

Subject Name & Code : Production Planning and Control (ME702B)

Exam Name : Q2

1. The _____ approach considers only the immediate future [D]
A) situationalistic approach B) holistic approach C) systems approach D) tactical approach
2. The functions of _____ are not quite related to strategic management [A]
A) board of directors B) chief executives C) personnel manager D) managing director
3. Corporate planning staff functions in _____ capacity [B]
A) managerial B) staff C) personal D) official
4. _____ formulates long term plans for the organization [C]
A) staff members B) business executives C) chief executives D) board members
5. The legal functions that board of directors of any company are described in _____ [D]
A) partnership act B) companies act C) mrtg act D) indian companies act
6. _____ 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
7. _____ function develops a physical relationship between inputs and outputs [A]
A) production B) system C) e-manufacturing D) assembly line
8. _____ 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
9. _____ is the third step in the production planning and control [D]
A) routing B) scheduling C) expediting D) dispatching

10. Production planning starts with _____ [B]
A) scheduling B) routing C) dispatching D) expediting
11. A production system uses _____ to perform inputs into some desired output [D]
A) operations system B) operations materials C) operations services D) operations resources
12. The therblig symbol used for micro motion of 'release' is _____ [C]
A) r B) re C) rl D) rs
13. The products that are made correctly and customized to consumer needs are called _____ [B]
A) core products B) essential products C) durable products D) core services
14. To ensure that the proportion of defective items in the manufactured product is not beyond certain limits is called _____ [A]
A) process control B) system control C) product control D) systematic control
15. The control limits delimited by the consumer are called _____ [B]
A) modified control limits B) natural control limits C) specified control limits D) artificial control limits
16. Sampling inspection procedure by variables as compared to by attributes is _____ [C]
A) more prevalent B) non- practiced C) less prevalent D) practiced
17. The decision about the lot under sampling inspection procedures can be of _____ types [B]
A) one B) two C) three D) four
18. The expected sample size required to arrive at a decision about the lot is called _____ [B]
A) random variable B) average sample number C) random design D) average sample size
19. The symbol of rectangle shape represents the process of _____ in the process analysis [C]
A) transportation B) None of the mentioned C) inspection D) delay
20. In intermittent manufacturing system the goods are produced for _____ [C]

- A) storing B) processing C) order D) own consumption

21. _____ is a vital aspect of the managerial process [B]

- A) controlling B) communication C) performance-appraisal D) merit rating

22. Due to availability of _____, quality of the products produced by the manufacturers remains same [A]

- A) technology B) raw materials C) machineries D) human resource

23. Congestion is more in _____ layout [A]

- A) process B) product C) fixed D) cellular

24. Idle time is more in _____ layout [B]

- A) process B) fixed C) cellular D) product

25. Supervision required is more in _____ manufacturing system [D]

- A) continuous B) intermittent C) hybrid D) job shop

26. Preparing the maintenance schedule of machineries becomes difficult in _____ manufacturing system [A]

- A) continuous B) intermittent C) hybrid D) job shop

27. Maintenance cost is more in _____ manufacturing system [A]

- A) continuous B) intermittent C) hybrid D) job shop

28. Routing and scheduling is difficult in this _____ manufacturing system [D]

- A) continuous B) intermittent C) hybrid D) job shop

29. Chances of accidents are more in _____ manufacturing system [B]

- A) continuous B) intermittent C) hybrid D) job shop

30. which is not a part of 5R's of buying? [D]

- A) right quality B) right quantity C) right source D) none of the mentioned

31. 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
32. Who among the following is associated with contributions to quality control in operations management? [D]
A) charles babbage B) henry ford C) frank gilbreth D) w edwards deming
33. In _____ layout , the facilities are clubbed together so as to form a cell [C]
A) product B) process C) cellular D) fixed
34. 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
35. 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
36. Capacity decisions have a direct influence on performance of production system in respect of _____ [A]
A) delivery performance B) quality control C) plant size D) manpower
37. Which of the following inputs has the greatest potential to increase productivity? [C]
A) labor B) globalization C) management D) capital
38. _____ family is primarily concerned with quality management [C]
A) iso 9004 B) iso 14000 C) iso 9000 D) iso 14001
39. Select the odd one which is not the required document for the ISO certificate? [D]
A) quality policy manual B) quality system procedures C) records D) contract review
40. 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
41. Performance appraisal is also known as _____ [A]

