By Aamer

Material management Chapter 4 Questions

These questions are just exercises inspired by the pdfs of Professor Salah Ismail they are not associated with any educational authority outside BIS Helwan university and their sole purpose is to help fellow students memorize the Material provided and get an idea of how questions might look like on an exam paper

Choose the most suitable answer:

1-Materials handling can occur during preparation for shipment, transportation may be by Land only

(T - F)

2-Materials handling can be defined as a process that incorporates a wide range of manual equipment only (T – F)

3- Materials handling can incorporate systems that support logistics (T - F)

4-Which on the following is not one of Objectives of Materials Handling

a- Improved working conditions b- Improved productivity. C-Decrease the productive capacity D- A&B

5- To encourage minimum expenditure while materials handling is ……..principle in Material Handling

A - Cost B- Ergonomic C- Energy D-Gravity

6- To identify the human limitations and capabilities to do the work is ……..principle in Material Handling

A - Cost B- Ergonomic C- Energy D-Gravity

7- The study of people's efficiency in their working environment is ……..principle in Material Handling

A - Cost B- Ergonomic C- Energy D-Gravity

8- The…… principle is concerned with the sequential order of material handling operations.

A – Flexibility B – Layout C – Maintenance D – None

9- To encourage the use of tools and methods which can be used in different types of work conditions is ……..principle in Material Handling

A – Flexibility B – Layout C – Maintenance D – None

10- To study the existing processes and problems before getting into preliminary planning is ……..principle in Material Handling

A – Flexibility B – Layout C – Maintenance D – None

11- The system flow principle is concerned with the integration of physical material flow with the data flow

(T - F)

12- Poor material handling can result in accidents that may risk the life of workers

(T – F)

13-From Factors Affecting Selection of Materials Handling Equipments

A- Production flow B - Engineering factors C - Cost considerations D – B&C E- All of the above

14- material handling equipment's can be classified into three categories

(T – F)

15- Conveyors are from ……..

A - Fixed path equipments B- Variable path equipments C – Both D – None

16- Industrial tractors belong to ……

A - Fixed path equipments B- Variable path equipments C – Both D – None

17- The types of material handling was never affected by the enhancement of technology

(T – F)

18- Semi-automated handling means machines and robots perform work and replace manual work completely

(T – F)

Answers

1-F	2-F	3-T	4-C	5-A	6-B
7-B	8-B	9-A	10-D	11-T	12-T
13-E	14-F	15-A	16-B	17-F	18-F

QUESTIONS
Chapter 4 material management
part one

1. Materials Handling can be defined as the movement of materials and products throughout manufacturing, distribution (warehouse) or office environment . (✓)

2. Materials handling can be defined as the science and art both involving the moving, packing and storing of materials in any form, and includes the preparation, placing and positioning the materials to facilitate their movement or storage. (✓)

3. Full utilization of material handling equipment's it is the objectives of material handling .(✓)

4. Cost principle is To encourage maximum use of computers and automation as materials. (✗)

5. Ergonomic principle is The study of people's efficiency in their working environment To identify the human limitations and capabilities to do the work (✓) **important**

6. Gravity Principle: is concerned with the sequential order of material handling operations (✗)

7. The cost of production can be reduced to an exceptional level with the help of proper handling (✓) .

8. Broadly material handling equipment' s can be classified into three categories. (✗) خلوا بالكوا بيحبوا يلعبوا ف الاسئله دي

9. Examples of variable path equipment Conveyors , monorail devices, chutes and pulley drive equipment belong to this category. (✗)

10. Fixed path equipment have no restrictions in the direction of movement although their size is a factor to be given due consideration trucks, forklifts mobile cranes and industrial tractors belong to this category. ( )

11. Types of materials handling are manual and automated only . ( )

12. The lack of appropriate handling can result in the damage of products before they can be converted into final products. ( )

ANSWERS :

1-TRUE
2-TRUE
3-TRUE
4-FALSE (Computerization principle)
5-TRUE
6-FALSE (Layout principle)
7-TRUE
8-FALSE (Two) fixed and variable
9-FALSE (Fixed not variable)
10-FALSE (Variable)
11-False (and semi automated)
12-TRUE

By: Duha Osama
Wait for part two MCQs ;)

QUESTIONS
Chapter 4 material management
Part two MCQ

1. ……. the science and art both involving the moving, packing and storing of materials in any form, and includes the preparation, placing and positioning the materials to facilitate their movement or storage.

A. Materials manufacturing
B. Materials handling
C. Materials management
D. JIT

2. Materials handling it can be defined as a process that incorporates a wide range of……. that support logistics and make the supply chain runs smoothly.

A. Manual
B. Semi-automated
C. Automated
D. All of the above

3. Objectives of materials handling All of this **except** ……..

A. . Improved working conditions,
B. Prevention of damages to materials.
C. Enhanced distribution.
D. . Decrease the productive capacity

4. ……. . To encourage minimum expenditure while materials handling.

A. Cost principle
B. Ergonomic principle
C. Flexibility principle
D. Gravity principle

5. ……. To encourage the use of tools and methods which can be used in different types of work conditions.

