QUIZ ANSWERS

**MODULE 1 & 2**

1. **Productivity can be measured in which of the following input resource(s)**

**(i)** Material input (ii) Labour input (iii) Capital and Land Input (iv) All of the above

ANS: (iv) All of the above

1. **Which of the following is not a type of production system**

**(i) Mass production (ii) Class production (iii) Batch production (iv) Jobshop production**

ANS: **(ii) Class production**

1. **Raw material productivity can be increased by**
2. Proper choice of design (ii) Reuse of material (iii) Scrap control (iv) All of the above

ANS: (iv) All of the above

1. Three employees process 600 insurance policies in a week. They work 8 hours/day for 5 days a week. What is the productivity
2. 15 policies/hr (ii) 5 policies/hr (iii) 200 policies/hr (iv) 40 policies/hr

ANS ;(ii) 5 policies/hr

1. Break even quantity is equal to

(i) FC/(VC-SP) (ii) FC/(SP-VC) (iii) VC/(SP-FC) (iv) SP/(FC-VC)

ANS ;(ii) FC/(SP-VC)

1. Which of the following are characteristics of B.E.P?

(i) There is no loss and no profit to the firm. (ii) Total revenue is equal to total cost.

(iii) Contribution is equal to fixed cost. (iv) All of the above.

ANS ; (iv) All of the above.

1. In which of the following forecasting technique, data obtained from past experience is analyzed?

(i) Judgemental forecast (ii) Time series forecast

(iii) Associative model (iv) All of the above

ANS ; (ii) Time series forecast

1. Delphi method is used for

(i) Judgemental forecast (ii) Time series forecast

(iii) Associative model (iv) All of the above

ANS ; (i) Judgemental forecast

1. A linear trend equation has the form

(i) F=a-bt (ii) F=a+bt (iii) F=2a-bt (iv) F=2a+bt

ANS; (ii) F=a+bt

1. Considering the forecasting periods, the plans that are for the tenure of one to five years are classified as

(i) intermediate plans (ii) long term plans (iii) short term plans (iv) all of the above

ANS ; (i) intermediate plans

1. Operation management is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_process

i. Transition ii. Translation iii. Transformation iv. Transaction

ANS ; iii. Transformation

1. Which of the following activities is NOT a direct responsibility of operation management?
2. Planning and controlling the operation
3. Determining the exact mix of products and services that customers will want
4. Developing an operation strategy for the operation.
5. Designing the operation’s products, services and process

ANS ; ii. Determining the exact mix of products and services that customers will want

1. What are the input resources to any transformation process?

i. Information, materials and customers ii. Processes, people and parts

ii. Staff, facilities, materials, information and customers iv. People and machine

ANS; ii. Staff, facilities, materials, information and customers

1. Productivity is expressed as

i..Output plus input ii. Input divided by output iii. Output times input iv. Output divided by input

ANS; iv. Output divided by input

1. Write an expression for profit volume ratio

i (Contribution / Total sales revenue) x 100 ii. (Fixed cost /Total sales revenue) x 100

iii (sales revenue/ total cost) x 100 iv. (variable cost/ total cost)x 100

ANS; i (Contribution / Total sales revenue) x 100

1. Process of using the present and past conditions for analyzing future aspects is classified as

i. Forecasting ii. Term analysis iii. Expectations analysis iv. All of the above.

ANS; i. Forecasting

1. A linear trend equation has the form

i. F=a-bt ii. F= a+bt iii. F= 2a-bt iv. F= 2a +bt

ANS ; ii. F= a+bt

1. If demand is 106 during January, 120 in February, 134 in March, and 142 in April, what is the 3-month simple moving average for May?

i. 138 ii. 126 iii 142 iv 132

ANS; iv 132

1. Given last period's forecast of 65, and last period's demand of 62, what is the simple exponential smoothing forecast with an alpha of 0.4 for the next period?

i. 63.2 ii. 65 iii 63.8 iv 62.8

ANS; iii 63.8

1. The method that considers several variables that are related to the variable being predicted is

i. Weighted moving average ii. Weighted average iii exponential smoothing iv Multiple regression

ANS; iv Multiple regression

**MODULE 3, 4, & 5**

**1.**Aggregate planning is concerned with determining

(i) The production level, sales level, and capacity for each period. (ii) The demand level, inventory level, and capacity for each period. (iii) The production level, inventory level, and capacity for each period. (iv) The production level, staffing level, and capacity for each period

**ANS;** (iii) The production level, inventory level, and capacity for each period.

**(b)** Aggregate planning, to be effective, requires inputs from

(i) Throughout the supply chain. (ii) All customers. (iii) All departments. (iv) All suppliers.

