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Subject Name & Code : Production Planning And Control (PEME702B )

Exam Name : Q1

1. Which of the following is not a part of Five M's? [ C ]  
A) Material      B) Machine      C) Motion      D) Method
2. Which of the following is true for 'Routing'? [ D ]  
A) It is flow of work in the plant      B) It depends upon material handling      C) machine tools that are to be followed      D) All of the mentioned
3. Loading may be defined as [ C ]  
A) Sending raw material to machine      B) Sending finished material to store      C) Assign the work to the facilities      D) Machine
4. The bill of material does not consist of [ B ]  
A) Part number      B) Specifications of part      C) Name of the part      D) Price of the part
5. Procurement cycle time is time consumed for [ D ]  
A) Receiving of raw material      B) Inspection of various raw materials      C) Inspection of purchased components      D) All of the mentioned
6. Master schedule is prepared for [ C ]  
A) Single product continuous production      B) Multi product batch production      C) Assembly product continuous production      D) Single product batch production
7. Which of the following chart is drawn Machine vs time? [ B ]  
A) Man machine chart      B) The load chart      C) The progress chart      D) Curve chart
8. Gantt chart is mostly used for [ C ]  
A) Routing      B) Scheduling      C) Follow up      D) Inspection

9. Key to chart is provided in [ D ]  
 A) Man machine chart      B) The load chart      C) The progress chart      D) Gantt chart

10. Centralized and decentralized are the types of [ B ]  
 A) Routing      B) Dispatching      C) Follow up      D) scheduling

11. \_\_\_ is the probability that a product will operate properly within an expected time frame. [ C ]  
 A) serviceability      B) performance      C) reliability      D) Follow up

12. Material requirements planning (MRP) is useful for all of the following except [ B ]  
 A) erratic orders      B) independent demand items      C) discrete demand items      D) dependent demand items

13. Following tool displays major causes of poor quality on a graph. [ C ]  
 A) Scatter diagram      B) Histogram      C) Fishbone diagram      D) Process flow chart

14. All of the following are inputs into the MRP process except [ A ]  
 A) the planned order report      B) the item master file      C) the product structure file      D) the master production schedule

15. Following is not a primary purpose of statistical process control. [ B ]  
 A) when a process is not in control      B) to identify specification limits      C) to detect special cause variations      D) None of the mentioned

16. \_\_\_ is the probability of rejecting a lot that has an acceptable quality level is referred to as the [ D ]  
 A) acceptable quality level      B) lot tolerance percent defective      C) consumer's risk      D) producer's risk

17. Operations generated forecasts often not to do with [ D ]  
 A) Inventory requirements      B) Resource needs      C) Time requirements      D) Sales

18. Which of the following is not a forecasting technique? [ C ]  
 A) Judgemental      B) Time series      C) Time horizon      D) Associative

19. In which of the following forecasting technique, subjective inputs obtained from various sources are analyzed? [ A ]

A) Judgemental forecast	B) Time series forecast	C) Associative model	D) All of the mentioned
20. In which of the following forecasting technique, data obtained from past experience is analyzed? [ B ]			
A) Judgemental forecast	B) Time series forecast	C) Associative model	D) All of the mentioned
21. Delphi method is used for [ A ]			
A) Judgemental forecast	B) Time series forecast	C) Associative model	D) All of the mentioned
22. Short term regular variations related to the calendar or time of day is known as [ B ]			
A) Trend	B) .Seasonality	C) .Cycles	D) Random variations
23. If the actual demand for a period is 100 units but forecast demand was 90 units. The forecast error is [ B ]			
A) -10	B) 10	C) 5	D) 20
24. Advanced planning systems for aggregate planning rely heavily on _____ to deliver their full potential. [ C ]			
A) forecasting	B) constraints	C) data accuracy	D) the supply chain
25. Aggregate planning, to be effective, requires inputs from [ A ]			
A) throughout the supply chain.	B) all customers	C) all departments	D) all suppliers.
26. A highly effective tool for a company to use when it tries to maximize profits while subjected to a series of constraints [ B ]			
A) aggregate programming	B) linear programming	C) distribution programming	D) production programming
27. A poor aggregate plan can result in [ C ]			
A) appropriate inventory levels	B) efficient use of capacity	C) lost sales and lost profits	D) better sales and lost profits.
28. Capacity used to satisfy demand that is higher than forecasted is [ A ]			
A) safety capacity.	B) safety sales	C) safety inventory	D) safety backlog.
29. Forecasting errors are dealt with using [ D ]			
A) safety capacity	B) safety inventory	C) safety backlog.	D) B and C only