A.Cost principle
B.Ergonomic principle
C.Flexibility principle
D.Gravity principle

6. …….(The study of people's efficiency in their working environment)

A.Cost principle
B.Ergonomic principle
C.Flexibility principle
D.Gravity principle

7. ……. . To study the existing processes and problems before getting into preliminary planning.

A. Planning principle
B. Standardization
C. Orientation principle
D. . Simplification principle

8. …… . To plan by including basic requirements and alternative approaches in materials handling.

A.Planning principle
B.Standardization
C.Orientation principle
D.. Simplification principle

9. …… encourages the standardization of tools and techniques.

A.Planning principle
B.Standardization
C.Orientation principle
D.. Simplification principle

10. …… . is concerned with making the process of material handling as simple as possible.

A.Planning principle
B.Standardization
C.Orientation principle
D.. Simplification principle

11…… material handling can result in accidents during this process and due to accidents not only the material will get damaged but the risk to the life of workers also increases.

A. Poor
B. Expensive
C. Both
D. None of the above

12. Factors Affecting Selection of Materials Handling Equipment's are……..

A. Production flow
B. Cost consideration
C. Nature of operations
D. Equipment reliability
E. All of the above

13. material handling equipment's can be classified into …….. categories

A. Three
B. Five
C. Two
D. Four

14.,…….Conveyors , monorail devices, chutes and pulley drive equipment belong to this category.

A. Fixed path equipment
B. Variable path equipment
C. Both
D. None

15. ……. have no restrictions in the direction of movement although their size is a factor to be given due consideration trucks, forklifts mobile cranes and industrial tractors belong to this category.

A.Fixed path equipment
B.Variable path equipment
C.Both

16. there are three types of materials handling that are used in the companies to receive,store, and move material in the organization are ……

A. Manual
B. Semi-automated
C. Automated
D. All of the above

17 . …… In this type of handling, the whole work of the movement is dependent on the workers. The workers lift, carry,deliver, empty the container of material by their hands

A.Manual
B.Semi-automated
C.Automated
D.All of the above

18. …… is when workers do the work of material handling with the help of machinery and other carrying troll and trams.

A.Manual
B.Semi-automated
C.Automated
D.All of the above

19……. reduces or eliminates manual work. means machines and robots perform work. Robots have replaced the manual work completely

A.Manual
B.Semi-automated
C.Automated
D.All of the above

ANSWERS

1. B

2. D

3. D Increase msh decrease

4. A

5. C

6. B

7. C

8. A

9. B

10. D

11. A

12. E

13. C

14. A

15. B

16. D

17. A

18. B

19 . C

NOTE :
El principles :

علموا كل واحده بكي وورد عشان بيجيبوا الحاجات دي كتير

- Cost principle : minimum expenditure ميدفعش كتير فلوس ع اي حاجه عشان كده هيزيد البروفيت بتاعه
- Computerization principle : maximize computers
- Energy principle : consumption of energy
- Ergonomic principle : (people's efficiency + limitations to do work)
- Flexibility principle: use tools different types
- Gravity principle : consideration of gravity

- Layout principle : sequential

- Maintenance principle : regular maintenance and repair

- Mechanization principle : speed up

- Orientation principle : preliminary planning

- Planning principle : to plan basic requirements

وهكذا بقى الباقي واضح والكلمه جوه التعريف نفسه وشارح نفسه

By : Duha
Good bye ;)

By Aamer

Material management Chapter 5 Questions

These questions are just exercises inspired by the pdfs of Professor Salah Ismail they are not associated with any educational authority outside BIS Helwan university and their sole purpose is to help fellow students memorize the Material provided and get an idea of how questions might look like on an exam paper.

Choose the most suitable answer:

1-JIT is a pull-based system of production planning designed to pull work through the system in response to customer Supply.

(T - F)

2- JIT performs best in unstable conditions

(T - F)

3-JIT production systems often accept waste and use the insurance of all types of inventory

(T - F)

4-In traditional production systems there is gradual reduction of inventory

(T - F)

5-JIT is dependent on the balance between the supplier's flexibility and the user's flexibility

(T - F)

6-A key philosophy of JIT is justification

(T - F)

7- Which of the following is not considered a type of waste

A -Defects B – Overproduction C - Transportation delays D - None

By Aamer

8-Continous improvement using JIT requires simplicity

(T - F)

9-Over production at source to ensure every worker is solely responsible for the quality of their own produced output.

(T - F)

10-Which of the following is not one of the 5 S's of continuous improvement

A - Sort B – Shine C - Stabilize D - Straighten

11- ……. is to Eliminate what is not needed and keep what is needed

A - Sort B – Shine C - Straighten D - None

12- ……. Is to Develop a commitment and pride in keeping to standards.

A - Sort B – Shine C - Straighten D - None

13-……. Is to Keep things clean and tidy; no refuse or dirt in the work area.

A - Sort B – Shine C - Straighten D - None

14-…… is to Position things in such a way that they can be easily reached whenever they are needed.