**ANS ;** (i) Throughout the supply chain.

**(c)** A poor aggregate plan can result in

(i) Appropriate inventory levels. (ii) Efficient use of capacity. (iii) Lost sales and lost profits. (iv) Better sales and lost profits

**ANS;** (iii) Lost sales and lost profits.

**(d)** Aggregate planning is a

(i) Long tem plan (ii) Intermediate plan (iii) Short range plan (iv) None

**ANS ;** (ii) Intermediate plan

**(e)** When the design capacity is 50 trucks/day available and Actual output is 36 trucks/day. What is the percentage of Utilization?

(i) 72 (ii) 90 (iii) 82 (iv) 92

**ANS ;** (i) 72

**(f)** which of the following is not a basic demand patterns which is identified by a forecast

(i) Growth (ii) Decline (iii) Cyclical (4) Unstable

**ANS;** (4) Unstable

**(g)** Which technique is useful for evaluating capacity alternatives from an economic Standpoint

(i) Cost–volume analysis (ii) Production – Volume analysis (iii) Cost – Production analysis (iv) Game theory

**ANS ;** (i) Cost–volume analysis

**(h)** which of the following will not influence capacity planning and process selection

(i) Forecasts (ii) Product and service design (iii) Technological considerations (iv) Facilities and equipment

**ANS;** (iv) Facilities and equipment

**(i)** Petroleum refinery is an example for

(i) Job shop process (ii) Assembly type process (iii) Continuous type process (iv) Batch type process

**ANS;** (iii) Continuous type process

**(j)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the method used for evaluating alternatives

(i) Factor rating (ii) Center of Gravity (iii) None (iv) both

**ANS;** (iv) both

a.) MRP stands for

(i) Maximum retail price (ii) material requirements planning (i3) material resource planning (iv) maximum resource person

**ANS ;** (ii) material requirements planning

**b.** The central person in the master scheduling process is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(i) Aggregate planner (ii) Scheduler (iii) Master Scheduler (iv) Master planner

ANS; (iii) Master Scheduler

**c.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not a output of master schedule

(i) Projected inventory (ii) Beginning inventory (iii) Master production schedule (iv) Uncommitted inventory

ANS; (ii) Beginning inventory

**d.** Which of the following is not a input of MRP

(i) a master schedule (ii) a bill-of-materials file (iii) inventory records file (iv) Peformence control reports

ANS ; (iv) Peformence control reports

**e.** Exploding an end item’s BOM to determine the quantities of the components that were used to make an item is called (i) Backorders (ii) Backflushing (iii) MRP (iv) EOQ

ANS ; (iv) EOQ

**f.** Little’s Law deals with

(i) MRP (ii) MPS (iii) EOQ (iv) Inventory

ANS; iv) Inventory

**g.** the first five numbers in the bar code on an grocery product indicates

(i) specific item (ii) manufacturer (iii) grocery item (iv) none

ANS ; (ii) manufacturer

**h.** which of the following is not a inventory cost

(i) Production cost (ii) Holding cost (iii) Ordering costs (4) Shortage costs

ANS ; (i) Production cost

**i.** A shop needs 12500 items / year. Ordering cost is Rs 25/order. Carrying cost is Rs 10 / item / year. EOQ is

(i) 100 (ii) 250 (iii) 177 (iv) None

ANS ; (ii) 250

**j.** In the above problem, Number of orders / year is

(i) 5 (ii) 50 (iii) 500 (iv) None

ANS ; (ii) 50