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CHAPTER 2

SAMPLE TEST QUESTIONS - MULTIPLE CHOICE

- 1. Which function of management is concerned with monitoring the results of a decision and taking corrective action?
 - a. planning
 - b. implementation
 - c. control
 - d. organization
- 2. Which of the following shows the proper sequence of management functions as they would be applied to a specific problem?
 - a. planning, control, implementation
 - b. planning, implementation, control
 - c. control, planning, implementation
 - d. control, implementation, planning
- 3. A short summary of why a particular business is in operation is called:
 - a. internal scanning
 - b. external scanning
 - c. a mission statement
 - d. whole farm plan
- 4. "Doubling the number of acres farmed in 10 years" is an example of a
 - a. long-run goal
 - b. short-run goal
 - c. mission statement
 - d. decision
- 5. Which of the following is an example of a strategic decision?
 - a. determining fertilizer levels for crops
 - b. deciding when to sell grain
 - c. determining what type of business/legal organization to use
 - d. setting milking times for a dairy
- 6. Which of the following is an example of a tactical decision?

- a. balancing a livestock ration
- b. forming a partnership with a relative
- c. joining a feeder pig cooperative
- d. installing an irrigation system
- 7. "What managers do" is best described by which of the following?
 - a. gather information
 - b. make decisions
 - c. analyze data
 - d. organize the farm
- 8. External scanning could include assessing
 - a. the financial condition of the business
 - b. changes in consumer tastes
 - c. the basic values of the managers
 - d. productivity of the farmland owned
- 9. One characteristic that makes decision making in agriculture different from other types of business is
 - a. more government regulation
 - b. prevalence of very large business units
 - c. predictability of production processes
 - d. fixed supply of a major resource
- 10. The term describing how much time is available to make a decision is
 - a. imminence
 - b. revocability
 - c. frequency
 - d. importance
- 11. Which phase of the strategic management process would be most influenced by a farm family's basic values and attitudes about agriculture?
 - a. external scanning
 - b. internal scanning
 - c. setting goals
 - d. strategic development

- 12. A short summary of why a particular business is in operation is called
 - a. a whole farm budget
 - b. internal scanning
 - c. external scanning
 - d. a mission statement

SAMPLE TEST QUESTIONS - TRUE/FALSE

- T F 1. Short-run planning is more important than long-run planning.
- T F 2. Goals must be known before management decisions can be made.
- T $\underline{\mathbf{F}}$ 3. Because weather and prices are unpredictable, it is impossible to plan more than one year in advance.
- T \mathbf{F} 4. Strategic planning only needs to be done by beginning farmers and ranchers.
- T $\underline{\mathbf{F}}$ 5. No management decision should be made until all possible information has been acquired.
- T F 6. Maximizing profit is the only goal managers use to make decisions.
- **T** F 7. More time should be spent on irrevocable decisions than on those which can be easily reversed.
- T \mathbf{F} 8. Farm and ranch managers can usually set the selling prices for their products.
- **T** F 9. Even choosing the best alternative action will sometimes produce undesirable results.
- T <u>F</u> 10. Biological production processes are more predictable than industrial production processes.
- **T** F 11. "Define the problem" is the first step in the decision-making process.

- <u>T</u> F 12. Before making any decision, a manager should have a goal(s).
- $\underline{\mathbf{T}}$ F 13. The decision-maker must bear responsibility for any decisions made.
- T <u>F</u> 14. Completing all steps in the decision-making process will guarantee a perfect decision.
- \mathbf{T} F 15. Management is mostly making decisions.
- T \mathbf{F} 16. Good management decisions can be made before goals have been determined.
- T \mathbf{F} 17. The last step in the decision-making process is to implement the decision.
- T \mathbf{F} 18. All managers have the same goal(s).
- **T** F 19. Goals should be written, specific, measurable, and have a timetable.