A - Sort B – Shine C - Straighten D - None

15-Which of the following is one of the benefits of JIT implementation

A - Reduction in Inventory costs B – Increase in space required. C - Lead time increases. D - None

16- JIT uses one large machine rather than several small machines

(T - F)

17-JIT delivers smaller quantities more often can reduce inventory levels

(T - F)

18-Traditional production systems allow material flow

(T - F)

19-The following are some of the things that must be implemented for JIT to be able to work except

A - Well-designed work cells B – Multiple piece Flow C - Pull Production D - None

20- Just-in-time approach keeps stock holding costs to a maximum level.

(T - F)

21-JIT emphasizes the ……. concept, so that rework costs and the cost of inspection is minimized

A – Right first time B – Produce First time C – Ride then deliver D - None

22- production line idling and downtime can occur in JIT

(T - F)

23-JIT makes Transaction costs comparatively low

(T - F)

24-……..is a systematic manufacturing method used for eliminating waste within the manufacturing system

A – Right first time B –JIT C – Lean Production D - None

25- Lean manufacturing takes the idea of JIT and looks at it from the perspective of Market value

(T - F)

26-In Lean manufacturing every step in the production process must add something of value

(T - F)

27- Objectives of Lean Production include which of the following

A – Production Agility B –Lower transaction costs C – Replace JIT D - All of the above

Answers

1-F	2-F	3-F	4-F
5-T	6-F	7-D	8-T
9-F	10-C	11-A	12-D
13-B	14-C	15-A	16-F
17-T	18-F	19-B	20-F
21-A	22-T	23-F	24-C
25-F	26-T	27-A	

QUESTIONS
Chapter 5 material management
MCQs AND TRUE W FALSE
19 so2al MCQs w 38 so2al T&F

1- ……. Is a pull based system of production planning and control, designed to pull work through the system in response to customer demand.

A. Materials handling
B. SCM
C. JIT
D. MRP

2. The main objectives of JIT are ……

A. Eliminate overproduction
B. Eliminate transportation delays
C. Eliminate unexpected motion at work
D. Eliminate inventory
E. All of the above

3. JIT uses the …..s's for continuous improvement .

A. 4
B. 3
C. 5
D. 6

4. …… Eliminate what is not needed and keep what is needed.

A. Sort
B. Shine
C. Sustain
D. Straighten

5. ……. Keep things clean and tidy; no refuse or dirt in the work area.

A.Sort
B.Shine
C.Sustain
D.Straighten

6. …….Develop a commitment and pride in keeping to standards.

A.Sort
B.Shine
C.Sustain
D.Straighten

7. ……. Position things in such a way that they can be easily reached whenever they are needed.

A.Sort
B.Shine
C.Sustain
D.Straighten

8. ……. Maintain cleanliness and order perpetual neatness.

A.Sort
B.Standardize
C.Sustain
D.Straighten

9. The benefits if JIT system all of this **except** ……

A. Improved quality
B. Increase in inventory
C. Reduction in space required
D. Reduce planning complexity

10. …….. uses several small machines rather than one large one allows simultaneous processing, is more robust and is more flexible.

A. Traditional
B. JIT
C. MRP
D. SCM

11. Requirements for implementing JIT are…….

A. pull operation
B. Quality improvement
C. Single piece flow
D. Flow at the beat of the customer
E. All of the above

12. Just-in-time approach keeps stock holding costs to at …….. level .

A. Maximum
B. Minimum
C. Equal
D. Zero

13. …….. is a systematic manufacturing method used for eliminating waste within the manufacturing system.

A. Lean production
B. JIT
C. None of the above

14. Lean production is an approach to manufacturing that focuses on ……. waste, …….. inventory and efficient systems.

A. increase , high
B. Reduce , high
C. Increase , low
D. Reduce , low

15. The key principle of lean production is relatively straightforward to understand: it means moving toward the……. of all waste.

A. Eliminate
B. Increase
C. Reduce
D. A & C

16. The objectives of Lean production are …….

A. Continuous improvement
B. Cost reduction
C. Production agility
D. Improvement in the work environment
E. All of the above

17. The lean philosophy of operations are ……..

A. Eliminate waste
B. Involve everyone
C. Continuous improvement
D. All of the above

18. Lean manufacturing takes the idea of JIT and looks at it from the perspective of customer …….. important

A. Value
B. Service
C. None

19. JIT synonyms are …….

A. lean manufacturing
B. fast throughput manufacturing
C. high value added manufacture
D. All of the above

Answers MCQs

1. C
2. E
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. B
9. B JIT system always reduces inventory + waste
10. B
11. E
12. B
13. A
14. D
15. D
16. E
17. D
18. A
19. D

True & false

1- JIT performs best in stable conditions, including simple product structures, clearly defined materials flow, and level and predictable demand. (✓)

2- JIT production systems often accept waste and use the insurance of all types of inventory (✗)

3- Traditional production systems often accept waste and use the insurance of all types of inventory (✓)

4-In JIT system emphasis continuous improvement in small steps, to expose waste and eliminate it (✓)

5- Traditional is a pull based system of production planning and control, designed to pull work through the system in response to customer demand (✗)

6- In JIT system gradual increase of inventory (✗)

7- In JIT system gradual reduction of inventory (✓)

8- JIT aims to meet demand instantly, with perfect quality and no waste (✓)

9- Purpose of JIT implementation is Improved overall productivity and elimination of waste (✓)

10- Cost effective production and delivery of only the necessary quantity of parts at the right quality, at the right time and place, while using a minimum amount of facilities, equipment,materials and human resources (✓)

11. JIT aims to meet demand instantly, with perfect quality and no waste More (✓)

12. The main objectives of JIT is eliminate all types of waste (✓)

13. The main objectives of JIT is eliminate Unexpected motion at work and rework . (✓)

14- The main objectives of JIT continuous improvement that Devising systems to identify production and allied problems (✓).

