

Production and Operations Management

7:00pm to 9:00pm

Semester – II

June 6, 2011

Section - A
(1 mark each)

- 1) Out of following ; _____ does not cause imbalance in the production System
 - (a) absenteeism
 - (b) **TPM**
 - (c) breakdown of equipment
 - (d) delayed arrival of material
- 2) _____ are very efficiency tools for reducing the cost of production.
 - (a) **ERP**
 - (b) Quality
 - (c) SAP
 - (d) Automation
- 3) The technique used of the ten for optimizing an objective live profit or revenue Maximization is called _____.
 - (a) **linear programming**
 - (b) inventory control
 - (c) network analysis
 - (d) gantt charts
- 4) JIP is implemented to _____ across the organization.
 - (a) increase production
 - (b) control time taken
 - (c) **minimize wastages**
 - (d) reduce costs
- 5) _____ is concerned with allocating jobs or persons to machines.
 - (a) transportation model
 - (b) **assignment model**
 - (c) six sigma
 - (d) ERP
- 6) _____ B used for communication of picking directives.
 - (a) Board
 - (b) **Display light**
 - (c) Hoarding
 - (d) Panel
- 7) The _____ model is used when we are not able to formulate a mathematical model.
 - (a) waiting line
 - (b) network
 - (c) scientific
 - (d) **simulation**
- 8) _____ are formulated based on the mission of the organization.
 - (a) Brands
 - (b) **Strategies**
 - (c) Products
 - (d) Valves
- 9) _____ are formed when the rate of service is at Variance with the rate of arrival.
 - (a) Problems
 - (b) Bottlenecks
 - (c) **Queves**
 - (d) Diversions
- 10) _____ in the banks has given customers ATMs.
 - (a) Privatisation
 - (b) SAP
 - (c) ERP
 - (d) **Automation.**
- 11) _____ means systematic analysis of workmemods during the Period when a job is done.
 - (a) **Work study**
 - (b) Work practice
 - (c) Workforce management
 - (d) Work enrichment
- 12) During production, _____ cannot be permitted.
 - (a) **bottlenecks**
 - (b) inventories
 - (c) accidents
 - (d) stoppages
- 13) CAD means _____.
 - (a) computer aided discharge
 - (b) computer aided diary
 - (c) computer aided data
 - (d) **computer aided design**
- 14) _____ is a methodology by which we try to find substitutes for product or an operation.

- (a) work study (b) **Value engineering**
 (c) Time study (d) Engineering drawing
- 15) Process of value analysis is divided in _____ steps.
 (a) 2 (b) 3
 (c) **4** (d) 5
- 16) Procedure of involving suppliers from the design stage is called _____.
 (a) Suppliers participation (b) vendor development
 (c) Vendor evaluation (d) **Pre-Sourcing**
- 17) TQM is the management and control of _____.
 (a) **Quality related activities** (b) Production related activities
 (c) Research related activities (d) Finance related activities
- 18) _____ is a process by which a new product is developed in small Numbers to test its suitability.
 (a) **Prototyping** (b) Benchmarking
 (c) Sampling (d) Trial run
- 19) _____ are used to produce very accurate components and products.
 (a) Machines (b) **Robots**
 (c) Instruments (d) Engines
- 20) _____ acts as a starting point towards TQM.
 (a) SAP (b) Kaizen
 (c) TPM (d) **ISO-9000**
- 21) Suppliers evaluation and certification will look into _____.
 (a) Structure of the organization (b) **Quality control methods**
 (c) Sales of the company (d) Board of directors
- 22) Production means conversion of _____ in to outputs useful for human needs.
 (a) **Scarce resources** (b) Raw material
 (c) Components (d) Goods in progress
- 23) TPM means _____.
 (a) **Total productive maintenance** (b) Total preventive maintenance
 (c) Total possessive maintenance (d) Total personnel maintenance
- 24) CIM means _____.
 (a) Computer integrated machine (b) **Computer integrated manufacturing**
 (c) Computer integrated mechanics (d) Computer integrated motor
- 25) JIT considers elimination of _____ as fundamental requirement during Production
 (a) Financial losses (b) **Waste**
 (c) Supervision (d) Worker
- 26) The very purpose of JIT is to reduce _____ at all places in the supply chain.
 (a) Movement (b) People
 (c) **Inventory** (d) Space
- 27) _____ charts are used to record the progress of planned activities.
 (a) Bar (b) Process
 (c) Graphical (d) **Gantt**
- 28) EDM means _____.
 (a) **Electro discharge machining** (b) Electro double machining
 (c) Electro dual machining (d) Electro data machining
- 29) At the break even point, there is _____.
 (a) **No profit, no lots** (b) No loss, no cost
 (c) No profit, no sales (d) No sales, no loss
- 30) Deming's approach to quality is summarized in his _____ points.
 (a) 11 (b) 12

- (c) 13 (d) **14**
- 31) Juran's quality trilogy revolves around _____ sets of activities.
 (a) one (b) Two
 (c) **Three** (d) Four
- 32) ISO 9000 involves basically of _____.
 (a) **Documentation** (b) Presentation
 (c) Conversion (d) Correction
- 33) As per Crosby, quality can be measured as the price paid for _____.
 (a) Failures (b) Errors
 (c) **Non-conformance** (d) Bad production process
- 34) Production control function are _____.
 (a) Expediting & logistics (b) Dispatching & Quality control
 (c) SQC & logistics (d) **Dispatching & Expediting**
- 35) The purpose of balancing the material flow is to see that no _____ occur between the work centres.
 (a) **Shortages** (b) Disturbance
 (c) Accidents (d) Stoppages
- 36) _____ model Assumes that one product passes through a dedicated line and all task times are known
 (a) **SMD** (b) SMS
 (c) MMD (d) MMS
- 37) _____ is a process by which items for which supply is to be made have to be retrieved from specific storage location.
 (a) Customer order (b) **Order picking**
 (c) Scheduling (d) Plouting
- 38) _____ are used to move material during production in bulk in speedy manner.
 (a) Manpower (b) **Material handling equipments**
 (c) Computers (d) Special methods
- 39) Ergonomics is the study of the _____ of the worker.
 (a) **Body movements** (b) Salary structure
 (c) Incentives (d) Health
- 40) _____ decides the order in which jobs are loaded on different machines.
 (a) PERT (b) CPM
 (c) **Sequencing** (d) Routing