- A) merit rating B) quality rating C) credit rating D) critical rating
42. Select the odd one which is not the dimension of quality? [D]
A) response B) reliability C) reputation D) reassurance
43. Supplier rating system is also referred to as a _____ used to obtain an over all rating of suppliers performance [A]
A) score card system B) open ended system C) credit card system D) sub system
44. The term muda in TQM refers to _____ classes of waste [B]
A) six B) seven C) eight D) nine
45. RPN in total quality management denotes ____ [A]
A) risk priority number B) return priority number C) risk preference number D) return preference number
46. A _____ is something which is offered to customers to satisfy their needs or wants [D]
A) process B) price C) promotion D) product
47. Production is the process by which raw materials and other inputs are converted into ____ [A]
A) finished product B) services C) satisfaction D) loyalty
48. _____ is considered as the "essence of management" [A]
A) co-ordination B) planning C) staffing D) directing
49. Operations generated forecasts often not to do with [D]
A) Inventory requirements B) Resource needs C) Time requirements D) Sales
50. Which of the following is not a forecasting technique? [C]
A) Judgemental B) Time series C) Time horizon D) Associative
51. Delphi method is used for [A]
A) Judgemental forecast B) Time series forecast C) Associative model D) All of the mentioned

52. The 'drum, buffer, rope', concept comes from: [B]
A) Disconfirmation theory B) The theory of constraints C) The theory of behaviour D) Inventory theory
53. Juran's Rule applies to the sequencing of n jobs through two work centres [A]
A) TRUE B) FALSE C) Both TRUE & FALSE D) none of the mentioned
54. Which of the following is NOT true of finite loading? [B]
A) The amount of work can be fixed B) not possible to limit the load C) It is necessary to limit the load D) limiting the load is not prohibitive
55. the graduation between resource-to-order and make-to-stock is: [D]
A) The R:P Ratio B) The P:R Ratio C) The D:R Ratio D) The P:D Ratio
56. an approach which may be used to help in a cash constrained situation is: [C]
A) Longest operation time first B) Last in first out C) Shortest operation time first D) First in first out
57. If the operation is cash constrained it may use: [A]
A) Shortest operation time first B) Last in first out C) Longest operation time first D) First in first out
58. If the operation needs to keep utilisation high it may choose: [D]
A) Last in first out B) First in first out C) Shortest operation time first D) Longest operation time first
59. operations would normally be considered the most difficult to control? [C]
A) Production of electricity B) Car manufacturer C) Care provision for old people D) Fast-food outlet
60. the study of the individual human motions used in a task, was developed by [B]
A) Frederick Herzberg B) Frank and Lillian Gilbreth C) F W Taylor D) Henry Ford
61. The distribution in which mean, median and mode coincide is [C]
A) Binomial distribution B) Poisson distribution C) Normal distribution D) Exponential distribution
62. All of the following can improve a product's reliability except [B]

- A) adding redundant components B) changing the product warranty C) individual component reliability D) simplifying product design
63. Which of the following is not a phase of project management? [D]
A) Project planning B) Project scheduling C) Project controlling D) Project being
64. Who introduced the bar charts? [B]
A) Williams henry B) Henry Gantt C) Jane Gantt D) Joseph henry
65. The full form of CPM is [A]
A) Critical Path Method B) Control Path Method C) Critical Plan Management D) Control Path Management
66. In bar charts, which colour is used to show the actual progress? [D]
A) Red B) Black C) Blue D) Green
67. A PERT network is activity-oriented while a CPM network is event-oriented [B]
A) TRUE B) FALSE C) Both TRUE & FALSE D) none of the mentioned
68. ____ are used to represent activity in a network diagram [D]
A) Circles B) Squares C) Rectangles D) Arrows
69. which an activity can be achieved under ideal circumstances is known as ____ [B]
A) Pessimistic time estimate B) Optimistic time estimate C) Expected time estimate D) The most likely time estimate
70. the actual time needed to perform an activity is known as ____ [C]
A) Free float B) Independent float C) Total float D) Half float
71. PERT analysis is based on [D]
A) Optimistic time B) Pessimistic Time C) Most likely Time D) All of the mentioned
72. Which of the option is not a notable challenge while scheduling a project? [B]
A) Deadlines exist B) Independent activities C) workers may be required D) Costly delay