15- JIT uses The 4S's for Continuous Improvement (✗).

16- Shine is Eliminate what is not needed and keep what is needed (✗) .

17- Sustain Keep things clean and tidy; no refuse or dirt in the work area (✗) .

18- Sort is Position things in such a way that they can be easily reached whenever they are needed.(✗)
19- The benefits of JIT system reduction in inventory system (✓)

20- JIT uses several lager machines rather than one small one allows simultaneous processing, is more robust and is more flexible. (✗)

21- JIT uses several small machines rather than one large one allows simultaneous processing, is more robust and is more flexible. (✓)

22- JIT small machine approach one of the characteristics it's emphasis: flexibility economies of scope (✓)

23- JIT small machine approach one of the characteristics it's expensive tooling. (✗)

24- JIT delivers smaller quantities more often can reduce inventory levels. (✓)

25- JIT don't allow materials flow (✗)

26- Traditional approach focus on high capacity utilization (✓)

27- In JIT approach over surplus production goes into the inventory (✗)

28- Traditional focus on producing only when needed (✗)

29- Requirements for implementation JIT is pull production (✓)

30 - JIT synonyms is toyota production system (✓)

31- JIT synonyms is stock-less production ✓

32 - JIT synonyms is lean manufacturing (✓)

33- JIT synonyms is short cycle time manufacturing (✓)

34 - JIT is a systematic manufacturing method used for eliminating waste within the manufacturing system. (✗)

35. Lean production is an approach to manufacturing that focuses on reduced waste, low inventory and efficient systems. (✓)

36- The key principle of lean production is relatively straightforward to understand: it means moving towards the elimination of all waste (✓)

37- The lean production is the basic for JIT techniques that include JIT planning and control (✓)

38- Lean manufacturing takes the idea of JIT and looks at it from the perspective of customer service (✓) .

ANSWERS
T&F

1- TRUE
2- FALSE “TRADITIONAL”
3- TRUE
4- TRUE
5- FALSE “JIT”
6- FALSE “REDUCE”
7- TRUE
8- TRUE
9- TRUE
10- TRUE
11- TRUE متكرر بس مهم
12- TRUE
13- TRUE
14- TRUE
15- FALSE “ 5S’s ”
16- FALSE “SORT”
17- FALSE “ SHINE”
18- FALSE “ STRAIGHTEN”
19- TRUE
20- FALSE “ SMALL RATHER THAN LARGE”
21- TRUE
22- TRUE
23- TRUE FALSE
24- TRUE
25- FALSE “ALLOW”
26- TRUE
27- FALSE “ NO SURPLUS”
28- FALSE “ JIT”
29- TRUE

30- TRUE
31- TRUE
32- TRUE
33- TRUE
34- FALSE “ LEAN PRODUCTION”
35- TRUE
36- TRUE
37- TRUE
38- TRUE

Notes veryyyy importanttt
El lean production de el large w el JIT inside it w just part mnha bs and lean production add value to customer

By : Duha
Good bye ;)

By Aamer

Material management Chapter 7 Questions

These questions are just exercises inspired by the pdfs of Professor Salah Ismail they are not associated with any educational authority outside BIS Helwan university and their sole purpose is to help fellow students memorize the Material provided and get an idea of how questions might look like on an exam paper

Choose the most suitable answer:

1-SCM integrates materials, finances, suppliers, manufacturing facilities, wholesalers, retailers and consumers into a unified system

(T - F)

2-SCM refers to the movement and storage of finished goods only from point of origin to point of consumption

(T - F)

3- …… the broad range of activities required to plan, control and execute a product's flow from materials to production to distribution in the most economical way possible.

