

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 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 consists 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.
41. 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.
42. 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.
43. 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
44. 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
45. 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
46. Which of the following is not an inventory? [A]
A) Machines B) Raw material C) Finished products D) Consumable tools
47. 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
48. 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
49. 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
50. 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) $(2D \cdot S/h)^{1/2}$ B) $(DS \cdot h)^{1/2}$ C) $(D \cdot S/2h)^{1/2}$ D) All of the mentioned
54. Costing system which omits some of journal entries in accounting system is known as [C]
A) ain-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 changing situations. [B]
A) intelligence B) flexibility C) sympathy D) imagination
73. Production manager, should be a _____ person, which will enable him to 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, right price 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 , this enhances 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, or business 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 & workplace to fit 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 in to _____. [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]

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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]

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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.