ii) Brief

(iii) Significance

graphical charts

(iv) Include all data to present time

(v) Give at right time

(vi) Use attractive format and understandable

(a) (i) and (iv)

(b) (ii) and (v)

(c) (iii) and (iv)

(d) (ii) and (iv)

1.49 Match quality of information and how it is ensured using the following list

QUALITY

HOW ENSURED

(i) Brief

(ii) Relevant

(iii) Trustworthy

(iv) Unpleasant information not hidden

(v) Summarize relevant information

(vi) Understands user needs

(a) (i) and (iv)

(b) (ii) and (v)

(c) (iii) and (vi)

(d) (i) and (v)

1.50 Match quality of information and how it is ensured using the following list

QUALITY

- (i) Brief
- (ii) Relevant
- (iii) Trustworthy

HOW ENSURED

- (iv) Unpleasant information not hidden
- (v) Summarize relevant information
- (vi) Understands user needs

- (a) (ii) and (vi)
- (b) (i) and (iv)
- (c) (iii) and (v)
- (d) (ii) and (iv)

1.51 The quality of information which does not hide any unpleasant information is known as

- (a) Complete
- (b) Trustworthy
- (c) Relevant
- (d) None of the above

1.52 The quality of information which is based on understanding user needs

- (a) Complete
- (b) Trustworthy
- (c) Relevant
- (d) None of the above

LEARNING UNIT 5

1.53 Every record stored in a Master file has a key field because

- (a) it is the most important field
- (b) it acts as a unique identification of record
- (c) it is the key to the database
- (d) it is a very concise field

1.54 The primary storage medium for storing archival data is

- (a) floppy disk
- (b) magnetic disk
- (c) magnetic tape

(d) CD- ROM

1.55 Master files are normally stored in

- (a) a hard disk
- (b) a tape
- (c) CD – ROM
- (d) computer's main memory

1.56 Master file is a file containing

- (a) all master records
- (b) all records relevant to the application
- (c) a collection of data items
- (d) historical data of relevance to the organization

1.57 Edit program is required to

- (a) authenticate data entered by an operator
- (b) format correctly input data
- (c) detect errors in input data
- (d) expedite retrieving input data

1.58 Data rejected by edit program are

- (a) corrected and re- entered
- (b) removed from processing
- (c) collected for later use
- (d) ignored during processing

1.59 Online transaction processing is used because

- (a) it is efficient
- (b) disk is used for storing files
- (c) it can handle random queries.
- (d) Transactions occur in batches

1.60 On-line transaction processing is used when

- i) it is required to answer random queries
- ii) it is required to ensure correct processing

- iii) all files are available on-line
- iv) all files are stored using hard disk

a) i ,ii b) i, iii c) ii ,iii, iv d) i , ii ,iii

1.61 Off-line data entry is preferable when

- i) data should be entered without error
- ii) the volume of data to be entered is large
- iii) the volume of data to be entered is small
- iv) data is to be processed periodically

a) i, ii b) ii, iii c) ii, iv d) iii, iv

1.62 Batch processing is used when

- i) response time should be short
- ii) data processing is to be carried out at periodic intervals
- iii) transactions are in batches
- iv) transactions do not occur periodically

a) i ,ii b) i ,iii,iv c) ii ,iii d) i , ii ,iii

1.63 Batch processing is preferred over on-line transaction processing when

- i) processing efficiency is important
- ii) the volume of data to be processed is large
- iii) only periodic processing is needed
- iv) a large number of queries are to be processed

a) i ,ii b) i, iii c) ii ,iii d) i , ii ,iii

1.64 A management information system is one which

- (a) is required by all managers of an organization
- (b) processes data to yield information of value in tactical management
- (c) provides operational information
- (d) allows better management of organizations

1.65 Data mining is used to aid in

- (a) operational management
- (b) analyzing past decision made by managers

- (c) detecting patterns in operational data
- (d) retrieving archival data

1.66. Data mining requires

- (a) large quantities of operational data stored over a period of time
- (b) lots of tactical data
- (c) several tape drives to store archival data
- (d) large mainframe computers

1.67 Data mining can not be done if

- (a) operational data has not been archived
- (b) earlier management decisions are not available
- (c) the organization is large
- (d) all processing had been only batch processing

1.68. Decision support systems are used for

- (a) management decision making
- (b) providing tactical information to management
- (c) providing strategic information to management
- (d) better operation of an organization

1.69 Decision support systems are used by

- (a) line managers.
- (b) top-level managers.
- (c) middle level managers.
- (d) system users

1.70. Decision support systems are essential for

- (a) day-to-day operation of an organization.
- (b) providing statutory information.
- (c) top level strategic decision making.
- (d) ensuring that organizations are profitable.

Key To Objective Questions

1.1	b	1.2	b	1.3	c	1.4	c	1.5	c	1.6	d
1.7	a	1.8	a	1.9	b	1.10	b	1.11	a	1.12	c
1.13	b	1.14	d	1.15	d	1.16	a	1.17	c	1.18	b
1.19	b	1.20	a	1.21	c	1.22	b	1.23	c	1.24	d
1.25	b	1.26	b	1.27	c	1.28	a	1.29	a	1.30	c
1.31	b	1.32	c	1.33	d	1.34	c	1.35	c	1.36	a
1.37	b	1.38	b	1.39	c	1.40	c	1.41	d	1.42	a
1.43	c	1.44	d	1.45	a	1.46	c	1.47	c	1.48	a
1.49	d	1.50	a	1.51	b	1.52	c	1.53	b	1.54	c
1.55	a	1.56	b	1.57	c	1.58	a	1.59	c	1.60	b
1.61	c	1.62	c	1.63	d	1.64	b	1.65	c	1.66	a
1.67	a	1.68	c	1.69	b	1.70	c				