A – SCM B – CSCM C – None D-Both

4- ……the configuration and coordination of the organizational functions within and across business units and organizations to close, slow, intensify, and dematerialize material and energy loops

A – SCM B – CSCM C – None D-Both

5-…….. is a systematic manufacturing method used for eliminating waste within the manufacturing system

A – SCM B – CSCM C – None D-Both

6- Some key reasons reflect the importance of SCM implementation

A – Basic life necessities B – Infrastructure C – None D-Both

7-…….. is Internally-focused

A – Operations Management B – Supply Chain Management C – None D-Both

By Aamer

8…….is externally focused

A – Operations Management B – Supply Chain Management C – None D-Both

9-…… procure parts and raw materials needed to produce goods and provide services

A – Operations Management B – Supply Chain Management C – None D-Both

10-…… evaluate suppliers and negotiate contracts with vendors

A – Operations Management B – Supply Chain Management C – None D-Both

11- …….includes developing policies, managing the daily operations and workflow

A – Operations Management B – Supply Chain Management C – None D-Both

12- A supply chain manager responsible for all the following except

A – Help in achieving efficient production B – Devolving strategy C – Test Physical goods D-None

13- supply chain management exists under the umbrella of operations management

(T - F)

14-SCM helps balance the supply of products with individual's demand

(T - F)

15-SCM builds partnerships that can support future growth or expansion

(T - F)

Answers

1-T	**2-F**	**3-A**	**4-B**	**5-C**
6-D	**7-A**	**8-B**	**9-B**	**10-B**
11-A	**12-C**	**13-T**	**14-F**	**15-T**

By Aamer

Material management Chapter 8 Questions

These questions are just exercises inspired by the pdfs of Professor Salah Ismail they are not associated with any educational authority outside BIS Helwan university and their sole purpose is to help fellow students memorize the Material provided and get an idea of how questions might look like on an exam paper

Choose the most suitable answer

1-The purpose of keeping inventory is to act as a buffer between demand and supply

(T – F)

2-…….anything that goes into producing the items sold by an organization

A-Inventory B-Stock

3-…….includes semi-finished goods, finished products, as well as the raw materials used to make the products

A-Inventory B-Stock

4-…… is the finished product that is sold by the organization

A-Inventory B-Stock

5-……. deals with products that are sold as part of the organization business's daily operations

A-Inventory B-Stock

6-Stock determines the amount of revenue an organization business generates

C

7- calculating inventory items is done generally once a year

(T – F)

8-the sale of assets can create in infusion of cash into the organization business that is called revenue

(T – F)

By Aamer

9-Having a stock protects against uncertainty

(T – F)

10-Having an inventory is not risky

(T – F)

11-All managers agree that having an inventory is good for the organization

(T – F)

12-An inventory can be used to run two operations or more simultaneously

(T – F)

13-Inventory's most important value is that an organization can sell it to make money

(T – F)

14-Inventory can be classified by type into 5 types that are the following except

A- Buffer/Safety B- Cycle C- Pipeline D-Stock

15- …….. inventory is often used to compensate for uncertainties in the timing of supplies from suppliers

A- Buffer/Safety B- Cycle C- Pipeline D- Anticipation E-None

16- …… inventory includes producing to stock based on anticipating an increase in demand due to seasonal factors

A- Buffer/Safety B- Cycle C- Pipeline D- Anticipation E-None

17-……..inventory means if there is a requirement to produce multiple products using the same materials, there is also a need to produce enough to keep a supply while other batches are being produced.

A- Buffer/Safety B- Cycle C- Pipeline D- Anticipation E-None

By Aamer

18-…….inventory involves separating inventory within a manufacturing process so that the inventory associated with one stage of a manufacturing process does not slow down other parts of the process.

A- Buffer/Safety B- Cycle C- Pipeline D- Anticipation E-None

19- results of inadequate amount of inventory are

A- Under stocking B- Over stocking C- Both D- None

20-which of the following is NOT an inventory cost

A- Carrying Costs B- Stockout Costs C- Both D- None

21-…….. are the costs to carry an item in inventory for a length of time usually a year

A- Carrying Costs B- Stockout Costs C- Ordering Costs D- None

22-…… include interest, insurance, taxes and depreciation

A- Carrying Costs B- Stockout Costs C- Ordering Costs D- None

23-…….. resulting when demand exceeds the supply of inventory on hand

A- Carrying Costs B- Stockout Costs C- Ordering Costs D- None

24-……. These costs can include the opportunity cost of not making a sale

A- Carrying Costs B- Stockout Costs C- Ordering Costs D- None

25-……are spoilage, pilferage, breakage, etc.

A- Carrying Costs B- Stockout Costs C- Ordering Costs D- None

26- Knowledge of lead times and lead time variability helps effectiveness of inventory management

(T – F)

27-inventory control systems can be continuous or parametric

(T – F)

By Aamer

28-The different techniques of inventory control are all the following except

A- ABC analysis B- Reorder point formula C- Stockout carrying inventory D- Just-in-time inventory management

29- The Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) is the number of units that an organization should add to inventory with each order to minimize the total costs of inventory

(T – F)

30-(EOQ) is the square root of [(2 times the annual demand in units times the incremental cost to process an order) multiplied by (the incremental annual cost to carry one unit in inventory)

(T – F)

Answers

1-T	2-A	3-A	4-B	5-B
6-B	7-T	8-F	9-F	10-F
11-F	12-T	13-T	14-D	15-A
16-D	17-B	18-E	19-C	20-D
21-A	22-A	23-B	24-B	25-A
26-T	27-F	28-C	29-T	30-F

Chapter 8
Materials management
Questions MCQ

قبل ما ابدأ اي سؤال يفضل انكم تشوفوا البوينتس اللي قولت عليها
في الشابتر ده لأنها هتساعدكم في الحل إن شاء الله

MCQS

1- ……..is quantity of raw materials, components and parts owned and stored by an organization that is intended either for resale or as an input used in producing goods that the organization sells.

