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عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

تا شماره	از شماره	تعداد سؤال	مواد امتحانی	رديف
٣.	١	٣٠	تئوریهای مدیریت (۱)	١
۶۰	۳۱	٣٠	مديريت استراتژيک	۲
٩٠	۶۱	٣.	زبان ت <i>خصصی</i>	٣

شهریور ماه سال ۱۳۹۳

نمره منفی ندارد. استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمیباشد.

-1		در تولید واحدی چگونه است؟		
	۱) زیاد ـ زیاد	۲) زیاد ـ کم	٣) كم _ كم	۴) کم _ زیاد
		وانین و مقررات به ترتیب تعارض		
	۱) بیشتر ـ بیشتر	۲) بیشتر ـ کمتر	۳) کمتر ـ کمتر	۴) کمتر _ بیشتر
-٣	بهینهسازی مصرف مثال کدا	م فعالیت از نظر فایول است؟		
	۱) مالی	۲) بازرگانی	۳) مدیریتی	۴) حسابداری
-4	طبق کدام اصل، مدیر باید با	واند با هدایت همه فعالیتهای م	عطوف به تحقق یک هدف معین	، آنها را با هم هماهنگ سازد؟
	۱) تمرکز	۲) سلسله مراتب	۳) وحدت مديريت	۴) وحدت فرماندهی
-5	تبلیغات و پراکندگی جغرافی	یی به ترتیب جزو کدام دسته از	استراتژیهای مدیریت محیط م	ىباشند؟
	۱) داخلی ـ داخلی	۲) داخلی ـ خارجی	۳) خارجی ـ خارجی	۴) خارجی ـ داخلی
-8		لازم براي تحمل وضعيت كاري ه		
	۱) ارگونومی	۲) بیولوژیک	۳) روانشناختی	۴) مهندسی
-Y	مدیر برای فائق شدن پر بحر	أنها يا اجتناب از آنها بايد با رع	ایت اصول مدیریت، به اقتضای	زمان و موقعیت از سبک مبتنی بر
	هماهنگی به کدام سبک بر	12		
	۱) کنترل	۲) هدایت	۳) همکاری	۴) واگذاری اختیارات
- \	استفاده از مختصات و شرایه	احراز شغل را اولین بار چه کسی	ی مطرح کردہ است؟	
	۱) اسلون	۲) ماکس وبر	۳) آدام اسمیت	۴) وارو
-9	برای تخصیص نیروی انسانی	خدماتی یا ایستگاههای کاری به	، منظور به حداقل رساندن زمان	، تأخير و هزينه ارائه خـدمات بـه
	مشتریان از کدام نظریه است	اده میشود؟		
	۱) شبیهسازی	۲) صف	۳) برنامهریزی خطی	۴) مدلهای شبکه
-1•	علاقه و تعهد مدیران به است	اده از ارتباطات غیر رسمی و فع	ال شاخص اصلی کدام ویژگی س	بازمانهای کمال یافته میباشد؟
	۱) تعصب به عمل	ترى	۲) برخوره شفاف و ارزشی	
	٣) ایجاد ارتباط نزدیک با مش	ترى	۴) افزایش بهرهوری با استفاده	از افراد
-11		در م <mark>ورد نظریه</mark> سازمان مقایسه س		
	۱) نوگرایی	۲) فرا نوگرایی	۳) تفسیری	۴) کلاسیک
-17	اگر میان دو فکر که قبلاً قرا	نی با هم نداشتهاند به صورت اج	بباری روابطی را درنظر بگیریم ا	كدام تكنيك افزايش سلاست
	فكر بهره گرفتهايم؟			
	۱) تحلیل شبکه	۲) تغییر شکل وضع موجود	۳) هم اندیشی غیر مستقیم	۴) استفاده از روابط میان افکار
-14	جدیدترین دیدگاه ارائه شده	در خصوص اثربخشی سازمانی ک	ندام است؟	
	۱) سیستمی	۲) مبتنی بر هدف	۳) ارزشهای رقابتی	۴) عوامل استراتژیک
-14	مدل فرایند داخلی از حیث	سایل و امکانات بر کدام موارد تأ	کید دارد؟	
	۱) انعطافپذیری	۲) بهرهوری و کارایی	۳) نیروی کار ماهر	۴) دسترسی به اطلاعات
-15	احساس مسئووليت در قبال	نتايج حالت روانى كدام بعد اصلى	ے شغل است؟	
	۱) بازخور	۲) تنوع مهارت	۳) استقلال در کار	۴) معنیدار بودن وظیفه
-18		و تمرکز زیاد از ویژگیهای کدام		
	۱) ساده	۲) حرفهای	۳) ماشینی	۴) بخشی
-14	عبارت «یک سکته قلبی می	واند مرکز تصمیمگیری سازمان	را متلاشی کند» در مورد کدام ب	ساختار صدق م <i>ىك</i> ند؟
	۱) ادهوکراسی	۲) شعبهای	۳) ساده	۴) حرفهای