73. The particular task performance in CPM is known [C]
A) Dummy B) Event C) Activity D) Contract
74. The critical path is [C]
A) Contract B) Is a mixture of all paths C) Is the longest path D) Is the shortest path
75. A construction schedule is prepared after collecting [D]
A) Number of operations B) Output of Labour C) Quantity of various items D) All of the mentioned
76. What is at the heart of any ERP system? [D]
A) Information B) Employees C) Customers D) Database
77. What must a system do to qualify as a true ERP solution? [A]
A) Be flexible B) Be modular and closed C) Extend within the company D) All of the mentioned
78. Which of the following is a reason for ERPs explosive growth? [D]
A) ERP is a logical solution B) need for global information C) expense of fixing legacy systems D) All of the mentioned
79. delivering the company's product works with the same information? [D]
A) Eliminates redundancies B) Cuts down wasted time C) Removes misinformation D) All of the mentioned
80. connectivity between two or more software applications? [A]
A) Middleware B) integration middleware C) Automated business process D) e-business infrastructure
81. Who are the primary users of SCM systems? [C]
A) marketing, customer service B) logistics, and production C) suppliers, and distributors D) All of the mentioned
82. What are the primary business benefits of an ERP system? [C]
A) marketing campaigns B) real-time scheduling C) Forecasting D) All of the mentioned
83. Who are the primary users of ERP systems? [B]

- A) marketing, customer service B) logistics, and production C) suppliers, and distributors D) All of the mentioned
84. Demand for a given item is said to be dependent if [D]
 A) the item has several children B) there is a deep bill of materials C) Implementation is expensive D) clearly identifiable parent
85. Three levels of planning What are they? [C]
 A) Top, middle and bottom B) divisional and local C) intermediate and strategic D) none of the mentioned
86. What is the more formal term for what is known as 'Plan B'? [A]
 A) A contingency plan B) A circumstantial plan C) A catastrophe plan D) A convergence plan
87. quantities of components, ingredients, and materials required to produce a product is the [C]
 A) purchase order B) engineering change notice C) bill-of-materials D) master schedule
88. allows a segment of the master schedule to be designated as "not to be rescheduled" [B]
 A) System nervousness B) Time fence C) Regenerative MRP D) Pegging
89. A lot-sizing technique that generates exactly what was required to meet the plan is [D]
 A) economic order quantity B) the Wagner-Whitin algorithm C) part period balancing D) lot-for-lot
90. Breaking up the order and running part of it ahead of schedule is known as [D]
 A) pegging B) operations splitting C) overlapping D) lot splitting
91. techniques is likely to prove the most complex to use? [B]
 A) economic order quantity (EOQ) B) Wagner-Whitin algorithm C) lot-for-lot D) part period balancing (PPB)
92. used in order to assign an artificial parent to a bill-of-materials, it is usually called a [A]
 A) planning bill-of-materials B) pick list C) modular bill-of-materials D) phantom bill-of-materials
93. several tools available to deal with MRP system nervousness Those tools are [B]
 A) pseudo bills and kits B) time fences and pegging C) buckets with back flush D) net and gross requirements

94. feedback to the capacity plan, master production schedule, and production plans is called [B]
A) lot-sizing B) closed-loop MRP C) load report D) system nervousness
95. A time-phased stock-replenishment plan for all levels of a supply chain is called [C]
A) MRP II B) ERP C) DRP D) MRP
96. feedback to the capacity plan, master production schedule and production plan [C]
A) load B) efficient consumer response C) closed-loop D) Wagner-Whitin
97. Which of these pieces of information is NOT contained in a bill of material? [B]
A) raw materials to be used B) lead times C) quantities of components D) physical dimensions
98. _____ is one of the parts of product policy of an organization [A]
A) product modification B) product quantity C) product quality D) product development
99. _____ is concerned with developing specific course of action for production system [B]
A) production plant B) production planning C) production time D) production system
100. _____ quality of production manager allows, him to adapt to changing situations [B]
A) intelligence B) flexibility C) sympathy D) imagination
101. 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
102. _____ is the 2nd stage in Product Life Cycle [C]
A) introduction B) maturity C) growth D) decline
103. Materials should be made available at right quantity, right place, right price and at right _____ [B]
A) size B) time C) forecast D) features
104. In Manufacturing a product, cost can be kept within, control through _____ reduction [C]

- A) profit B) loss C) wastage D) time

105. Better _____ of the product improves consumers satisfaction , this enhances the goodwill of the organization [B]

- A) quantity B) quality C) shape D) variations

106. _____ 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

107. _____ 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

108. The term Ergonomics, is derived from _____ word [B]

- A) latin B) greek C) spanish D) japanese

109. _____ is the science of designing, the job equipments & workplace to fit the workers [B]

