**CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD**
Technical and Vocational Education Examination

**7025 Business Management 1**

**JUNE XXXX** **ADVANCED LEVEL**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Specialty (Specialty Code)** | **Commercial Specialty - ACC(CG), MKT(ACC), TIMS(FIG)** |
| **Centre No.** | |
| **Centre Name** | |
| **Candidate No.** | |
| **Candidate Name** | |

Mobile phones are **NOT** allowed in the examination room

**7025 BUSINESS MANAGEMENT 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER**

**One and a half hours**

## *INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES*

***Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper. Make sure you have a soft HB pencil and an eraser for this examination.***

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION.
2. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

***Before the examination begins:***

3. Check that this question booklet is headed **Advanced Level – 7025 Business Management 1**
4. Insert the information required in the spaces above.
5. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil: **Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code, Centre Number and Candidate Number.** Take care that you do not crease or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.
6. A**nswer ALL questions**
7. Each question has FOUR suggested answers: **A, B, C** and **D**. Decide on which answer is correct. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen.
   For example, if **C** is your correct answer, mark **C** as shown below:

   [A] [B] [C] [D]

8. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score a zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, then mark your new answer.
9. Avoid spending too much time on any one question. If you find a question difficult, move on to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
10. Do all rough work in this booklet, using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
11. Texts, notes and pre-prepared materials of any kind are also **NOT** allowed in the examination room.
12. **At the end of the examination, the invigilator shall collect the answer sheet first and then the question booklet after. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT**.


*© 2019 CGCEB*

1. When a manager performs ceremonial duties such as greeting visitors, he acts as;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Negotiator |
| B | Spokes person |
| C | Liaison |
| D | Figure head |

2. The subsystems that make-up the behavioural school include;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Human relations and behavioural movement |
| B | Behavioural science and behavioural movement |
| C | Behavioural science and human relations |
| D | Human relations movement and human behavior |

3. Identify a reason why subordinates may feel reluctant to accept delegation ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | No extra pay is given to subordinates |
| B | Too much freedom of the work |
| C | They lack the authority to delegate |
| D | They have the ability to do the job |

4. According to Kurt Lewin, when a change agent is employed to stimulate resisters to accept the change, it is called ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Unfreezing |
| B | Changing |
| C | Refreezing |
| D | Freezing |

5. In Fayol's 14 principles of management, the systematic arrangement of machines, men and materials is known as ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Order |
| B | Centralisation |
| C | Discipline |
| D | Scalar chain |

6. In group development, which stage has the highest degree of conflicts

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Forming |
| B | Storming |
| C | Norming |
| D | performing |

7. A source of power based on the leader's charisma, height and size is described as ?

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Expert power |
| B | Coercive power |
| C | Reward power |
| D | Referent power |

8. A motivation compensation programme that rewards employees in proportion to their perfromance is known as ?

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Gain sharing |
| B | Lumpsum bonus |
| C | Pay for knowledge |
| D | Pay for performance |

9. A good law should ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Be an act of parliament and must regulate behavior |
| B | Have sanctions and originate from customs |
| C | Have sanctions and an origin |
| D | Originate from legal theories and extra judicial practices |

10. One disadvantage of multinationals to their host country is ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Infrastructural development |
| B | Corrupts local culture |
| C | Reduce unemployment |
| D | Technology transfer |

11. All individuals in our society who have the ability to bring up creative business ideas and go an extra mile to exploit such opportunities are known as ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Sole proprietors |
| B | Owner manager |
| C | Entrepreneurs |
| D | Intrapreneurs |

12. A systematic process in which details of a job are obtained to ascertain the worth of a job and to determine how much an employee can be appropriately remunerated, is called

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Job analysis |
| B | Performance appraisal |
| C | Job evaluation |
| D | Employee appraisal |

13. The most appropriate method of valuing stock for a company selling perishable goods is ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | LIFO |
| B | FIFO |
| C | WACAEE |
| D | WACAAE |

14. According to Hertzberg's Two Factor Theory of motivation, an example of a motivating factor is?

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Wage rate |
| B | Working conditions |
| C | Recognition |
| D | Policies |

Teresvision.com

15. According to the System Theory of management, flexible organisations are a typical example of ?

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Push systems |
| B | Closed systems |
| C | Open systems |
| D | Wide systems |

16. Which communication channel best describes a situation where front line supervisors provide feedback to superiors on employee performance

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Vertical upward communication |
| B | Vertical downward communication |
| C | Diagonal communication |
| D | Lateral communication |

17. In the production process, the quantity at which the contribution margin has been generated to cover the fixed cost practically indicates the

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Economic order quantity |
| B | Breakeven quantity |
| C | Reorder quantity |
| D | Economic batch quantity |

18. In risk management, buying insurance is a technique of ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Controlling risk |
| B | Isolating risk |
| C | Preventing risk |
| D | Transferring risk |

19. In Human Resource Management, attracting a pool of potential job candidates refers to ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Hiring |
| B | Employment |
| C | Recruitment |
| D | Selection |

20. Which of the following is associated to Follet's law of the situation?

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Modern approach |
| B | Contingency approach |
| C | Eclectic approach |
| D | Behavioural approach |

21. A committee set up to handle reoccurring issues is best known as ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Adhoc committee |
| B | Task committee |
| C | Standing committee |
| D | Commission |

22. A production technique where machines are used in the production process to replace human labour is called ?

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Computer science |
| B | Technology |
| C | Work study |
| D | Automation |

23. A typical example of an input device to a computer system is a ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Mouse |
| B | Monitor |
| C | Printer |
| D | Hard disk |

24. Which level of management issues the necessary instructions for the preparaion of departmental budgets ?

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Middle level |
| B | Top level |
| C | Budget level |
| D | Low level |

25. The integration of the efforts and activities of seperate units in order to realise the organisational goals efficiently is best known as ?

