

**Exam Name** : Production Planning & Control

**Total Questions** : 50

**Q.1** Decisions that concern the day-to-day activities of workers, quality of products and services, production and overhead costs, and maintenance of machines are known as:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**  
5221350

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Operating decisions	
2	Control decisions	
3	Production decisions	
4	Management decisions	

**Q.2** Which of the following tasks is not carried out by an operations manager?

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**  
5221351

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Translates customer needs into products and services	
2	Adapts to global and environmental changes	
3	Manages cash flows and investments	
4	Uses technology to enhance productivity	

**Q.3** Production planning and control has evolved in following sequence

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221352

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Efficiency, customization, quality, service, sustainability, time-based competition	
2	Quality, efficiency, time-based competition, sustainability, customization, service	
3	Efficiency, quality, customization, time-based competition, service, sustainability	
4	Quality, service, customization, time-based competition, efficiency, sustainability	

**Q.4** Which of the following is of least concern to production planners?

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221353

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Cost	
2	Quality	
3	Efficiency	
4	Wages of workers	

**Q.5** Production Planning & Controls are applicable

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221354

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Both to manufacturing and service sector	
2	To Financial services exclusively	
3	Only to the service sector	
4	Only to the manufacturing sector	

**Q.6** Non realization of production plan means:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221355

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Production processes being utilized are not yet standardized	
2	Issues involved in other areas like quality and finances	
3	The organization needs to set realizable targets with respect to time	
4	Poor knowledge of facility location	

**Q.7** The following is true for Production Planning & Control:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221356

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Long range plan corresponding to corporate plans	
2	Tactical plans corresponding to functional requirements	
3	Short range plans as per operational requirements	
4	All three options mentioned above	

**Q.8** A company that produces a standardized product that has high demand, uses following type of process.

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221357

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Project	
2	Job shop	
3	Flow shop	
4	Continuous flow	

**Q.9** Dell computes rare examples of \_\_\_\_\_ products

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**  
5221358

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Customized	
2	Esteem value	
3	Standard	
4	Job shop	

**Q.10** In case of following resource utilization is lowest in:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**  
5221359

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Job shop	
2	Flow shop	
3	Continuous flow	
4	Assembly line	

**Q.11** In continuous manufacturing system, we need

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221360

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	General purpose machines and skilled labour	
2	Special purpose machine tools and highly skilled labour	
3	Special purpose machines and semi-skilled labour	
4	General purpose machines and unskilled labour	

**Q.12** Low-volume high- variety process is known as:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221361

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Continuous process	
2	Process focused	
3	Repetitive process	
4	Product focused	

**Q.13** Factor least affecting production planning procedure is:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221362

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Production Volume	
2	Nature of production process	
3	Nature of operation	
4	Nature of finances	

**Q.14** Identify the False statement:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221363

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	PPC in Mass manufacturing is easy as material handling is easy and convenient	
2	Very frequent changeovers in production setup make PPC in Job shop production very easy	
3	More elaborative production planning and control is required in batch production environment	
4	An appropriate scheduling needs to be done according to the estimated time taken by each job in case of job shop production	

**Q.15** Material requirements planning (MRP) is:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221364

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	A procedure to forecast demand for end items	
2	A work center loading technique	
3	The next step after aggregate production planning	
4	A decision support system	

**Q.16** Which of the following is NOT an objective of MRP

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221365

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Predicting safety stock requirements	
2	Improving customer service	
3	Reducing inventory investment	
4	Improve plant operating efficiency	



**Q.17** MRP systems are based on the philosophy that:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221366

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Parts are interchangeable	
2	The MPS can be changed at any point	
3	Raw materials, parts, and assemblies should arrive at the right time to produce end items	
4	The bills of material are the key ingredient for the inventory status file	

**Q.18** The bills of material (BOM) file is:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221367

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Part of the inventory status file	
2	Never changed because it would interfere with the MRP	
3	A list of materials and quantities required to produce one unit of an end item	
4	Exploded into the MRP to get the MPS	

**Q.19** The acronym ERP stands for:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221368

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Employee retraining program	
2	External requirements planning	
3	Equipment replacement policy	
4	Enterprise resource planning	