- A) economics B) ergonomics C) productivity D) psychology

110. _____ is the objectives of Ergonomics [C]

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

111. 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

112. In Ergonomics, there will be less rejections, because work is carried out without _____ [A]

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

113. 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

114. _____ concept is used to measure the company's quality [C]

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

115. Six-Sigma, can help many _____ to design better products with lesswastage and at a less cost possible [A]
A) companies B) shops C) individuals D) customers
116. _____ 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
117. Kaizen is a _____ term [C]
A) greek B) latin C) japanese D) korean
118. According to principle of Kaizen, people is the most important _____ [C]
A) factor B) feature C) asset D) team
119. “JIT”, stands for Just-in _____ [A]
A) time B) term C) test D) today
120. _____ is one of the benefit of Quality-Circle [D]
A) better profits B) management support C) time-required D) better communication
121. _____ , is a management approach for long term success, throughcustomer satisfaction [A]
A) tqm B) iso 9001 C) six-sigma D) quality-circle
122. “ISO 9000”, is a set of _____ worldwide standards, that establishrequirements for management of quality [B]
A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7
123. To facilitate, international trade of Goods & Services is the objective of_____ [D]
A) jit B) tqm C) quality circle D) iso 9000
124. Production System, is a complete step-wise because a proper_____ is followed in production management [A]
A) sequence B) quality C) rules D) discipline
125. _____ manager is responsible for producing the required quantity ofproduct, on time to meet stipulated delivery date [D]

- A) dispatch manager B) hr manager C) purchase manager D) production manager

126. "Batch-production", occurs when many _____ items, are producedtogether [B]

- A) different B) similar C) varied D) specified

127. 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

128. Inputs in a production system includes_____ [D]

- A) organization, output B) process, procedure C) system, supply D) men, materials

129. 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

130. Planning and controlling the quality of products and services is a _____ type ofdecision [A]

- A) control B) operating C) strategic D) organisation

131. The competitive advantage in the production function can be achieved through_____ [C]

- A) high wastages B) more cost C) higher quality D) lowest quantity

132. The function of _____ involves the decision when, what,how, and whyto produce goods [A]

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

133. More textile mills in Coimbatore is mainly due to _____ [C]

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

134. The advantage of locating a plant in urban (city) side is _____ A cheap [D]

- A) ailability of land B) disposal of waste is easy C) cost of operation is low D) large markets for finished products

135. Unavailability of skilled labour is a big problem if we locate our factory in_____ [B]

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

136. _____ refers to the arrangement of machinery, equipment and other industrial facilities [D]
A) plant lining B) plant location C) facility location D) plant layout
137. The objective of good layout is to _____ [B]
A) reduce production B) reduce wastages C) reduce productivity D) reduce labour
138. Every foot of available space should be used effectively is a principle of _____ [D]
A) sequence B) safety C) flexibility D) usage
139. _____ type of layout is also called as functional layout [A]
A) process B) product C) line D) matrix
140. Grouping together of like machines in one department is in _____ layout [B]
A) product B) process C) group D) parallel
141. Product layout is also called as _____ layout [A]
A) line B) cellular C) process D) functional
142. In _____ type of layout machineries are arranged according to the sequence of operations [D]
A) process B) group C) matrix D) line
143. _____ type of layout are suitable for non repetitive or standard types of production [A]
A) process B) product C) group D) matrix
144. _____ type of layout is a combination of functional layout and line layout [B]
A) cellular B) group C) product D) process
145. Ship Building and Aircraft manufacturing is an example of _____ type of layout [C]
A) combined B) matrix C) fixed D) group
146. Which of the following is not a computerized technique for layout planning? [A]

- A) cad B) aldep C) craft D) corelap

147. Product layout is suitable for _____ type of production [B]

- A) small B) mass C) less D) medium

148. 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

149. 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

150. _____ may be defined as the ratio between output and input. [B]

- A) production. B) productivity. C) batch production. D) job production.

151. The vendor rating is the process of rating the _____ [A]

- A) suppliers B) buyers C) manufacturers D) sellers

152. Henry Ford is noted for his contributions to _____ [C]

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

153. 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

154. 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

155. 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

156. 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

157. 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
158. 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
159. In a _____ Layout all machines or process of the same type are grouped together [C]
A) fixed position B) factory C) process D) product
160. Which of the following services is not unique, ie, customized to a particular individual's needs? [B]
A) hairdressing B) elementary education C) legal services D) dental care