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تئوريهاي مديريت (۱)

صفحه ۳

4 (4

۲) هزینههای تغییر محصولات مورد استفاده کم است.
۳) تنوع در جایگزینی کالاها و خدمات زیاد است.

۱) مدافعان

۴) میزان ارتباط بین قیمت و عملکرد محصولات جایگزین زیاد است.

۲) زیاد ۔ کم

۲) تحلیلگران

شرکت خودرو سازی هیوندای از لحاظ گستره خط تولید و قیمت به ترتیب چگونه است؟

نگرش هزینهگرایی کدام شرکتها، احتمالگرایش به نوآوری در زمینههای جدید را تضعیف میسازد؟

٣) كم _ زياد

٣) فرصت جويان

۴) کم _ کم

۴) واکنش گران

دید برای سرمایه گذاری و جنگ علیه	- ائماً به دنبال شکار فرصتهای ج	از هوشمندی رقابتی مدیریت د	در کدام نوع طبقهبندی	-49
			عدم آگاهی از محیط اس	
۴) روحیه در خواب رفتگان	۳) روحیه مبارزه جو	۲) روحیه تهاجمی	۱) روحیه فعال	
مّی اعتقاد دارند، مفید و خوب است؟				-Δ•
را برآورد	۲) عقیده خبره ۴) سناریونویسی پس از فر		۳) طوفان مغزی	
	رخوردار است؟» بیانگر کدام بعد			
۴) توجه به بقا و رشد سودآوری				
	طرح میشوند؟	تمولاً در کدام سطح استراتژی ما	استراتژی های رقابتی م	
۴) وظیفهای	۳) بنگاه	۲) کلان	۱) کسب و کار	
ستراتزی، خط مشیها و اهداف				-54
		باذ میکنند؟	تصمیمهای نهایی را اتغ	
۴) حداقل بررسی و نظارت	۳) مشارکت ظاهری	۲) مشارکت فعال	۱) تسریع کننده	
ش کاری یا خلاقیت تصمیم گیری و				-54
			سیاستگذاری میکنند	
۴) حساسیت اجتماعی شرکت	۳) فریدمن	کت ۲۰) کارنگی	۱) عملکرد اجتماعی شر	
ئی محوری سازمان برای بهرهگیسری از			در کدام پارادایم استرا	-۵۵
		محیطی ایجاد میشود؟	فرصتهاي استراتژيك	
۴) تجویزی	۳) توصیفی	۲) ترکیبی	۱) دوراندیشانه	
نقاط ضعف آنها برای کاربرد در	ت برخی از مدلهای قبلی و رفیع	راتژیک نتیجه بررسی خصوصیار	كدام مدل مديريت است	-58
			سازمانهای عمومی و غ	
۴) برایسون و فریمن	۳) هريسون و جان	۲) ریچارد دفت	۱) استونر و فریمن	
یستها باید مجموعــهای از رونــدها و	منگام ارزیابی استراتژی، استراتژ	ِیابی استراتژی این است که به ه	منظور از کدام معیار ارز	- ۵Y
		مورد بررسی قرار دهند؟	نیز هر یک از روندها را	
۴) امکانپذیر بودن	۳) مزیت رقابتی	۲) سازگاری	۱) هماهنگی	
	مفهوم نقش اصلی را ایفا می کند؟	کلان از حکمرانی شرکتی کدام ،	در هر دو تعریف خرد و	-51
۴) مسئولیت پذیری	۳) شفافیت	۲) مساوات	۱) پاسخگویی	
	استراتژی انجام میشود؟	ورودی چهارچوب جامع تدوین	کدام ماتریس در مرحله	-59
	۲) بررسی رقابت		۱) دوره عمر	
م استراتژی ک	۴) ارزیابی موقعیت و اقدام		۳) گروه مشاوران بستن	
99	ىتە از استراتژىھا مناسب تر است	ر ناحیه بین ES و CA کدام دس	در صورت قرار گرفتن د	-۶∙
۴) محافظه کارانه	۳) رقابتی	۲) تھاجمی	۱) تدافعی	