A.Inventory
B.Stock
C.A&b
D.None of the above

2- ……..is The stored accumulation of resources in an operation.

A.Inventory
B.Stock
C.A&b
D.None of the above

3- …… includes semi finished goods, finished products, as well as the raw materials used to make the products.

A.Inventory
B.Stock
C.A&b
D.None of the above

4- …… is the finished product that is sold by the organization.

A.Inventory
B.Stock
C.A&b
D.None of the above

5- …….. deals with products that are sold as part of the organization business's daily.

A.Inventory
B.Stock
C.A&b
D.None of the above

6- ……includes sold products and materials used to produce them.

A.Inventory
B.Stock
C.A&b
D.None of the above

7- ……..takes into account all of the assets an organization business uses to produce the products it sells and determines the sale price for the stock.

A.Inventory
B.Stock
C.A&b
D.None of the above

8- …….determines the amount of revenue an organization business generates.

A.Inventory
B.Stock
C.A&b
D.None of the above

9- For accounting purposes, calculating……. items is done generally once a year.

A.Inventory
B.Stock
C.A&b
D.None of the above

10- For accounting purposes, calculating……. items is done generally the numbers are tracked daily.

A.Inventory
B.Stock
C.A&b
D.None of the above

11- The advantages of inventory are …… .

A. To protect against uncertainty
B. To support a strategic plan
C. To take advantage of economies of scale
D. All of the above

12- The disadvantages of inventory are **expect** …… .

A.there are cheaper.
B.Tying up considerable amount of working capital.
C.They are not risky
D.A&C

13- The main functions of inventory are depicted below : ……..

A. To meet anticipated customer demand
B. To decouple operations.
C. To protect against stock outs .
D. All of the above

14- …… are unprocessed materials used to produce a good.

A. Finished goods
B. Semi finished goods
C. Raw materials
D. None of the above

15- Types of inventory,
Inventory is categorized by location as……

A.Finished goods
B.work in progress
C.Raw materials
D.All of the above

16- Inventory can be classified into 5 Basic types of inventories They are……..

A. Finished goods , raw materials , work in progress
B. Packing materials
C. MRO supplies
D. All of the above

17- Inventory is also classified as …..… and …….. inventory

A. Merchandise inventory
B. Manufacturing inventory
C. Both
D. None of the above

18- ……..is often used to compensate for uncertainties in the timing of supplies from suppliers.

A. Cycle inventory
B. Buffer\safety inventory
C. Pipeline inventory
D. De-Coupling inventory
E. Anticipation inventory

19- …….includes producing to stock based on anticipating an increase in demand due to seasonal factors. Accurate forecasting can help ensure anticipated inventory reflects any increase in demand.

A.Cycle inventory
B.Buffer\safety inventory
C.Pipeline inventory
D.DE-Coupling inventory
E. Anticipation inventory

20- ……..if there is a requirement to produce multiple products using the same materials , there is also a need to produce enough .

A.Cycle inventory
B.Buffer\safety inventory
C.Pipeline inventory
D.DE-Coupling inventory
E. Anticipation inventory

21- ……..: is needed to compensate for the lack of stock while materials are being transported between stages (delay).

A.Cycle inventory
B.Buffer\safety inventory
C.Pipeline inventory
D.DE-Coupling inventory
E. Anticipation inventory

22- ……involves separating inventory within a manufacturing process so that the inventory associated with one stage of a manufacturing process does not slow down other parts of the process.

A.Cycle inventory
B.Buffer\safety inventory
C.Pipeline inventory
D.DE-Coupling inventory
E. Anticipation inventory

23- …….. Having too little stock, it can negatively affect an organization s business because of lost sales, a poor customer experience and lack of loyalty.

A. Under stocking
B. Over stocking
C. Both
D. None of the above

24- ……. Having too much stock, this results in higher costs, including storage and warehousing, and losses due to obsolescence, shrinkage, and deterioration of products.

A.Under stocking
B.Over stocking
C.Both
D.None of the above

25- …… are the costs to carry an item in inventory for a length of time usually a year. Costs include interest, insurance, taxes, depreciation, obsolescence, deterioration, spoilage,pilferage, breakage, etc

A. Ordering cost
B. Stock out cost
C. Holding or carrying cost
D. All of the above

26- …….resulting when demand exceeds the supply of inventory on hand. These costs can include the opportunity cost of not making a sale, loss of customer goodwill.

A.Ordering cost
B.Stock out cost
C.Holding or carrying cost
D.All of the above

27- ……. are the costs of ordering and receiving inventory. These include determining how much is needed, preparing invoices, inspecting goods upon arrival for quality and quantity, and moving the goods to temporary storage

A.Ordering cost
B.Stock out cost
C.Holding or carrying cost
D.All of the above

28- …… refers to the process of ordering, storing, and using an organization's inventory.