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Synergy |
| B | Planning |
| C | Coordination |
| D | Control |

26. BEPA Ltd demands 1,000units of a particular stock item annually, the company spends 100frs to hold a single unit of stock per year and each time an order is placed, the company incurs a cost of 1,000frs. The EOQ of the firm is ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | 14.1units |
| B | 100units |
| C | 20.000units |
| D | 141.4units |

27. The profit and loss statement of Jang &Sons Ltd is as follow ;

Sales ……..600,000frs
Less :
Variable costs : 360,000frs
Fixed costs: 300,000frs (660,000frs)
Net loss 60,000frs
The breakeven point in sales value of the firm is

| | |
|---|---|
| A | 500,000frs |
| B | 250,000frs |
| C | 1,150,000frs |
| D | 750,000frs |

28. You are provided with the following information ;

Current ratio = 7 : 3
Fixed assets = 2,800,000frs
Net Profits = 620,000frs
Current liabilities = 150,000frs
The working capital of the firm is given as ;



Revision.com

| | |
|---|---|
| A | 200,000frs |
| B | 2,030,000frs |
| C | 350,000frs |
| D | 150,000frs |

29. In a 9 hours working day, a worker completes a job with standard time of 20 hours. If the wage rate per hour is 100frs. His bonus under the Helsey scheme will be ?

| | |
|---|---|
| A | 367frs |
| B | 1,450frs |
| C | 126frs |
| D | 550frs |

30. Considering the extract of the statement of financial position of a firm as given below ;
Current assets 900,000frs
Fixed assets 400,000frs
Current liabilities 300,000frs
Determine the firm's current ratio

| | |
|---|---|
| A | 1.33:1 |
| B | 3:1 |
| C | 1:1 |
| D | 0.33:1 |

31. In strategic implementation, managers faced with complex problems but with limited time to solve them should apply ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Managerial intervention |
| B | Sequential intervention |
| C | Complex intervention |
| D | Evolutionary intervention |

32. A partnership with 17 active partners and one sleeping partner is called ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Ordinary partnership |
| B | Limited partnership |
| C | Quasi partnership |
| D | Nominal partnership |

33. Purchasing a generator as backup at the start of a production cycle is an example of ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Feed forward control |
| B | Concurrent control |
| C | Cybernetic control |
| D | Retrospective control |

34. If a product consumes less cash than it generates according to the BCG matrix, it is best described as ?

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Dog |
| B | Cash cow |
| C | Star |
| D | Question mark |

35. Compared to rules, policies are more ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Rigid |
| B | Challenging |
| C | Flexible |
| D | Attractive |

36. A stock level held in excess in case usage or lead time is wrongly predicted is called

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Reorder level |
| B | Alarm stock |
| C | Buffer stock |
| D | Average stock |

37. Contribution in the difference between ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Sales and fixed costs |
| B | Fixed cost and variable costs |
| C | Prime costs and variable costs |
| D | Sales and variable costs |

38. The time period between placing an order and receipt of stock is known as ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Overtime |
| B | Leadtime |
| C | Shortage time |
| D | Carrying time |

39. Scientific mangement, administrative management and bureaucratic view points are broadly known as ;

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Behavioural perspective |
| B | Quantitative perspective |
| C | Classical perspective |
| D | System perspective |

40. The systematic gathering, recording and analysis of information concerning marketing related problems is called ?

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Information research |
| B | Consumer research |
| C | Marketing research |
| D | Production research |

41. A sales agent receives a commission of 5% on sales above 400,000frs. If the agent sold 10,000,000frs, what is his commission?

| | |
|---|---|
| A | 400,000 |
| B | 480,000 |
| C | 500,000 |
| D | 100,000 |

42. A public company

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Has limited liability |
| B | Is owned by the government |
| C | Is owned by shareholders |
| D | Can sell shares to the public |

Geevision.com

43. The purpose of selection in the employment process is to

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Attract a pool of candidates to fill a job vacancy |
| B | Determine in advance the human resource needs of an organisation |
| C | Choose suitable and qualified candidates to fill a job vacancy |
| D | Give employee jobs they were employed to do |

44. A precise series of steps to be used in achieving certain objectives in a specific job is

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Rules |
| B | Regulations |
| C | Procedures |
| D | Manuals |

45. The presence of unwanted signals in communication is called

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Obstacles |
| B | Barriers |
| C | Errors |
| D | Noise |

46. A person with a strong desire to enjoy human companionship and acceptance is exhibiting a need for

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Power |
| B | Achievement |
| C | Affiliation |
| D | Fulfilment |

47. The formal management tool to be used in order to achieve effective coordination

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Plans and goals |
| B | Rules and regulations |
| C | Goals and procedures |
| D | Goals and rules |

48. Planning carried out by lower level management is called

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Operational planning |
| B | Tactical planning |
| C | Strategic planning |
| D | Competitive planning |

49. The impact of social groups on members output was highlighted in

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Contingency theory |
| B | Scientific management |
| C | Classical organization |
| D | The Hawthorne studies |

50. An authorisation followed by manufacturing assistance provided by a company to another to produce and market its products in a foreign market is

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Joint venture |
| B | Franchise |
| C | License |
| D | Outsourcing |

**NOW GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK**

acerevision.com