**Unit 1: Introduction to Industrial Engineering and Productivity**

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| **Questions** |
| **1-Productivity =**  (A) Input / Output  (B) Output / Input  (C) Output – Input  (D) Input – Output    **2-The resources utilized for production are**  (A) Materials, Machines, Manpower  (B) Materials, Methods, Machines  (C) Machines, Manpower, Methods  (D) Methods, Machine, Manpower    **3-Productivity is the \_\_\_\_ of production system.**  (A) Measurement  (B) Efficiency  (C) Both (A) and (B)  (D) None of the above    **4-Productivity =**  (A) 1+ (Profit/Cost)  (B) 1+ (Cost /Profit)  (C) 1- (Profit/Cost)  (D) 1- (Cost /Profit)    **5-Productivity can be measured in which of the following input resource(s)**  (A) Material input  (B) Labour input  (C) Capital and Land Input  (D) All of the above    **6-Raw material productivity can be increased by**  (A) Proper choice of design  (B) Reuse of material  (C) Scrap control  (D) All of the above    **7-Preventive maintenance improves**  (A) Material productivity  (B) Labour productivity  (C) Machine productivity  (D) Capital productivity  **-Productivity can be increased by**  (A) By increasing the output from the same input  (B) By reducing the input for the same output  (C) Both (A) and (B)  (D) None of the above    **9-The time for which the worker or machine or both remain idle due to the shortcomings of the management or workers is known as**  (A) Excess time  (B) Idle time  (C) Ineffective time  (D) Work content    **10-The elimination of which of the following will improve industrial productivity**  (A) Excess time  (B) Ineffective time  (C) Both (A) and (B)  (D) None of the above    **11-Which of the following adds idle time due to short runs?**  (A) Excessive product variety  (B) Lack of Standardization  (C) Both (A) and (B)  (D) Design changes    **12-Total work content =**  (A) Basic work content + Excess time  (B) Basic work content – Excess time  (C) Basic work content + Ineffective time  (D) Basic work content – Ineffective time    **ANSWERS:**  **1-(B), 2-(A), 3-(B), 4-(A), 5-(D), 6-(D), 7-(C), 8-(C), 9-(C), 10-(C), 11-(C), 12-(A)** |

**Set 2**

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| **Questions** |
| 13.Productivity is the \_\_\_\_ of production system.  (A) Measurement  (B) Efficiency  (C) Both (A) and (B)  (D) None of the above  Ans (B) |
| 14.The start and completion of task is know as   1. An event 2. An activity 3. A duration 4. None of these   Ans (a) |
| 15.Father of time study was   1. F. W Taylor 2. H.L Gantt 3. F.B.Gilbert 4. R.M Barnes   Ans(a) |
| **16.What does kaizen mean, when translated from Japanese into English?**   1. Change good 2. Change slow 3. Process change 4. Process slow |
| 17.Process layout is employed for  (a) batch production  (b) continuous type of product  (c) effective utilisation of machines  (d) all of the above  (e) none of the above.  Ans: a |
| 18.For a product layout the material handling equipment must  (a) have full flexibility  (b) employ conveyor belts, trucks, tractors etc.  (c) be a general purpose type  (d) be designed as special purpose for a particular application  (e) arranging shops according to specialization of duties.  Ans: d |
| Product layout is employed for  (a) batch production  (b) continuous production  (c) effective utilization of machine  (d) all of the above  (e) none of the above.  Ans: b |
| 19.The most important objective behind plant layout is  (a) overall simplification, safety of integration  (b) economy in space  (c) maximum travel time in plant  (d) to provide conveniently located shops  (e) to avoid any bottlenecks.  Ans: a |
| 20.The process layout is best suited where  (a) specialisation exists  (b) machines are arranged according to sequence of operation  (c) few number of non-standardised units are to be produced  (d) mass production is envisaged  (e) bought out items are more.  Ans: c |
| 21.A low unit cost can be obtained by following  (a) product layout  (b) functional layout  (c) automatic material handling equipment  (d) specialisation of operation  (e) minimum travel time plan and com¬pact layout.  Ans: a |
| 22.Military organisation is known as  (a) line organisation  (b) line and staff organisation  (c) functional organisation  (d) all of the above  (e) none of the above.  Ans: a |
| 23.The main disadvantage of line organisation is  (a) top level executives have to do excessive work  (b) structure is rigid  (c) communication delays occur  (d) all of the above  (e) none of the above.  Ans: d |
| 24.The main advantage of line organisation is its  (a) effective command and control  (b) defined responsibilities at all levels  (c) rigid discipline in the organisation  (d) ability of quick decision at all levels  (e) all of the above.  Ans: e |
| 25. Frederick W. Taylor introduced a system of working known as  (a) line organisation  (b) line and staff organisation  (c) functional organisation  (d) effective organisation  (e) none of the above.  Ans: c |
| 26. The salient feature of functional organisation is  (a) strict adherence to specification  (b) separation of planning and design part  (c) each individual maintains functional efficiency  (d) work is properly planned and distributed  (e) all of the above.  Ans: e |
| 27. The most popular type of organisation used for Civil Engineering Constructions is  (a) line organisation  (b) line and staff organisation  (c) functional organisation  (d) effective organisation  (e) none of the above.  Ans: a |
| 28. Templates are used for  (a) a planning layout  (b) flow of material  (c) advancing a programme in automatic machines  (d) copying complicated profiles  (e) none of the above.  Ans: a |
| 29. Father of industrial engineering is  (a) Jeck Gilberth  (b) Gnatt  (c) Taylor  (d) Newton  (e) none of the above.  Ans: b |
| 30.Which of the following organisation is preferred in automobile industry  (a) functional organisation  (b) line organisation  (c) staff organisation  (d) line and staff organisations  (e) scalar organisation.  Ans: d |
| 31.Which of the following organisations is best suited for steel plants  (a) functional organisation  (b) line organisation  (c) staff organisation  (d) line, staff and functional organisations  (e) scalar organisation.  Ans: d |
| 32. Which of the following is independent of sales forecast  (a) productivity  (b) inventory control  (c) production planning  (d) production control  (e) capital budgeting.  Ans: a |
| 33. Gnatt charts are used for  (a) forecasting sales  (b) production schedule  (c) scheduling and routing  (d) linear programming  (e) none of the above.  Ans: b |
| 34. In which of the following layouts, the lines need to the balanced  (a) process layout  (b) product layout  (c) fixed position layout  (d) plant layout  (e) functional layout.  Ans: b |
| 35. Which of the following layouts is suited for mass production  (a) process layout  (b) product layout  (c) fixed position layout  (d) plant layout  (e) functional layout.  Ans: b |
| 36. Which of the following layouts is suited to job production  (a) process layout  (b) product layout  (c) fixed position layout  (d) plant layout  (e) functional layout.  Ans: a |
| 37. Tick the odd man out  (a) Taylor  (b) Drucker  (c) McGregor  (d) Galileo  (e) Parkinson.  Ans: d |
| 38. Current assets include  (a) manufacturing plant  (b) manufacturing plant and equipment  (c) inventories  (d) common stock held by the firm  (e) all of the above.  Ans: a |
| 39. For ship vessel industry the following layout is best suited  (a) process layout  (b) product layout  (c) fixed position layout  (d) plant layout  (e) functional layout.  Ans: c |
| 40. The disadvantage of product layout is  (a) high initial investment for the specialized facilities  (b) skilled labour to operate machines  (c) production time is longer, requiring more goods in inventory  (d) high cost of inspection  (e) costly and complex production control.  Ans: a |