

# Final Test Semester 3 Paper 15 INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Supply Chain Management [PGDMM , PGDSCM & L (2 years)]

Instructions:

1. Answer all 50 questions. Each question carries 2 marks Total : 100 Marks
2. Duration 1 Hour.

**\*Required**

1. Email \*

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2. Name \*

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3. Roll Number \*

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4. 1. There are \_\_\_\_ revolutions which helped in the evolution of supply chain management.

*Mark only one oval.*

Three

Two

Four

Five

5. 2. Full form of EDI with reference evolution to supply chain management is :

*Mark only one oval.*

- Enforcement Director of India
- Electronic Data Interchange
- Enterprise Data Interchange
- Election Data Information

6. 3. This is the basic type of supply chain which are loosely organized and comply with the legacy style.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Ripe Supply Chains
- Internal Supply Chains
- Raw Supply Chains
- Extended Supply Chains

7. 4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is engaged in the actual production, assembling of products and providing services.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Supplier
- Distributor
- Resellers
- Manufacturer

8. 5. This is a process in which a manufacturer procures goods from a supplier through the internet. (P/13)

*Mark only one oval.*

- Artificial Intelligence
- E-Commerce
- E-Collaboration
- E-Procurement

9. 6. At this level short term decisions are made and processes are defined by manufacturers of the product.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Strategic Planning
- Operational Level
- Tactical Level
- Distribution Level

10. 7. This refers to the flow of products from the end of suppliers to the customers.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Information Flow
- Materials (Product) Flow
- Financial Flow
- Quality Flow

11. 8. The supply chain managers make a \_\_\_\_\_ customer service strategy to deliver high-quality services, to reduce variability and to address the exceptions of the consumers.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Market-driven
- Efficient survival and growth
- Demand for the product
- Smooth flow of products and services

12. 9. \_\_\_\_\_ means a ready-reckoner of all the items, raw materials and other things that are required for a product or service.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Information
- Source
- Inventory
- Location

13. 10. Full form of LSP is

*Mark only one oval.*

- Local Service Providers
- Logistics Service Providers
- Liaison Service Provider
- Logistics Software Provider

14. 11. In this stage, organisations start identifying the suppliers for the product's delivery and maintain a healthy relationship with them to ease the work of production.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Make
- Plan
- Deliver
- Develop

15. 12. The full form of S & OP is :

*Mark only one oval.*

- Sales and Operations Planning
- Structured Operating Plan
- Standard Operational Procedure ]
- Spares Operation Plan

16. 13. This is defined as that portion of an inventory that is available or is planned to be made to meet the normal demand in a given duration. ‘

*Mark only one oval.*

- Transit Inventory
- Safety Inventory
- Seasonal Inventory
- Cycle Inventory

17. 14. This is defined as the inventory that has been dispatched by the seller but has not yet reached the buyer.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Transit Inventory
- Safety Inventory
- Seasonal Inventory
- Cycle Inventory

18. 15. These are decisions that are related to day-to-day operational freight transactions.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Transportation Mode Decisions
- Long Term Decisions
- Lane Operation Decisions
- Short Term Decisions

19. 16. In this eCommerce transactions, businesses interact with each other and buy and sell goods and services.

*Mark only one oval.*

- B2C
- B2B
- C2B
- C2C

20. 17. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to aligning a supply chain strategy with the competitive strategy of the business.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Supply Chain Strategies
- Supply Chain Decision
- Supply Chain Drivers
- Strategic Fit

21. 18. This denotes that inventory must be maintained by an organisation at any given point of time.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Minimum Inventory Level
- Maximum Inventory Level
- Re-ordering Level
- Danger Level

22. 19. This denotes that inventory rate at which an organisation replenishes the order of materials.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Minimum Inventory Level
- Maximum Inventory Level
- Re-ordering Level
- Danger Level

23. 20. An organisation should not cross this inventory level as it unnecessarily increases the inventory holding cost.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Minimum Inventory Level
- Maximum Inventory Level
- Re-ordering Level
- Danger Level

24. 21. This denotes an inventory level beyond which, it should not come down.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Minimum Inventory Level
- Maximum Inventory Level
- Re-ordering Level
- Danger Level

25. 22. One of the following is NOT a logistics drivers

*Mark only one oval.*

- Consumption
- Facilities
- Inventory
- Transportation

26. 23. The main purpose of this tool is to avoid mistakes and errors of workers.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Single Minute Exchange of Die
- Poka-Yoka
- Value Stream Mapping
- 5S

27. 24. This serves the purpose of setting up the time reduction.