A. Inventory management
B. Inventory
C. JIT
D. None of the above

29- …….the supervision of non capitalized assets (inventory) and stock items.A component of supply chain management, inventory management supervises the flow of goods from manufacturers to warehouses and from these facilities to point of sale.

A.Inventory management
B.Inventory
C.JIT
D.None of the above

30- The roles of inventory management are to ……

A. maintain a desired stock level of specific items
B. address the activities and techniques to best manage inventories
C. keep a detailed record of each new or returned product
D. A good inventory management strategy improves the accuracy of inventory orders.
E. All of the above

31- …… .is Constant amount ordered when inventory declines to predetermined level

A. Periodic system (fixed time period)
B. Continuous system (fixed order quantity)
C. Both
D. None of the above

32- ……Order placed for variable amount after fixed passage of time.

A.Periodic system (fixed time period)
B.Continuous system (fixed order quantity)
C.Both
D.None of the above

33- ……items the 20 % or so of high value items which account for around 80 % of the total stock value.

A. Class A
B. Class B
C. Class C
D. None of the above

34- ……. item the remaining 50 % or so of low value items which account for around the last 10 % of the total stock value.

A.Class A
B.Class B
C.Class C
D.None of the above

35- …….. item the next 30 % or so of medium value items which account for around 10 % of the total stock value.

A.Class A
B.Class B
C.Class C
D.None of the above

36- ……. is the number of units that an organization should add to inventory with each order to minimize the total costs of inventory.

A. ABC analysis
B. EOQ model
C. Both
D. None of the above

37- ……finds the quantity that minimizes the sum of these costs.

A.ABC analysis
B.EOQ model
C.Both
D.None of the above

38- The formula to calculate the economic order quantity (EOQ) is ……..

A. $\sqrt{\left(\frac{2SD}{H}\right)}$
B. (2\SD)
C. H\2SD

ANSWERS

1- A
2- A
3- A
4- B
5- B
6- A
7- A
8- B
9- A
10- B
11- D
12- D
13- D
14- C
15- D
16- D
17- C
18- B
19- E
20- A
21- C
22- D
23- A
24- B

25- C
26- B
27- A
28- A
29- A
30- E
31- B
32- A
33- A
34- C
35- B
36- B
37- B
38- A

BY : Duha
Good bye ;)

Rbna m3ako ya sohaby insha'allahhh <3

Ch 8

Material management

1 …….. includes semi-finished goods, finished products, as well as the raw materials used to make the products*

A) inventory

B) stock

C) Both

D) none

2 ……. is often used to compensate for uncertainties in the timing of supplies from suppliers.*

A) Cycle inventory

B) Buffer/Safety inventory

C) De-Coupling inventory

D) none

3…… produce multiple products using the same materials*

A) Cycle inventory

B) Buffer/Safety inventory

C) De-Coupling inventory

D) none

4 …… involves separating inventory within a manufacturing process so that the inventory associated with one stage of a manufacturing process does not slow down other parts of the process.*

A) Cycle inventory

B) Buffer/Safety inventory

C) De-Coupling inventory

D) none

5 …….. Constant amount ordered when inventory declines to predetermined level*

A) Continuous system

B) fixed-order-quantity

C) Periodic system

D) A&B

6 …….. Order placed for variable amount after fixed passage of time*

A) Continuous system

B) fixed-order-quantity

C) Periodic system

D) A&B

7 an inventory can be considered as a necessary evil! ()*✓

*8 * Stock is a business asset. ()* ✗

*9 *Only the sale of the stock itself is included in the total revenue. ()* ✓

10 Raw materials are processed materials used to produce a good. ()* ✗

11 Stockout Costs resulting when demand exceeds the supply of inventory on hand. ()* ✓

12 under stocking: Having too much stock, this results in higher costs, including storage and warehousing, and losses due to obsolescence, shrinkage, and deterioration of products. ()* ✗

13 The Economic Order Quality (EOQ) is the number of units that an organization should add to inventory with each order to minimize the total costs of inventory.()* ✓

14 calculating stock items is done generally once a year, but for inventory, the numbers are tracked daily. ()*✗

Answers

1* A

2* B

3* A

4* C

5* D

6* C

7* T

8* F inventory

9* T

10* F unprocessed

11* T

12* F over

13* T

14* T

By MAHIIIIIIII

By Aamer

Material management Chapter 9 Questions

These questions are just exercises inspired by the pdfs of Professor Salah Ismail they are not associated with any educational authority outside BIS Helwan university and their sole purpose is to help fellow students memorize the Material provided and get an idea of how questions might look like on an exam paper

Choose the most Suitable answer:

1-physical distribution is part of a larger process

(T – F)

2-distribution centers, wholesalers, and retailers are called head of distribution

(T – F)

3-Physical distribution includes plant and warehouse location

(T – F)

4-Physical distribution is a major component of marketing mix

(T – F)

5-To achieve minimum inventory level is one of physical distribution objectives

(T – F)

6-the function of physical supply attempts to

A - Support faster shipping times B - Reduce physical distribution costs C- Both D- None

7-The process of physical distribution involves co-ordination and integration of four components

(T – F)

By Aamer

8-Which of the following is not from physical distribution co-ordination and integration five components

A – Storage and Warehousing B – Transport C- Promoting D- None

9- It is the starting point of any distribution activity

A – Storage B – Transport C- Inventory Control D- Warehousing E-None

10- provides the storage function

A – Storage B – Transport C- Inventory Control D- Warehousing E-None

11- ……means making proper arrangements for retaining the goods in proper condition till they are demanded by customers.