**Q.20** The main advantage(s) of implementing ERP is/are

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221369

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Cycle time increases to a significant level	
2	Decreased productivity	
3	Reduction of lead time in receiving the materials and executing the orders	
4	Better machine maintenance	

**Q.21** Smoothing of production as done in JIT avoids:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221370

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Inventories of work-in-process	
2	Imbalance of work in different work centres	
3	Both inventories of work-in-process and imbalance of work in different work centres	
4	Reduction in procurement cost	

**Q.22** The statement "each worker produces only that which is needed by the next station" comes under which system:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221371

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	JIT pulls system line	
2	JIT push system line	
3	Both a. and b.	
4	JIT procurement	

**Q.23** Which is not common technique in JIT for improving material flow?

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221372

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Factory layout revision	
2	Machine automation	
3	Set-up time reduction	
4	Pull system implementation	

**Q.24** Which of the following is not an assumption that underlines the basic EOQ model?

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221373

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Demand and lead time are known and constant	
2	Purchase cost does not vary with the quantity ordered	
3	Ordering and carrying cost Expressions include all relevant costs, and these costs are constant	
4	The quantity discount is accounted	

**Q.25** Inventory that is kept as a buffer between workstations in an assembly line or departments in job shops is called \_\_\_\_\_ inventory.

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**  
5221374

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Raw materials	
2	Work-in-process	
3	Cycle stock	
4	Safety stock	

**Q.26** Costs of inspecting, unpacking and stacking incoming inventory are components of \_\_\_\_\_ cost.

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**  
5221375

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Ordering or setup cost	
2	Holding cost	
3	Shortage cost	
4	Unit cost	

**Q.27** Which one of the following statements is true?

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221376

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	The EOQ is most accurate when both holding and ordering costs are estimated on a full cost basis	
2	The EOQ is most accurate when both holding and ordering costs are estimated on a pure variable cost basis	
3	The EOQ is most accurate when holding costs are estimated on a full cost basis while ordering costs are estimated on a pure variable cost basis	
4	The EOQ is most accurate when holding costs are estimated on a pure variable cost basis while ordering costs are estimated on a full cost basis.	

**Q.28** Which one of the following statements is true?

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**  
5221377

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Inventory is any asset held for future use or sale	
2	When using, ABC analysis, C items should be reviewed most frequently	
3	Dependent demand is directly related to the demand of another and can be calculated without needing to be forecast	
4	Stock-outs occur in a Fixed Quantity System whenever demand during lead-time exceeds the replenishment level	

**Q.29** Which one of the following statements is false with respect to Fixed Period System?

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**  
5221378

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	The time between orders is constant, but the order quantity might vary	
2	An order is time-triggered, not inventory-triggered	
3	The optimal replenishment level includes the demand during the review period plus any desired safety stock	
4	When demand is variable, the Fixed Period System requires more safety stock than the equivalent Fixed Quantity System	

**Q.30**

Demand of a product A is 20 units per week. Its unit cost is Rs 3000. Ordering cost is Rs 2500 per order and annual holding cost is 20% of the cost of A. EOQ of A will be:

**Marks: 2****Question ID:**

5221379

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	98	
2	93	
3	113	
4	214	

**Q.31**

\_\_\_\_\_ forecasts are needed to allocate budgets among businesses, decide the number of employees, and schedule equipment and other resources.

**Marks: 2****Question ID:**

5221380

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Long-range	
2	Intermediate-range	
3	Short-range	
4	Demand planning	



**Q.32** Which is not a quantitative technique for demand forecasting?

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221381

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Trend projections	
2	Barometric technique	
3	Delphi technique	
4	Regression Analysis	

**Q.33** A group of experts prescribed a set of principles of forecasting that does not include one of the following:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221382

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Use quantitative rather than qualitative methods.	
2	Combine forecasts from approaches that are similar	
3	Ask experts to justify their forecasts in writing	
4	Use multiple measures of forecast accuracy	

**Q.34** Which one of the following statements is false with respect to Fixed Period System?

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**  
5221383

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	The time between orders is constant, but the order quantity might vary	
2	An order is time-triggered, not inventory-triggered	
3	The optimal replenishment level includes the demand during the review period plus any desired safety stock	
4	When demand is variable, the Fixed Period System requires more safety stock than the equivalent Fixed Quantity System	

**Q.35** Reordering level in Inventory Control is calculated as:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**  
5221384

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Maximum Rate of consumption x Max. lead time	
2	Re-ordering level – (Normal rate of consumption x Normal delivery period)	
3	1/2 (Minimum stock level + Maximum stock level)	
4	Average rate of consumption x Emergency supply time.	

