

1. Identify the best definition of planning.

- A. An integrated process in which plans are formulated, carried out and controlled
- B. Devising ways of achieving the objectives of an organization.
- C. Setting an organization's objectives and the means of reaching them.
- D. The core activity of planners and planning departments.

2. The top management works on

- A. Strategic Plan
- B. Corporate Plan
- C. Budgeting
- D. Both A and B

3. What is the planning horizon?

- A. The time ahead for which there is no information.
- B. The time between making a plan and putting it into effect.
- C. The maximum time for which managers can make plans.
- D. The time period within which uncertainty is very low.

4. A strategic plan is also called _____

- A. Long term plan
- B. Short term plan
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of above

5. The first step in the planning process is to

- A. Set an objective
- B. Evaluate alternatives
- C. Determine strength and weaknesses
- D. None of above

6. The decision making step, which consists of organization goals, predicting alternatives and communicating goals is called _____

- A. Organization

- B. Alternation
- C. Planning
- D. Valuing

7. MBO offers the basis for assessing the ---

- A. Operations
- B. performance
- C. equality
- D. None these

8. MBO was developed by ----

- A. Peter.F.Drucker
- B. Chester Bernard
- C. Fayol
- D. None

9. Organisational decisions are made by -----

- A. Directors
- B. Managers
- C. Managing directors
- D. None of these

10. Planning is.....

- A. Pervasive
- B. Futuristic
- C. Continues
- D. All of these

11. Planning involves.....

- A. Future course of action
- B. Review of past performance
- C. Analysis of policies

D. All of these

12. Planning provides.....

- A. Information to outsiders
- B. Basis for recruitment and selections
- C. Purpose and direction of all persons
- D. None of these

13. Operational planning is undertaken at.....

- A. Top level
- B. lower level
- C. middle level
- D. All of these

14. Planning process began with

- A. Setting objectives
- B. Identity alternatives
- C. Developing planning premise
- D. Selecting alternatives

15. Planning is

- A. Forward looking
- B. Backward looking
- C. Both forward and backward looking
- D. None of the above

16. Management by objective is

- A. goal oriented
- B. work oriented
- C. budget oriented
- D. none of the above

17. Which among the following involves in planning process?

- A. Selection of objective
- B. Determine the way to achieve objective
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

18. The three types of plans usually prepared by companies include annual plans, strategic plans and _____ plans.

- A. Hourly
- B. Long-range
- C. Model
- D. Psychological

19. Planning encourages management to think systematically about what has happened, what is happening and _____

- A. When it is happening
- B. What might happen
- C. Should something happen
- D. Should something stop

20. The difference between annual and long-range plans versus a strategic plan is that the annual and long-range plans deal with the company's current business and how to keep them going, while the strategic plan deals with:

- A. Functional activities
- B. Global activities
- C. Tactical decisions.
- D. Adapting the firm to take advantage of opportunities in its constantly changing environment.