David L. Hawk, Professor
Final Exam in "Management Principles"

1. Describe the "Hawthorne Effect," preferably within an equation format. Use the main variable in the first position, and set of the equals sign to insure that the Hiesenburg Uncertainty Principle is somehow accounted for.

2. Demonstrating your understanding of managerial excellence and its measures:

   a) How much does a good manager weight?_____

   b) What is the correct wage in dollars/pound for a good manager?_____

   c) What is the correct wage in dollars/pound for a bad manager? _____

   d) Explain the differential between items b and c, if there be any.
   _____
   _____
   _____

   e) What is the optimum height of a good manager? _____
   f) What is the optimum height of a bad manager? _____
   g) If self-measurement were allowed would it make a difference? _____

3. How would you describe the globalization of information technology via what you know about the conclusion of the planner's dilemma?

4. Explain why it is considered good management practice to have two large men named Bruno beside you when you tell an employee that you are letting him/her go;

especially if the work setting involves or is near a post office. (Cite the best literary authority you can think of in your argument.)

5. Was Darwin an Ape?_____
   Please explain._____
   _____
   _____

6. Knowing, appreciating and managing logic:
   a) Is it closer to New York, or further by train?_____

   b) If you find a more synergistic route, would your answer create change?
      _____

7. Outline the concept of Hawkian efficiency versus effectiveness. It might be helpful to describe it via terms that might appear in the vocabularies of the chosen few who find an innovative way to flunk this and related management courses.

8. On the importance of understanding and appreciating natural and artificial systems and managing their differences:

   a) What is the airspeed velocity of an unladen swallow? (in metric)_____

   b) How does this relate to management success via fast-track promotions?
      _____
      _____

9. On the importance of productivity:

   a) How many introductory management students does it take to change a light-bulb?

_____

b) How many advanced management students does it take to change a light-bulb?

_____

Is this meant to be funny?

10. On the importance of time:

What time is it? _____
(Circle the two most appropriate times relative to what you believed you have learned in this class.)

a. Later than you think
b. Later than I think
c. Just too late
d. Not Just In Time
e. Just In Time
f. Wrong question.

Please explain your choices_____
_____
_____

11. Of the three most common errors of science, which would you say is the most common error as it relates to the science of management?

a. Type I - a solution space that is so narrowly defined as to not include the solution to the problem, yet allows for highly manageable data.
b. Type II - a work space that is so broad as to include everything that can be thought of, including a solution, but it is not possible to things in it, including the solution.
c. Type III - asking the wrong question.

Please elaborate…

12. On color:

a) What is the minimum number of colors it takes to color a map or an organizational chart so that no color is ever adjacent to itself? _____ (In science this has long been known as the "map coloring problem.")

b) Is this important in management practice as we know it? Why?

_____
_____

13. What word do you most often misspell?_____

14. Of the seven following approaches to managing complex organizations which do you find the most attractive; i.e., most closely aligned with your most fundamental presuppositions? (Hint: fundamental presuppositions are another way of describing who you are should you are too embarrassed to give your name, or not know it.) Please elaborate on your choice.

_____
_____
_____
_____

a) Socialism: "You have two cows, and you give one to your neighbor."

b) Communism: "You have two cows, the government takes both of them and gives you milk.

c) Fascism: "You have two cows, the government takes both of them, and sells you milk.

d) Nazism: "You have two cows, the government takes both of them, and shoots you.

e) Bureaucracy: "You have two cows, the government takes both of them, shoots one, milks the other, and then pours the milk down the drain.

f) Capitalism: "You have two cows, you sell one of them and buy a bull.