30. How frequently should the aggregate plan be rerun? [ A ]  
A) aggregate plan change      B) Every 3 to 8 months      C) Weekly      D) Monthly

31. Inventory held to satisfy demand that is higher than forecasted is [ A ]  
A) safety inventory.      B) safety sales      C) safety backlog.      D) safety capacity.

32. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to determine customer service levels [ C ]  
A) Workforce hired/laid off      B) Inventory held      C) Backlog/stockout quantity      D) Machine capacity increase/decrease

33. Most strategies that an aggregate planner actually uses are in combination and are referred to as the [ C ]  
A) level strategy.      B) adjustable strategy.      C) mixed strategy      D) chase strategy

34. Much of aggregate planning has traditionally been focused [ D ]  
A) customer relationship management.      B) beyond enterprise boundaries.      C) short-term production scheduling      D) within an enterprise.

35. The aggregate plan should be communicated to [ A ]  
A) partners who will be affected by it      B) only downstream partners.      C) only the local firm.      D) only upstream partners

36. The earliest IT supply chain products were [ B ]  
A) SaaS (software as a service)      B) aggregate planning modules.      C) cloud-based.      D) resource planning modules

37. The length of the planning horizon is usually between [ B ]  
A) three and five years      B) three and eighteen months      C) one and three years.      D) one and three months.

38. The operational parameter concerned with the number of units completed per unit time [ D ]  
A) backlog.      B) overtime.      C) workforce      D) production rate.

39. The operational parameter concerned with the number of workers/units of capacity needed for production [ A ]  
A) workforce.      B) overtime.      C) production rate.      D) backlog.

40. the planned inventory carried over the various periods in the planning horizon is [ D ]

A) production rate. B) backlog. C) overtime D) inventory on hand.

The quality of the aggregate plan can be improved by using information from [ C ]  
A) only the local firm. B) only upstream partners C) all parts of the supply chain. D) only downstream partners.

.The quality of the forecast can be improved by using information from [ A ]  
A) downstream partners. B) upstream partners. C) competing supply chains D) the focal firm.

What is the name of the plan that breaks apart the aggregate plan into distinct product families? [ C ]  
A) Master production schedule B) SKU aggregate plan C) Rough cut capacity plan D) Process plan

When formulating aggregate plans [ C ]  
A) forecast accuracy is assumed. B) forecast accuracy is not a factor C) forecast errors must be taken account. D) forecast errors have no impact

Which of the following is an approach a company can use to create a buffer for forecast error using safety inventory? [ B ]  
A) Build and carry extra inventories B) Overtime C) Carry extra workforce permanently D) Subcontracting

Which of the following is not an inventory? [ A ]  
A) Machines B) Raw material C) Finished products D) Consumable tools

The following classes of costs are usually involved in inventory decisions except [ D ]  
A) Cost of ordering B) Carrying cost C) Cost of shortages D) .Machining cost

The cost of insurance and taxes are included in [ C ]  
A) Cost of ordering B) Set up cost C) Inventory carrying cost D) Cost of shortages

The time period between placing an order its receipt in stock is known as [ A ]  
A) Lead time B) Carrying time C) Shortage time D) Over time

Supplier rating system is also referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_used to obtain an over allrating of suppliers performance. [ A ]  
A) score card system B) open ended system C) credit card system D) sub system.

