HR in SSM TYBMS MCQ - Sem VI

| 1) | Services hav | /e inventory. |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| | a) | Zero |
| | b) | Many |
| | c) | One |
| | d) | Less |
| | / | |
| 2) | Service orga | inization is a voluntarywhere members meet regularly to perform |
| -, | charitable w | |
| | | non-profit organization. |
| | | Corporate |
| | | Society |
| | = | Store |
| | uj | Store |
| 3) | A c | orporate culture creates an insecure feeling for the new incumbent of the |
| • | organisation | |
| | _ | Weak |
| | • | Strong |
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Flexible |
| | • | New |
| | ω, | |
| 4) | i | is also developed through formal written documents and communications. |
| | a) | Service culture, |
| | b) | Service |
| | • | Pattern |
| | = | Policies |
| | • | |
| 5) | | e of relationship marketing is to enhance marketing productivity by achieving |
| | | and |
| | a) | Efficiency, effectiveness. |
| | b) | Standardization, maintenance |
| | c) | Maintenance, cleanliness |
| | d) | Publicity, marketing |
| | | |
| | | |
| 6) | | ounter also called as |
| | • | moment of truth, |
| | • | True moment |
| | C) | Moment of encounter |
| | D) | Truth |
| | | |
| ٦١ | | |
| 7) | | is a subset of physical evidence in which service is delivered and consumed. |
| | a) | • |
| | • | Services |
| | | Service place |
| | d) | Market place |

| 8) | Service encounters areoriented. |
|-----|--|
| | a) Goal, |
| | b) Customer |
| | c) Team |
| | d) Organization |
| | |
| 9) | marketing is when customers buy something after being referred by the friends and relatives. |
| | |
| | a) Referral, |
| | b) Chain |
| | c) Distribution |
| | d) Sales |
| 10) | can also mean lack of consistency. |
| | a) Variability |
| | b) Volatility |
| | c) Change |
| | d) Work |
| 11) | enjoy the best services due to the diligence and dedication of the employees to |
| | their organisation. |
| | a) Customers, |
| | b) Managers |
| | c) Employees |
| | d) Citizens |
| | |
| 12) | In marketing, marketers interact directly with the end users. |
| | a) External, |
| | b) Internal |
| | c) Interactive |
| | d) Existing |
| | |
| 13) | The front-line service employees are also referred as |
| | a) Boundary spanners, |
| | b) Boundary leaders |
| | c) Front liners |
| | d) Marketers |

| 14) | interviewing technique that requires is an applicants to participate in a simulated |
|-----|--|
| | situation. |
| | a) Role playing, |
| | b) Situational |
| | c) Structured |
| | d) abstract |
| | |
| 15\ | training allows service employees at all levels to hone their skills. |
| 13) | a) Ongoing |
| | b) Online |
| | • |
| | c) practical |
| | d) methodical |
| 16) | A interview requires the applicant to answer questions regarding a specific situation. |
| | a) situational vignette, |
| | b) Role playing |
| | c) Structured |
| | d) abstract |
| 17\ | |
| 1/) | questioning also can be used to reveal a person's' willingness to adapt. |
| | a) Abstract, |
| | b) Situational vignette |
| | c) Role playing |
| | d) Structured |
| 10\ | are considered houndary channers |
| 10) | are considered boundary spanners. |
| | a) Expatriates, |
| | b) Boundary leaders |
| | c) Outsiders |
| | d) Customers |
| | |
| 19) | marketing is one of the important parts of service marketing triangle. |
| | a) External, |
| | b) Internal |
| | c) Interactive |
| | d) objective |
| 20) | refers to the overall process of attracting, selecting and appointing suitable |
| · | candidates for jobs (either permanent or temporary) within an organization. |
| | a) Recruitment |
| | b) Selection |
| | c) Screening |
| | d) Interview |
| | -1 |