PART A: Vocabulary

<u>Directions</u>: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence and then mark the answer on your answer sheet.

61-		onents have been callin investing more money	-	tect their brand	
	1) trend	2) return	9	4) segment	
62-	Marketers attemp			important to consumers	
	and the basis for i	making a purchase dec	ision.		
	1) salient	2) obsolete	3) cohesive	4) persuasive	
63-	Entrepreneurs mu	ust be able to obtain fir	ıancial, whi	ch is likely to come from	
	individual investors, to support business development.				
	1) capital	2) statement	3) internship	4) ownership	
64-	The highest level	of commitment is when	an international busin	ess purchases a company	
	as a wholly-owned	d, which is an	independent company	owned by a parent	
	company.				
	1) asset	2) expenditure	3) subsidiary	4) commodity	
65-	Strategic planning typically takes a wide view while planning is more narrowly				
	focused and short	-term.			
	1) tactical	-,		4) collateral	
66-	Most international businesses operate in a/an environment where environmenta				
	change often is ra	pid and unpredictable.			
	1) placid	2) turbulent	3) fraudulent	4) legitimate	
67-	In order to gain m			onships with local agents.	
	1) setting out	2) breaking off	3) building up	4) closing down	
68-	Sales staff who are impolite to customers the reputation of a company.				
	1) disrupt	2) damage	3) facilitate	4) consolidate	
69-	Marketing research studies are concerned with consumers' perceptions and attitudes,				
	lifestyle, and	for making purcha	se decisions.		
			3) prospects		
70-	Consumers genera	ally tend to be less	toward favorable	information about a	
			ey perceive as unbiased		
	1) compatible	2) skeptical	3) homogeneous	4) autonomous	

PART B: Cloze Test

<u>Directions</u>: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space and then mark the correct answer on your answer sheet.

An entrepreneur is someone who undertakes a new (71) -----. Entrepreneurs are typically seen as individuals who are willing to take on the risk of starting a business. In fact, most entrepreneurs are good at (72) ------ windows of opportunity, or areas of opportunity that others don't see. What others perceive as (73) ------, entrepreneurs may perceive as a good opportunity. Entrepreneurs play an important role in developing new products, markets, and employment. In the United States, small-and medium-sized enterprises (SME), often defined as businesses with fewer than 250 employees. (74) ------ more than 99 percent of all employers. They employ more than half of all (75) ------ employees, they pay 44.5 percent of total U.S. private payroll and annually generate 60 to 80 percent of new job

71-	1) venture	2) revenue	3) transaction	4) negotiation
72-	1) purchasing	2) generating	3) embracing	4) spotting
73-	1) synergy	2) risky	3) risk-taking	4) leave-taking
74-	1) cut off	2) evolve from	3) account for	4) settle down
75-	1) high-quality	2) self-service	3) one-party	4) private-sector

PART C: Reading Comprehension

<u>Directions</u>: Read the following passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) and then mark the correct answer on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

In developing the firm's marketing strategies and plans for its products and services, the manager must carefully analyze the competition to be faced in the marketplace. This may range from direct brand competition (which can also include its own brands) to more indirect forms of competition, such as product substitutes. For example, as a result of shrinking cola sales, both Coke and Pepsi planned to launch more than two dozen new products in 2005. Besides competing head in the soda market with products like Coke, Diet Coke with Lemon and more, versus Pepsin Diet Pepsi, Pepsi Twist Pepsi Blue, and Pepsi Vanilla, the companies face competition from other drink including bottled water, juices, and teas.

