

## CZECH UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES PRAGUE

## FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT

## **ADMISSIONS**

Economics and Management Recommended processing time: 40 minutes

| 1. The process of establishing a time sequence for the work is known as |
|---|
| A. objective.   |
| B. schedules.   |
| C. procedures.  |
| D. budgets.   |
| E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct.                 |
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| 2. A rigid plan, no scope for discretion                                |
| A. rule.  |
| B. schedules.   |
| C. procedures.  |
| D. budgets.   |
| E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct.                 |
|   |
| 3. Employees will be promoted based on seniority is an example of       |
| A. rules.   |
| B. procedures.  |
| C. policy.  |
| D. methods.   |
| E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct.                 |

| 4. Steps  | to be taken for selecting salespersons is an example of  |
|-----------|--|
|           | A. rules.  |
|           | B. procedures.   |
|           | C. policy.   |
|           | D. methods.  |
|           | E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct.  |
| 5. If the | multiplier is 4 and there are no imports or income taxes, the marginal propensity to consume     |
|           | A. 0.75.   |
|           | B. 1.00.   |
|           | C. 0.25.   |
|           | D. 0.50.   |
|           | E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct.  |
| 6. An id  | entified group of people contributing their efforts towards the attainment of goals is called an |
|           | A. organization.   |
|           | B. business.   |
|           | C. management.   |
|           | D. department.   |
|           | E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct.  |
| 7. The n  | nultiplier effect  |
|           | A. magnifies small changes in spending into larger changes in output and income.                 |
|           | B. increases the MPC.  |
|           | C. generates instability in autonomous expenditure.  |
|           |  |
|           | D. promotes stability of the general price level.  |

8. Which is created for a technological purpose? A. formal organization. B. informal organization. C. business or organization. D. strategic organization. E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct. 9. Which management level is responsible for establishing a vision for the organization, developing comprehensive plans and strategies, and directing subordinate managers? A. first-level managers B. middle managers C. executive managers D. second-level managers E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct. 10. Which level of management is responsible for implementing programs intended to carry out the broader objectives of an organization set by executives? A. supervisory managers B. middle managers C. first-level managers D. chief financial managers E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct. 11. Which management principle states that each individual should report to only one boss to avoid conflict and/ or confusion? A. division of command B. chain of command C. unity of direction D. unity of command E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct.

| 12. By exceeding the monthly marketing budget set for a company, a manager would fail to  |
|---|
| meet which type of performance measure?   |
| A. quantity   |
| B. quality and workmanship  |
| C. cost and budget control  |
| D. customer satisfaction  |
| E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct.   |
|   |
| 13. Economic uncertainty, regulatory requirements, and new competitors are examples of  |
| what type of factors affects managers?  |
| A. intrapersonal factors  |
| B. internal factors   |
| C. interpersonal factors  |
| D. external factors   |
| E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct.   |
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|   |
| 14. Tax cuts designed to encourage investment are   |
| 14. Tax cuts designed to encourage investment are  A. expansionary fiscal policy  |
|   |
| A. expansionary fiscal policy   |
| A. expansionary fiscal policy  B. contractionary fiscal policy.   |
| A. expansionary fiscal policy B. contractionary fiscal policy. C. contractionary monetary policy.   |
| <ul> <li>A. expansionary fiscal policy</li> <li>B. contractionary fiscal policy.</li> <li>C. contractionary monetary policy.</li> <li>D. expansionary monetary policy.</li> <li>E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct.</li> </ul>  |
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- 16. In management, the various roles that managers are called on to perform are defined in which process?

  A. management process
  B. executive process
  C. business process
  D. supervisory process
- 17. Which part of the management process includes measuring results, comparing results to expectations, and taking corrective action to bring results in line?
  - A. planning
  - B. organizing
  - C. leading
  - D. controlling
  - E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct.

E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct.

- 18. Changes in business inventories are
  - A. negative when production exceeds final sales.
  - B. counted as a component of the capital stock.
  - C. not counted in the value of GDP.
  - D. counted as a component of investment.
  - E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct.
- 19. If the government runs a budget deficit, then
  - A. national saving cannot fund investment.
  - B. national saving is negative.
  - C. part of household and business saving finances the deficit.
  - D. household but not business saving must pay for the deficit.
  - E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct.

- 20. The value of intermediate goods is
  - A. included in both GDP and GNP.
  - C. included in GNP but not GDP.
  - B. included in GDP but not GNP.
  - D. excluded from both GDP and GNP.
  - E. none of the previous answers A, B, C, D are correct.