A – Storage B – Transport C- Inventory Control D- Warehousing E-None

12- …… refers to efficient control of goods stored in warehouses

A – Storage B – Transport C- Inventory Control D- Warehousing E-None

13- Water transport is the most expensive form of transport

(T – F)

14-Railway transport is inflexible

(T – F)

15-…….transport has high freight charges and low carrying capacity

A – Pipelines B – Air C- Water D- Railways E-None

16-……..is the slowest mode of transportation and very limited in number

A – Pipelines B – Air C- Water D- Railways E-None

By Aamer

17- the sale of expensive and elite consumer goods and industrial products is conducted directly by middlemen

(T – F)

18-The Company's Financial Position affects physical distribution

(T – F)

19- Intermediaries do not go in search of reputed companies

(T – F)

20-Which of the following is Not a facilitating function of physical distribution

A – Servicing B – Negotiating C- Financing D- Selling E-None

Answers

1-T	**2-F**	**3-T**	**4-T**	**5-T**
6-C	**7-F**	**8-C**	**9-E**	**10-D**
11-A	**12-C**	**13-F**	**14-T**	**15-B**
16-A	**17-F**	**18-T**	**19-F**	**20-E**

By Aamer

By Aamer

Material management Chapter 10 Questions

These questions are just exercises inspired by the pdfs of Professor Salah Ismail they are not associated with any educational authority outside BIS Helwan university and their sole purpose is to help fellow students memorize the Material provided and get an idea of how questions might look like on an exam paper

Choose the most suitable answer:

1-TQM is a management philosophy that seeks to integrate all organizational functions to focus on meeting customer needs and organizational objectives.

(T – F)

2-TQM encompasses all functional areas and only the managerial level within the organization

(T – F)

3-TQM is practiced in which of the following activities

A – Marketing B- Research & Development C – HR D – A&C E-All of the previous

4-TQM in ……...Creates a design to meet customer expectations

A – Management B- Shipping C – HR D – Engineering E-None

5-TQM in……. Define what the customer wants.

A – Management B- Shipping C – HR D – Engineering E-None

6-TQM in ……. Prevents products damage.

A – Management B- Shipping C – HR D – Engineering E-None

7-TQM in ……. means quality service is as important as a quality product.

By Aamer

A – Management B- Shipping C – HR D – Engineering E-None

8-……uses Analytic thinking

A – Traditional Management B – TQM C – None

9-……uses Holistic thinking

A – Traditional Management B – TQM C – None

10-…… Focus on desirability (Pursuit of perfection)

A – Traditional Management B – TQM C – None

11-…….is Process oriented

A – Traditional Management B – TQM C – None

12-……has a reactive response to customers

A – Traditional Management B – TQM C – None

13- ……. focuses on competition and customers.

A – Traditional Management B – TQM C – None

14-……. selects set of suppliers (SCM)

A – Traditional Management B – TQM C – None

15-……..uses competitive sourcing

A – Traditional Management B – TQM C – None

16-TQM decisions are derived from knowledge

(T – F)

17-TQM has defined improvement measures

By Aamer

(T – F)

18-Implementation of TQM requires total integration of TQM into operations once each month

(T – F)

19-Which of the following is not one of the elements of TQM

A – Continuous Improvement B – Communication C – Confidentiality D - Integrity

20-…….. is one of the elements of TQM and It is very important for employees to be highly productive

A – Continuous Improvement B – Communication C – Training D - Integrity

21……. is one of the elements of TQM and It implies honesty, morals, values, fairness, and adherence to the facts and sincerity

A – Continuous Improvement B – Communication C – Training D - Integrity

22-…… is one of the elements of TQM and It means a common understanding of ideas between the sender & the receiver

A – Continuous Improvement B – Communication C – Training D - Integrity

23- Continuous Improvement is a concept that recognizes that quality improvement is a journey that has a beginning and an end

(T – F)

24-TQM will not work in an atmosphere of duplicity

(T – F)

25-There are three ways of communications downwards , upwards and sideways

By Aamer

(T – F)

26-In TQM Programs may not be linked to strategies

(T – F)

27-In TQM wheel Benchmarking is in the core of the wheel

(T – F)

Answers

1-T	2-F	3-E	4-D	5-E
6-B	7-E	8-A	9-B	10-B
11-B	12-A	13-A	14-B	15-A
16-F	17-T	18-F	19-C	20-C
21-D	22-B	23-F	24-T	25-T
26-T	27-F	----------	----------	---------

Fin

شكرا لمروركم بالرحلة دي معايا التلات سنين اللي فاتوا

اتمني التوفيق لكم كلكم في الامتحانات و بقية حياتكم ان شاء الله