51. The term muda in TQM refers to \_\_\_\_\_ classes of waste. [ B ]  
A) six. B) seven. C) eight. D) nine.

52. RPN in total quality management denotes \_\_\_\_\_. [ A ]  
A) risk priority number B) return priority number. C) risk preference number. D) return preference number

53. The Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) is calculated as [ A ]  
A)  $(2D^*S/h)^{1/2}$  B)  $(DS^*/h)^{1/2}$  C)  $(D^*S/2h)^{1/2}$  D) All of the mentioned

54. Costing system which omits some of journal entries in accounting system is known as [ C ]  
A) a in-time costing B) trigger costing C) back flush costing D) lead time costing

55. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered as the "essence of management". [ A ]  
A) co-ordination B) planning C) staffing D) directing

56. Activities related to coordinating, controlling and planning activities of flow of inventory are classified as [ C ]  
A) decisional management B) throughput management C) inventory management D) manufacturing management

57. Cost of product failure, error prevention and appraisals are classified as [ C ]  
A) stocking costs B) stock-out costs C) costs of quality D) None of the mentioned

58. An example of purchasing costs include [ C ]  
A) incoming freight B) storage costs C) insurance D) spoilage

59. In Production Management, at every next level some \_\_\_\_\_ is added to the previous level. [ D ]  
A) income B) profit C) loss D) value

60. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the objective of Production Management. [ C ]  
A) right person B) right cost C) right quantity D) continuous process

61. \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for all the activities related to production of goods and services. [ D ]

A) production person	B) production workers	C) production personnel	D) production manager
62. _____ is one of the most important factor, required for production activities. [ B ]			
A) money	B) man-power	C) time	D) customer
63. _____ is one of the quality of Production Manager. [ B ]			
A) quickness	B) sympathy	C) timeliness	D) integrated
64. The Production Manager, is also responsible for maintaining a specific _____ of the product. [ A ]			
A) quality	B) size	C) price	D) ability.
65. Production Manager must have _____ on wastages. [ C ]			
A) notice	B) choice	C) control	D) plan
66. _____ system is one of the type of Production System. [ B ]			
A) non-flow	B) intermittent	C) assembly lines	D) periodical
67. _____ is a characteristic of good product design. [ A ]			
A) functionality	B) size	C) price	D) quantity
68. The product design should be as per the customer's _____. [ B ]			
A) price	B) requirements	C) desire's	D) quality
69. Factors affecting Product Design includes _____ and _____ perspectives. [ C ]			
A) customer & price	B) customer & production	C) customer & organization	D) quality & quantity
70. _____ is one of the parts of product policy of an organization. [ A ]			
A) product modification	B) product quantity	C) product quality	D) product development
71. _____ is concerned with developing specific course of action for production system. [ B ]			
A) production plant	B) production planning	C) production time	D) production system

72. \_\_\_\_\_ quality of production manager allows, him to adapt to changingsituations. [ B ]  
A) intelligence      B) flexibility      C) sympathy      D) imagination

73. Production manager, should be a \_\_\_\_\_ person, which will enable himto do various innovative functions, in a well-planned manner. [ A ]  
A) enthusiasm      B) interested      C) self-control      D) flexibility

74. \_\_\_\_\_ is the 2nd stage in Product Life Cycle. [ C ]  
A) introduction      B) maturity      C) growth      D) decline

75. Materials should be made available at right quantity, right place, rightprice and at right \_\_\_\_\_. [ B ]  
A) size      B) time      C) forecast      D) features

76. In Manufacturing a product, cost can be kept within, control through \_\_\_\_\_ reduction. [ C ]  
A) profit      B) loss      C) wastage      D) time

77. Better \_\_\_\_\_ of the product improves consumers satisfaction , thisenhances the goodwill of the organization. [ B ]  
A) quantity      B) quality      C) shape      D) variations

78. \_\_\_\_\_ is a common measure of how well a country, industry, orbusiness unit is using its resources. [ B ]  
A) production system      B) productivity      C) effectiveness      D) competition

79. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the importance of Productivity. [ A ]  
A) to beat the competition      B) to beat the price      C) to beat the time      D) to beat the system

80. The term Ergonomics, is derived from \_\_\_\_\_ word. [ B ]  
A) latin      B) greek      C) spanish      D) japanese

81. \_\_\_\_\_ is the science of designing, the job equipments & workplacetofit the workers. [ B ]  
A) economics      B) ergonomics      C) productivity      D) psychology