| power equation (a (b (c) | d when the service principal and the agents both are on equal footing in the Partnering, Parenting Linear Equal |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| organization a) | _ |
| 23)indu: a) b) c) d) | Assets Policies |
| jurisdiction, eith a) b) c) | a service which is provided by government to people living within its er directly or by financing provision of services. Public Service, Public interest Social service Private service |
| profitability. a) b) c) | Inverse Transverse |
| perception of th a) b) c) | customer gap |

| 27) | depends on the perception of customers which is difficult to measure. a) Quality b) Quantity c) Price d) Colour |
|------------|--|
| | Service Quality Dimension refers to how the company cares and gives dualized attention to their customers, to make the customers feel extra valued and special a) Empathy b) Sympathy c) Attention d) Relation |
| 29) The | is measured by the perceived service quality. a) service performance b) service quantity c) service need d) service demand |
| 30) High (| quality services contribute to higher a) Profitability b) Turnover c) Price d) Sales |
| 31) | are the means to achieve the organizational objectives. a) Strategies, b) Policies c) Rules d) Regulations |
| 32) | means driving for the services that the customer wants and is willing to pay for it a) Service Leadership, b) Service membership c) Service demand d) Service supply |

| a) b) c) | human resources refers to the gradual loss of employees over time. Attrition, Retirement Turnover Resign |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 34)6 | evaluation is the systematic process determining the success of the HRP process. |
| a) | HRP, |
| b) | HRM |
| c) | HRS |
| d) | HRGP |
| 35) The focus of | an operational control system is on guiding decisions. |
| a) | short-term |
| b) | long term |
| c) | mid term |
| d) | terminal |
| productive. e) f) g) | is one of those organizational functions that helps a company to stay efficient and Communication, Training Recruiting Planning |
| 37)sector organi | has become a regular feature both in the public sector as well as in the private izations. |
| _ | n) Outsourcing, |
| | n) Merchandising |
| | Partnership |
| C | Privatization |
| University in | is a theory and business concept evolved by a group of researchers from Harvard the nineties. a) Service Profit Chain, |
| k | o) Service marketing |
| C | s) Service analogy |
| | d) Service umbrella |
| | of a company can help to drive the company's profits. |
| | a) Workforce |
| | p) Policies |
| | c) Objective |
| C | l) Assets |

| 40) A | is an act or performance offered by one party to another. |
|----------------|--|
| | a) Service |
| | b) Sales |
| | c) Purchase |
| | d) None of the above |
| 41) | is primary characteristics that distinguish services from goods |
| , | a) Intangibility |
| | b) Liquidity |
| | c) Profitability |
| | d) Sales |
| | |
| 42) Service ha | ve zero |
| | a) Inventory |
| | b) Manpower |
| | c) Capital assets |
| | d) Customers |
| 43) Production | n, and consumption of a service take place simultaneously. |
| | a) Delivery |
| | b) Sale |
| | c) Purchase |
| | d) Use |
| 44) Services a | re increasingly being used by the as well as the household sector. |
| | a) Corporate |
| | b) People |
| | c) Customers |
| | d) Students |
| | a, stadents |
| 45) The | _ culture is getting stronger and spreading wider day by day. |
| 13, 1116 | a) DINK |
| | b) DMNK |
| | c) DITK |
| | • |
| | d) DIOK |
| 46) | are competitors of the company that supply cervices. |
| | a) Customers |
| | b) Manager |
| | c) Wholesaler |
| | d) Retailer |
| | |

| 47) Customers show | uld be treated royally as they are termed as |
|---------------------|--|
| a) | King in market |
| b) | Queen in market |
| c) | Buyer in market |
| d) | Party |
| 48) is the | e key quality parameter in service. |
| a) | Empathy |
| b) | Sympathy |
| c) | Kindness |
| d) | Heredity |
| 49) To ensure quali | ity, inspection should be conducted at different stages of |
| a) | Manufacturing |
| b) | Retailing |
| c) | Transporting |
| d) | Sales |
| 50) Goals are effe | ctive |
| | Motivators |
| b) | Spoilers |
| c) | Policies |
| d) | Plans |