*Mark only one oval.*

- 5S
- Poka-Yoka
- Value Stream Mapping
- Single Minute Exchange of Die

28. 25. The key objective of this tool is to map the value flow and identify improvements that need to be done.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Single Minute Exchange of Die
- Poka-Yoka
- Value Stream Mapping
- 5S

29. 26. The main aim of this tool is to schedule the system such that it helps in pulling production.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Kaizen
- Kanban
- Poka Yoka
- Value Stream Mapping

30. 27. This tool is used to improve the quality by creating and documenting a set process.

*Mark only one oval.*

- 5S
- Just-In Time
- Product Levelling
- Standardized Work

31. 28. The main objective of this technique is to detect the variations in a process.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Statistical Quality Control
- 5 Whys
- Visual Management
- One-Piece Flow

32. 29. The key objective of this technique is to reduce the cycle time and inventories.

*Mark only one oval.*

- One-Piece Flow
- Cellular Manufacturing
- Statistical Quality Control
- 5 Whys



33. 30. This lean principle recommends stable production scheduling integrated over the entire supply chain.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Maximise Flow
- Continuous Improvement
- Waste Elimination
- Synchronised Supply Chain

34. 31. This principle must be implemented on a regular basis throughout the supply chain and by all partners.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Waste Elimination
- Ethical Supply Chain
- Maximise Flow
- Continuous Improvement

35. 32. This driver for supply chain enables continuous flow of goods and services through the system to ultimate consumers.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Engaging People
- Process Standardization
- Continuous Improvement
- Collaboration

36. 33. This philosophy of lean promotes working together internally and externally in the supply chain.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Product Standardization
- Engaging People
- Collaboration
- Demand Management

37. 34. This lean process mapping tool is originated from the movement of compression and logistics, which is used by various researchers and practitioners.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Process Activity Mapping Tool
- Production Variety Funnel
- Decision Point Analysis
- Supply Chain Response Matrix

38. 35. This mapping tool helps in representing three types of defects which includes service, product and internal scrap.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Demand Amplification Mapping
- People Engaging
- Quality Filter Mapping
- Production Variety Funnel

39. 36. The forecasting mechanism of lean supply chain is \_\_\_\_\_.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Algorithmic
- Informative
- Agile
- Consultative

40. 37. The forecasting mechanism of agile supply chain is \_\_\_\_\_

*Mark only one oval.*

- Responsive
- Lean
- Consultative
- Contractual

41. 38. In this sourcing strategy, a number of independent suppliers handle the process of procuring products and services.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Single Sourcing
- Multi-sourcing
- Outsourcing
- Insourcing

42. 39. The companies from which the organizations buy the supplies are called \_\_\_\_\_

*Mark only one oval.*

- Manufacturer
- Tier-n Suppliers
- Tier-1 Suppliers
- Wholesaler

43. 40. If an item is easily available and the managers do not have to spend a lot of money on, then it is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Critical
- Leverage
- Strategic
- Commodity

44. 41. If the manager spends a lot of money on a specific input and it is difficult to get the item at the time of need, then it is \_\_\_\_\_.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Strategic Input
- Critical
- Leverage
- Commodity

45. 42. This type of contracts helps in setting out the number of products or services that will be purchased along with its cost.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Time and Materials Contract
- Firm-Fixed price Contract
- Indefinite Delivery Contract
- Cost-plus Contract

46. 43. In this payment terms, the supplier sell products services to customers who can make payments later.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Advance Payment
- Payment on Delivery
- Net Payment Terms
- Partial Payment

47. 44. One of the ways to handle risk which are unavoidable, but are expensive enough, hence the organisation diverts these risks to someone else. This risk is known as \_\_\_\_\_

*Mark only one oval.*

- Transferring the Risk
- Accepting the Risk
- Avoiding the Risk
- Mitigating the Risk

48. 45. Customers returns the products which do not meet the promised quality standards with the help of \_\_\_\_\_ returns.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Commercial
- Warranty
- Service
- End-of-use

49. 46. This pricing strategy decides the prices of products based on their usage by customers.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Pricing by Purchase Channel
- Pricing by Purchase Location
- Pricing by time of use
- Pricing by Metering

50. 47. This strategy targets matching the volume and demand of a product from one time duration to another.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Level Strategy
- Capacity Strategy
- Chase Strategy
- Aggregate Strategy

51. 48. In this strategy, production levels are maintained even and inventory is collected during relaxed demand periods and then used during high-demand periods.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Aggregate Strategy
- Level Strategy
- Capacity Strategy
- Chase Strategy

52. 49. It is the inability of of the system to respond to sudden changes in demand that occur due to capacity restrictions. This is known as \_\_\_\_\_

*Mark only one oval.*

- Smoothing Cost
- Planning Horizon
- Bottleneck Problems
- Treatment of Demand

53. 50. The full form of IloT is :

*Mark only one oval.*

- Industrial Internet of Things
- Integrated Internet of Things
- Iconic Internet of Things
- Independent Internet of Things

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