82. \_\_\_\_\_ is the objectives of Ergonomics. [ C ]

A) to improve profits      B) to improve efficiency      C) to improve human performance      D) to remove barriers

83. In Ergonomics, less man-power, is required to complete the whole job as the \_\_\_\_\_ of each worker is higher. [ C ]

A) knowledge      B) intelligence      C) output      D) standard

84. In Ergonomics, there will be less rejections, because work is carried out without \_\_\_\_\_. [ A ]

A) wastage      B) mistakes      C) monotony      D) partiality

85. To see, whether the product is according to the standards and specifications, is the objective of \_\_\_\_\_. [ C ]

A) production system      B) quantity management      C) quality management      D) six sigma

86. \_\_\_\_\_ concept is used to measure the company's quality. [ C ]

A) production system      B) sales forecast      C) six sigma      D) iso 9001

87. Six-Sigma, can help many \_\_\_\_\_ to design better products with less wastage and at a less cost possible. [ A ]

A) companies      B) shops      C) individuals      D) customers

88. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the benefits of Six Sigma. [ B ]

A) down-top approach      B) top-down approach      C) left-right approach      D) top-level approach

89. Kaizen is a \_\_\_\_\_ term. [ C ]

A) greek      B) latin      C) japanese      D) korean

90. According to principle of Kaizen, people is the most important \_\_\_\_\_. [ C ]

A) factor      B) feature      C) asset      D) team

91. "J.I.T", stands for Just-in \_\_\_\_\_. [ A ]

A) time      B) term      C) test      D) today

92. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the benefit of Quality-Circle. [ D ]

A) better profits      B) management support      C) time-required      D) better communication

93. \_\_\_\_\_, is a management approach for long term success, through customer satisfaction. [ A ]  
A) t.q.m B) iso 9001 C) six-sigma D) quality-circle

94. "ISO 9000", is a set of \_\_\_\_\_ worldwide standards, that establish requirements for management of quality. [ B ]  
A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7

95. To facilitate, international trade of Goods & Services is the objective of \_\_\_\_\_. [ D ]  
A) j.i.t B) tqm C) quality circle D) iso 9000

96. Production System, is a complete step-wise because a proper \_\_\_\_\_ is followed in production management. [ A ]  
A) sequence B) quality C) rules D) discipline

97. \_\_\_\_\_ manager is responsible for producing the required quantity of product, on time to meet stipulated delivery date. [ D ]  
A) dispatch manager B) hr manager C) purchase manager D) production manager

98. "Batch-production", occurs when many \_\_\_\_\_ items, are produced together. [ B ]  
A) different B) similar C) varied D) specified

99. Production is the process by which raw materials and other inputs are converted into \_\_\_\_\_. [ A ]  
A) finished product. B) services. C) satisfaction. D) loyalty.

100. Inputs in a production system includes \_\_\_\_\_. [ D ]  
A) organization, output. B) process, procedure. C) system, supply . D) men, materials.

101. For a production manager, the product is \_\_\_\_\_. [ C ]  
A) optimal blend of uses. B) optimal blend of services. C) combination of surfaces. D) combination of properties.

102. Planning and controlling the quality of products and services is a \_\_\_\_\_ type of decision. [ A ]  
A) control. B) operating. C) strategic. D) organisation.

103. The competitive advantage in the production function can be achieved through \_\_\_\_\_. [ C ]

A) high wastages.

B) more cost.

C) higher quality.

D) lowest quantity.

104. The function of \_\_\_\_\_ involves the decision when, what, how, and why to produce goods. [ A ]

A) production planning.      B) production control.      C) method analysis.      D) quality control.

105. More textile mills in Coimbatore is mainly due to \_\_\_\_\_. [ C ]

A) quality control.      B) regulation by govt.      C) climate.      D) power supply.

106. The advantage of locating a plant in urban (city) side is \_\_\_\_\_. A. cheap [ D ]  
A) availability of land.      B) disposal of waste is easy.      C) cost of operation is low.      D) large markets for finished products

107. Unavailability of skilled labour is a big problem if we locate our factory in\_\_\_\_\_. [ B ]

A) road.      B) rural.      C) city.      D) foreign.

108. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the arrangement of machinery, equipment and other industrial facilities. [ D ]

A) plant lining.      B) plant location.      C) facility location.      D) plant layout.

109. The objective of good layout is to \_\_\_\_\_. [ B ]

A) reduce production.      B) reduce wastages.      C) reduce productivity.      D) reduce labour

110. Every foot of available space should be used effectively is a principle of \_\_\_\_\_. [ D ]

A) sequence.      B) safety.      C) flexibility.      D) usage.

111. \_\_\_\_\_ type of layout is also called as functional layout. [ A ]

A) process      B) product.      C) line.      D) matrix.

112. Grouping together of like machines in one department is in \_\_\_\_\_ layout. [ B ]

A) product      B) process      C) group      D) parallel.

113. Product layout is also called as \_\_\_\_\_ layout. [ A ]

A) line      B) cellular.      C) process.      D) functional.

114. In \_\_\_\_\_ type of layout machineries are arranged according to the sequence of operations. [ D ]  
A) process. B) group C) matrix D) line

115. \_\_\_\_\_ type of layout are suitable for non repetitive or standard types of production. [ A ]  
A) process B) product C) group. D) matrix

116. \_\_\_\_\_ type of layout is a combination of functional layout and line layout. [ B ]  
A) cellular. B) group C) product D) process

117. Ship Building and Aircraft manufacturing is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ type of layout. [ C ]  
A) combined. B) matrix. C) fixed. D) group.

118. Which of the following is not a computerized technique for layout planning? [ A ]  
A) cad B) aldep C) craft . D) corelap

119. Product layout is suitable for \_\_\_\_\_ type of production. [ B ]  
A) small B) mass. C) less. D) medium.

120. The main components of production system include which of the following? [ C ]  
A) men, material. B) services, satisfaction. C) input, process, output. D) process, service.

121. The products are produced for stock purpose in \_\_\_\_\_. [ A ]  
A) continuous production system. B) assembly production system. C) intermittent production system. D) analytic production system

122. Operations management is applicable \_\_\_\_\_. [ D ]  
A) mostly to the service sector B) to services exclusively C) mostly to the manufacturing sector D) to manufacturing and service sectors

123. The vendor rating is the process of rating the \_\_\_\_\_. [ A ]  
A) suppliers . B) buyers. C) manufacturers D) sellers.

124. Henry Ford is noted for his contributions to \_\_\_\_\_. [ C ]

A) standardization of parts      B) statistical quality control      C) assembly line operations      D) scientific management

125. Which of the following method is used for recording path of movement during method study? [ A ]  
A) chronocyclographs.      B) simo chart.      C) two handed process chart.      D) therblig.

126. All of the following decisions fall within the scope of operations management except for \_\_\_\_\_ [ A ]  
A) financial analysis      B) design of products and processes      C) location of facilities      D) quality management

127. Budgeting, paying the bills, and collection of funds are activities associated with the \_\_\_\_\_ [ C ]  
A) management function      B) control function      C) finance/accounting function      D) production/operations function

128. Which of the following would not be an operations function in a fast-food restaurant? [ B ]  
A) making hamburgers and fries.      B) advertising and promotion.      C) maintaining equipment.      D) designing the layout of the facility.

129. Current trends in operations management include all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_ [ D ]  
A) just-in-time performance.      B) rapid product development.      C) mass customization.      D) mass production.

130. Typical differences between goods and services do not include \_\_\_\_\_ [ A ]  
A) cost per unit.      B) ability to inventory items.      C) timing of production      D) customer interaction.

131. In a \_\_\_\_\_ Layout all machines or process of the same type are grouped together. [ C ]  
A) fixed position.      B) factory.      C) process.      D) product

132. Which of the following services is not unique, i.e., customized to a particular individual's needs? [ B ]  
A) hairdressing.      B) elementary education.      C) legal services.      D) dental care.