**Q.36** Which statement is true with respect to Inventory Turn- over Ratio:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221385

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Is calculated to maximize inventory	
2	Equals cost of goods consumed/sold during the period/Maximum inventory	
3	Is the index of efficiency of Human Resource management	
4	Higher the ratio, shorter will be the duration of inventory at the factory	

**Q.37** The objective of aggregate planning is to:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221386

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Maximize the overheads	
2	Minimize the profits	
3	Minimize investments in inventory	
4	Maximize production set-ups	

**Q.38**

A manufacturer initiates a business plan that gets translated into an operational plan, called a \_\_\_\_\_.

**Marks: 2****Question ID:**

5221387

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Master production schedule	
2	Production Plan	
3	Work force schedule	
4	Staffing plan	

**Q.39**

The aggregate planning strategy that is likely to impact the productivity of manufacturing workers adversely is:

**Marks: 2****Question ID:**

5221388

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Use of overtime	
2	Layoff of workers	
3	Building anticipation inventory	
4	Hiring of temporary work force	

**Q.40** Yield management requires

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221389

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Ability to segment the market	
2	Low fixed cost and higher variable cost where additional sales create more profit	
3	Product non-perishability	
4	Higher priced capacity that can be pre-sold	

**Q.41** Which one is not part of operations planning?

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221390

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Capacity Planning	
2	Investment planning	
3	Location planning	
4	Methods planning	

**Q.42** A scheduling that specifies the sequence in which jobs are to be processed is:

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**  
5221391

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Order acceptance	
2	Shop loading and job sequencing	
3	Capacity planning	
4	Due date specification	

**Q.43** Is not rule(s) of sequencing?

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**  
5221392

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	First come/first served	
2	Shortest processing time	
3	Simplest first	
4	Earliest due date	

**Q.44** Which one is not an essential feature of forward scheduling?

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221393

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Jobs are given earliest available time slot in operation	
2	Usually excessive WIP results	
3	Start with due date and work forward through operations reviewing lead times	
4	Less WIP but must have accurate lead time	

**Q.45** Which of the following is least competitive priority for most companies among following?

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**

5221394

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Speed	
2	Flexibility	
3	Innovation	
4	Infrastructure	

**Q.46**

The average number of products/services produced per unit time from a process is called:

**Marks: 2****Question ID:**

5221395

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Utilization	
2	Throughput	
3	Service rate	
4	Work-in-process	

**Q.47**

Low-volume high- variety process is known as

**Marks: 2****Question ID:**

5221396

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Continuous process	
2	Process focused	
3	Repetitive process	
4	Product focused	



**Q.48**

An assembly line with 28 tasks is to be balanced. The total amount of time required for all 28 tasks is 39 minutes. The line runs 450 minutes per day. What must the cycle time be to achieve an output rate of 400 units/day?

**Marks: 2****Question ID:**  
5221397

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	1.39 minutes	
2	11.54 minutes	
3	1.125 minutes	
4	0.89 minutes	

**Q.49**

Route sheet does not contain the following information:

**Marks: 2****Question ID:**  
5221398

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Detailed information regarding vendors	
2	The operations required and their desired sequence	
3	Machine or equipment to be used for each operation	
4	Estimated set-up time and operation time per piece	

**Q.50** The main advantage(s) of implementing ERP is/are.

**Marks: 2**

**Question ID:**  
5221399

No	Options Details	Select Option
1	Cycle time increases to a significant level	
2	Decreased productivity	
3	Reduction of lead time in receiving the materials and executing the orders	
4	Improves corporate image	