At a more general level, marketers must recognize they are competing for the consumer's discretionary income. So they must understand the various ways potential customers choose to spend their money. For example, recently the U.S. market has seen significant growth in the high-end luxury market, with more consumers spending more of their money on luxury goods than ever before. High-end products from Coach, Tiffany's, and Ralph Lauren are all benefiting from this change in consumer spending habits. Interestingly, it is not just the wealthy who are purchasing these very expensive products, but the middle class is doing so as well. Leading marketers apply labels such as the "mas-sification of Luxury," luxflation", "or the "new luxury" segments.

An important aspect of marketing strategy development is the search for a competitive advantage, something special a firm does or has that gives it an edge over competitors. Ways to achieve a competitive advantage include having quality products that command a premium price, providing superior customer service, having the lowest production costs and lower prices, or dominating channels of distribution. Competitive advantage can also be achieved through advertising that creates and maintains product differentiation and brand equity, an example of which was the long-running advertising campaign for Michelin tires, which stressed security as well as performance. The strong brand images of Colgate toothpaste, Campbell's soup, Sony, and McDonald's give them a competitive advantage in their respective markets.

7/	TI		4
/6-	The passage	is mainly abou	1t

1) opportunity analysis

2) competitive analysis

3) crisis management

4) international marketing

77- According to the passage, the change in consumer spending habit is the result of

- 1) confidential marketing report
- 2) expansion of market segment

3) impressive profit figure

4) growth in luxury market

78- All of the following are true EXCEPT that -----.

- 1) having quality products is a way to establish business at the top of industry
- 2) in order to secure a competitive advantage, companies try to make their products and services stand out from their competitors
- 3) in the aggressive business world, a company which opts to be the lowest cost provider of goods dominates a niche market
- 4) long-term advertising achieves a competitive advantage by taking strategic planning and conducting extensive research

79- The word "discretionary" in line 10 is closest in meaning to ------

- 1) joint
- 2) gross
- 3) disposable
- 4) taxable

80- Reading the passage, one can come to the conclusion that -----

- 1) more consumers spend their money in the high-end luxury market
- 2) by offering goods and services at the lowest price, a company gains the luxury market
- 3) a combination of low cost and good quality is a key to success in marketing strategy development.
- 4) to achieve differentiation advantage, the business must focus on efficient production

Passage 2

Strategic planning forces a business to analyze the whole organization and the environment in which it operates. Planning can help map the future and can develop a common understanding and agreement within an organization. It helps to focus energy toward to common goals. Strategic planning allows a business to respond better to problems and change direction in response in response to a changing environment.

International businesses operate in an environment that is more complex than a business operating within a single culture. Cultural differences can lead to conflicts inside an organization. An international company's size and physical distance between divisions add to the complexity.

Management must have a strategic view in order to allocate its resources. Developing an international marketing strategy allows a business to be proactive. Proactive international marketers realize that there are profits to be gained in global trade. They may have evaluated their products and found they have unique advantages for markets around the world. Many businesses find it important to gain economies of scale to be able to compete, especially when international competitors are ready to enter global markets.

A business also can have a reactive strategic approach when it is forced to react to environmental pressure. Many companies without international focus find themselves facing competitive pressure from international companies. They are forced to conduct business internationally to maintain market share and customers. Companies also may find that they have excess <u>inventories</u> that they are unable to sell in their home market. They may be forced to look overseas for new market opportunities. Sometimes companies actually lose their home market. Perhaps new technology has replaced the need for their existing products, or other pressures have forced them to move existing product lines into new international markets. Foreign customers can also initiate change by placing orders, which opens up international business opportunities.