133. Which of the following is not a typical service attribute? [ B ]  
A) intangible product.      B) easy to store.      C) customer interaction is high.      D) simultaneous production

134. In intermittent manufacturing system the goods are produced for \_\_\_\_\_. [ C ]  
A) storing.      B) processing.      C) order.      D) own consumption.

135. \_\_\_\_\_ may be defined as the ratio between output and input. [ B ]  
A) production. B) productivity. C) batch production. D) job production.

136. Which of the following is a production planning technique? [ B ]  
A) dispatching. B) loading. C) inspection. D) expediting.

137. Production planning and control starts with \_\_\_\_\_. [ B ]  
A) routing. B) estimating. C) scheduling. D) expediting

138. \_\_\_\_\_ function of production planning and control determines the starting time and finishing time for each operation. [ B ]  
A) routing B) loading C) scheduling D) controlling

139. \_\_\_\_\_ ensures that, the work is carried out as per the plan and delivery schedules are met. [ A ]  
A) expediting. B) dispatching. C) evaluating. D) loading.

140. VED analysis of inventory management stands for \_\_\_\_\_. [ A ]  
A) vital-essential-desirable B) valuable-easy-difficult C) very-essentially-desired D) valuable-effective-difficult to obtain

141. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the functions of materials management. [ C ]  
A) selling finished goods B) collection of bad debts. C) receiving and warehousing. D) managing cash flows.

142. \_\_\_\_\_ material handling device is used to move the material of different sizes and weights. [ D ]  
A) industrial trucks. B) trolley. C) crawlers. D) cranes.

143. The material handling device which moves materials between two fixed points is \_\_\_\_\_. [ A ]  
A) conveyors. B) cranes C) hoists. D) trucks

144. The manager of inventory would most likely be found in the \_\_\_\_\_. [ C ]  
A) finance function B) marketing function. C) manufacturing function. D) information system function.

145. The 4Ms does not include \_\_\_\_\_. [ C ]

A) men. B) material. C) message D) machinery.

\_\_\_\_\_ study is concerned with the determination of the amount of time required to perform a unit of work. [ D ]

A) method B) motion. C) work D) time.

THERBLIGS was coined by \_\_\_\_\_ [ B ]

A) taylor B) gilberth. C) henry ford. D) adam smith

\_\_\_\_\_ records graphically or diagrammatically, in sequence the movements connected with a process. [ A ]

A) process chart. B) route chart. C) flow chart. D) handling chart.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the first step in method study. [ D ]

A) examine the facts B) record the present method. C) develop best method D) select the work to study

The \_\_\_\_\_ approach considers only the immediate future. [ D ]

A) situationalistic approach. B) holistic approach. C) systems approach D) tactical approach

The functions of \_\_\_\_\_ are not quite related to strategic management. [ A ]

A) board of directors B) chief executives C) personnel manager D) managing director

Corporate planning staff functions in \_\_\_\_\_ capacity. [ B ]

A) managerial. B) staff. C) personal. D) official.

\_\_\_\_\_ formulates long term plans for the organization. [ C ]

A) staff members. B) business executives. C) chief executives D) board members

The legal functions that board of directors of any company are described in \_\_\_\_\_. [ D ]

A) partnership act. B) companies act C) mrtp act. D) indian companies act.

\_\_\_\_\_ attempts to provide an understanding about the objectives that a firm is set out to achieve. [ B ]

A) strategic planning. B) strategic intent. C) strategic management. D) strategic decisions.

156. \_\_\_\_\_ function develops a physical relationship between inputs and outputs. [ A ]  
A) production. B) system. C) e-manufacturing D) assembly line

157. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ratio of available goods and services to the potential resources of the community or the country. [ A ]  
A) purchasing power. B) simulation. C) productivity. D) demography

158. \_\_\_\_\_ is the third step in the production planning and control. [ D ]  
A) routing. B) scheduling. C) expediting. D) dispatching

159. Production planning starts with \_\_\_\_\_. [ B ]  
A) scheduling. B) routing C) dispatching. D) expediting

160. A production system uses \_\_\_\_\_ to perform inputs into some desired output. [ D ]  
A) operations system B) operations materials C) operations services. D) operations resources.