Section - B
(2 marks each)

- 41) Supply chain management is the ultimate solution towards _____.
 (a) **efficient enterprise management** (b) transportation solution
 (c) TQM (d) kaizen
- 42) Many management scholars have been attributed to lack of _____ within a geographically wide-spread enterprise.
 (a) planning (b) offices
 (c) **system** (d) people
- 43) Realistic supply chains have _____ end products with shared components.
 (a) **multiple** (b) single
 (c) fixed (d) finite
- 44) The four major Decision in SCM are _____, production, inventory and transportation.
 (a) **location** (b) layout

- (c) material handling (d) routing
- 45) IN SCM modeling, rough-cut methods deal with _____ decisions.
 (a) strategic (b) long-term
 (c) major (d) **tactical**
- 46) _____ is another way to reduce cost in supply chain management.
 (a) improving plants (b) improving ports
 (c) **improving logistics management** (d) improving marketing management
- 47) The three main paths in managing the supply chain are _____.
 (a) product, marketing, financial (b) **information, financial, product**
 (c) financial, information, logical (d) marketing, product, information
- 48) SCM is governed mostly by _____ principles.
 (a) 6 (b) **7**
 (c) 8 (d) 9
- 49) SCM is an integrated process transforming _____ which are then delivered to the customer.
 (a) **raw materials in to finished products** (b) data in to information
 (c) orders in to invoices (d) products in to packaged goods
- 50) _____ is the uncertainty caused from distorted information flowing up and down the supply chain.
 (a) bottleneck (b) **bull whip effect**
 (c) supply failure (d) Nano effect
- 51) generally supply chain is of _____ types.
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) **3** (d) 4
- 52) _____ refers to a detailed list of all the items of the stocks.
 (a) stores (b) **inventory**
 (c) economic order quantity (d) god own
- 53) The information system used to manage projects is called _____.
 (a) OPMS (b) OPS
 (c) PSPS (d) **PMIS**
- 54) PMIS is made up of _____ major aspects.
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) **4**
- 55) The factors which are absolutely important for project success are called _____.
 (a) external factors (b) internal factors
 (c) **critical success factors** (d) optimal factors
- 56) In DMAIS, M stands for _____.
 (a) **measure** (b) mode
 (c) mean (d) median
- 57) A project team member should work by _____ the problems and _____ the solutions.
 (a) facing, finding (b) **owning, sharing**
 (c) solving, finding (d) correcting, providing
- 58) _____ is done to find out whether the project is practically possible.
 (a) SRA (b) **feasibility study**
 (c) trade off analysis (d) estimation
- 59) A project management life cycle is made up of _____ phases.
 (a) 4 (b) 5
 (c) **6** (d) 7
- 60) Risk management for a project is made up of _____ important components.
 (a) 1 (b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

Section - C
(4 marks each)

- 61) The _____ diagram is used to measure the five dimensions of a project.
- a) Network
 - b) Gantt
 - c) **Keivit**
 - d) Pyramid
- 62) _____ is a technique in project management to analyse the content of work to be done.
- a) PERT
 - b) CPM
 - c) **WBS**
 - d) GANTT
- 63) _____ is an example of an ongoing project.
- a) Arvind Mills
 - b) **BRTS**
 - c) Ellisbridge
 - d) Kalupur Railway Station.
- 64) In establishing project objectives S.M.A.R.T is formulated where M stands for _____.
- a) Mandatory
 - b) **Measurable**
 - c) Main
 - d) Money
- 65) Workforce productivity is the _____ of the number of pieces produced to the number of hours spent on them.
- a) Sum
 - b) Multiplication
 - c) **Ratio**
 - d) Difference
- 66) Study of the present system of work in order to develop a new one is called _____.
- a) Work practice
 - b) **Method study**
 - c) Work measurement
 - d) Time study
- 67) It is _____ that in the supply chain; storage and delivery do not add value to the product but they are necessary.
- a) **True**
 - b) False
 - c) Unknown
 - d) Unimportant
- 68) Upstream supply chain consists of the activities of the company with its _____.
- a) Customers
 - b) Transporters
 - c) **Suppliers**
 - d) Shareholders
- 69) Risk prioritizing of a project means ranking the risk involved based on the _____.
- a) **Probability**
 - b) Calculation
 - c) Data
 - d) Approvals

70) selecting the most risky few items of the project and tracking them very closely is called risk_____.

- a) Control
- b) Assessment
- c) Prioritizing
- d) **Mitigation**

71) _____ is necessary to control the increase of work of various stages of a project

- a) **Change control**
- b) Supervisor
- c) Controller
- d) Planning

72) _____ is a methodology which requires collection of all formal documented procedures of a project.

- a) **CMS**
- b) CM
- c) MS
- d) CS

73) The ultimate objective of study of operations management is to increase

- a) cost
- b) Profit
- c) **Productivity**
- d) sales

74) Modern production is not possible without _____ systems

- a) **ERP**
- b) kanban
- c) ISO
- d) TCSM

75) _____ must be avoided during production

- a) breaks
- b) stoppages
- c) rest
- d) **bottlenecks**