81- According to the passage, the attributes of a good planning include ------

- 1) protection of the competitive marketing environment
- 2) dissemination of the best practices to obtain desired goals
- 3) separation of thought from practice in strategy development
- 4) consolidation of financial statement for the whole group of companies

82- The word "inventories" in line 20 is closest in meaning to ------

- 1) stock
- 2) slogan
- 3) discount
- 4) agency

83- It is explicitly mentioned in the passage that international businesses -----

- 1) operate in a multicultural environment where the high level of planning is required
- 2) share a single culture to provide strategic performance feedback to decision-making
- 3) have a strategic view in which management evaluation is a shared common goal
- 4) develop marketing strategy through focusing attention on company's size and physical distance

84- The passage suggests that "economies of scale" -----.

- 1) uncover the businesses that are after the same target market
- 2) are a prerequisite for creating an edge over competitors in the global trade
- 3) prepare for creating a global brand in a number of potential domestic markets
- 4) arise to explore competitors' strengths and weaknesses, imitate their strengths, and use their weaknesses

85- All of the following are true EXCEPT that ------

- 1) a reactive strategic approach is an intervention used to minimize declining market.
- 2) companies lose their domestic market since they lack the tradition and the concept of excellence
- 3) domestic market cannot compete with worldwide market, especially when international competitors take over the market
- 4) a proactive strategic approach is used as an ongoing basis in an attempt to reduce the future probability of environmental pressure

Passage 3

Most of you are aware of advertising and other forms of promotion directed toward ultimate consumers or business customers. We see these ads in the media and are often part of the target audience for the promotions. In addition to developing a consumer marketing mix, a company must have a program to motivate the channel members. Programs designed to persuade the trade to stock, merchandise, and promote a manufacture's products are part of a promotional push strategy. The goal of this strategy is to push the product through the channels of distribution by <u>aggressively</u> selling and promoting the item to the resellers, or trade.

Promotion to the trade includes all the elements of the promotional mix. Company sales representatives call on resellers to explain the product, discuss the firm's plans for building demand among ultimate consumers and describe special programs being offered to the trade such as introductory discounts, promotional allowances and cooperative ad programs. The company may use trade advertising to interest wholesalers and retailers and motivate them to purchase its products for resale to their customers. Trade advertising usually appears in publications that serve the particular industry.

A push strategy tries to convince resellers they can make a profit on a manufacturer's product and to encourage them to order the merchandise and push it through to their customers. Sometimes manufacturers face resistance from channel members who do not want to take on an additional product line or brand. In these cases, companies may turn to a promotional pull strategy, spending money on advertising and sales promotion efforts directed toward the ultimate consumers. The goal of a pull strategy is to create demand among consumers and encourage them to request the product from the retailer. Seeing the consumer demand, retailers will order the product from wholesalers, which in turn will request it from the manufacturer. Thus, stimulating demand at the end-user level pulls the product through the channels of distribution.

86- The best title for the passage is -----

- 1) Reacting of competitors to promotional spending
- 2) Preparing for the international marketing launch
- 3) Developing promotional strategies
- 4) promoting global expansion

87-	All of the following are given as the firm's plan for creating customer demand and special
	program being offered EXCEPT

1) peak sale

2) discount scheme

3) advertising campaign

4) promotional allocation

88- The passage suggests that a "promotional pull strategy" is used to ------

- 1) take the product directly to the customer to encourage retailer demand
- 2) get involved in a communication demanded by the customer
- 3) have an established relationship with the customer when the product is a purchase-type item
- 4) motivate the customer to seek out the brand in an active process of channel of distribution

89- The word "aggressively" in line 7 means ------.

- 1) broadly
- 2) inversely
- 3) shortly
- 4) competitively

90- According to the passage, promotion to the trade -----.

- 1) stimulates supply for product through personal selling
- 2) involves promotional mix to make a profit on a manufacture's product
- 3) includes a marketing mix program to enhance the quality of goods and services
- 4) employs media and non-media communication to increase customer demand

ال صفحه ۱۱ صفحه 853A



