Leadership MCQs Multiple Choice Questions

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Leadership	MCQs	Multiple	Choice (Questions
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1.	 is increasing	Leadership	rapidly:
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- A. Strategy
- B. Command
- C. Control
- D. Getting others to follow

Answer -	Click	Here:
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D

2. Regarding leadership, which statement is false?

- A. Leadership does not necessarily take place within a hierarchical structure of an organisation
- B. When people operate as leaders their role is always clearly established and defined
- C. Not every leader is a manager
- D. All of the above

Answer - Click Here

В

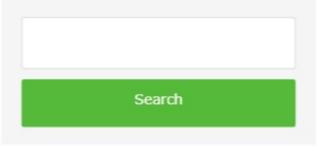
3. _____ are the approaches to the study of leadership which emphasise the personality of the leader:

- A. Contingency theories
- B. Group theories
- C. Trait theories
- D. Inspirational theories
- Answer Click Here:

C

4. The effectiveness of a leader is dependent upon meeting ____ areas of need within the workgroup:

- A. One
- B. Three
- C. Five



MCQS MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

- SET 1: Business law
- SET 2: Business law
- SET 3: Business law
- SET 4: Business law
- SET 4: Principle of Accounting
- SET 5: Principle of Accounting
- SET 6: Principle of Accounting
- SET 7: Principle of Accounting
- SET 8: Principle of Accounting
- SET 9: Principle of Accounting
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- SET 20: Business communications
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D. None of the above
☐ Answer - Click Here:
В
5. Needs, setting standards and maintaining discipline, and appointing sub- leaders according to Adair's approach, called as: A. Work functions
B. Task functions
C. Individual functions
D. Team functions
☐ Answer - Click Here:
D
6. The Ohio State Leadership Studies revealed and initiating structure as two major dimensions of leadership behaviour:
A. Control
B. Communication
C. Collaboration
D. Consideration
☐ Answer - Click Here:
D
7 used the terms "employee-centred" and "production-centred"
to describe leader behaviour:
A. Blake and McCanse
B. Fiedler
C. McGregor
D. Likert
☐ Answer - Click Here:
D
8. Identify the four main styles of leadership displayed by the manager which identified in Tannenbaum and Schmidt's continuum of possible leadership
behaviour:
A. Tells, help, joins and leads
B. Commands, sells, consults and resists
C. Tells, sells, consults and joins
D. Commands, help, joins and leads
☐ Answer - Click Here:
C
 9. Contingency theories of leadership based upon: A. That there is no single style of leadership appropriate to all situations B. That there is a single style of leadership appropriate to all managers C. That there is a single style of leadership appropriate to all situations D. None of the above
☐ Answer - Click Here:
A

10. Leaders with a low LPC score gain satisfaction from _____

P. Achieving objectives
B. Achieving objectives
C. Both of these
D. None of the above
☐ Answer - Click Here:
В
11. Model of leadership based on which aspects of a leader's decision is
Vroom and Yetton's contingency?
A. Decision acceptance
B. Decision quality
C. Both of these D. None of the above
D. Notic of the above
□ Answer - Click Here:
C
12. An individual's motivation is dependent on:
A. Whether path-goal relationships are clarified
B. Expectations that increased effort to achieve an improved level of performance will
be successful
C. Their effective performance
D. The necessary direction, guidance, training and support is provided
☐ Answer - Click Here:
В
A firm that chooses a cost-leadership business strategy focuses on gaining advantages by reducing its costs to a level equal to all of its competitors.
True/ False
☐ Answer - Click Here:
False
A cost-leadership competitive strategy helps reduce the threat of entry by creating cost-based barriers to entry.
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A cost-leadership competitive strategy helps reduce the threat of entry by creating cost-based barriers to entry. True/False
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according to Fiedler's LPC scale:

True/False

Answer - Click Here:
True
In general, economies of scale and diseconomies of scale are relatively easy-to- duplicate bases of cost leadership.
True/False
□ Answer - Click Here:
True
The best example of a firm following a cost-leadership business strategy is (A) Wal-Mart (B) Rolls Royce (C) Mercedes Benz. (D) .Macy's
□ Answer - Click Here:
A) Wal-Mart
Cost-leadership and product-differentiation strategies are so widely recognized that they are often called (A) common business strategies. (B) generic business strategies. (C) generic corporate strategies (D) common corporate strategies.
☐ Answer - Click Here:
B) generic business strategies.
Compensation at cost-leadership firms is usually tied directly to product innovation and customer service efforts.
True/ False
☐ Answer - Click Here:
False
Cost leadership as a strategy requires a firm to
(A). aim at a cost advantage in a niche market
(B). be unique in its product offering
(C). aggressively search out efficiencies to maintain the lowest cost structure
(D). aim to be similar to its competition in most operations
☐ Answer - Click Here:
Answer: (C). aggressively search out efficiencies to maintain the lowest cost structure
Firms implementing cost-leadership strategies will generally adopt a

- (A) multidivisional structure.
- (B) functional organizational structure.
- (C) product divisional structure.
- (D) matrix structure.

☐ Answer - Click Here:
(B) functional organizational structure.
Firms implementing cost-leadership strategies will have layers in their reporting structure. (A) relatively complex
(B) relatively simple (C) relatively few (D) many
☐ Answer - Click Here:
(D) many
One aspect of using a cost leadership strategy is that experience effects may lead to lower costs.
True/False
☐ Answer - Click Here:
True
The typical risks of a cost leadership strategy includes:
(A). production and distribution processes becoming obsolete
(B). the inability to balance high differentiation and low price.
(C). excessive differentiation to
(D). loss of customer loyalty.
☐ Answer - Click Here:
(A). production and distribution processes becoming obsolete
One aspect of using a cost leadership strategy is that experience effects may lead to lower costs. True/False
☐ Answer - Click Here:
True
The typical risks of a cost leadership strategy includes: (A). production and distribution processes becoming obsolete (B). the inability to balance high differentiation and low price. (C). excessive differentiation to (D). loss of customer loyalty. Answer - Click Here: (A). production and distribution processes becoming obsolete
Under which condition would a cost leadership strategy be especially effective?

Answer - Click Here:

Cost leadership strategy is more effective under the following two conditions; 1. When price competition among competitive sellers is too much. 2 When the products of competitive sellers is identical to your product and supplies are readily available. One aspect of using a cost leadership strategy is that experience effects may lead to lower costs. Experience effects are achieved by.....? Answer - Click Here: repeating a process until a task becomes easier. Firms pursuing a cost-leadership strategy are typically characterized by? (A) loose cost control systems. (B) close supervision of labor, raw materials, inventory, and other costs. (C) Both A and B (D) a de -emphasis on quantitative cost goals and costs. (E). None of these Answer - Click Here: B) close supervision of labor, raw materials, inventory, and other costs. What must a cost-leadership strategy accomplish to be successful? (A). It must increase the firm's cost above that of its competitors while offering adequate value. (B. It must reduce the firm's cost below that of its competitors while offering superior value. (C). Both A and B (D). It must reduce the firm's cost below that of its competitors while offering adequate value. (E). None of these Answer - Click Here: (D). It must reduce the firm's cost below that of its competitors while offering adequate value. **Leadership Interview Questions** Can you tell me your experience when you demonstrated leadership skills? How do you appreciate your team members? How do you motivate your team members? What are the weakness in you as a leader? What values are most important to you as a leader? Are you able to collaborate with other team members. Are you appreciate and accept new ideas? How do you handle disagreements with co-workers? What is your attitude with your team members? How do you monitor the performance of the your team members, when you lead a team. How would you describe your leadership style? Why you think that you are a good leader? How you force your team members to never leave honesty? Who is your favorite leader and Why?

According to you criticism is necessary or not?

Tell me any past experience, when you solved a problem for your team members?

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