Program: BE Mechanical Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Final Year Semester VII

Course Code: MEC704 and Course Name: Production Planning & Control

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

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Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

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| Q1. | |  | | --- | | **Which of the following is a production Control technique** | |
| Option A: | Planning |
| Option B: | Routing |
| Option C: | Scheduling |
| Option D: | Dispatching |
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| Q2. | |  | | --- | | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ensures that, the work is carried out as per the plan and**  **delivery schedules are met.** | |
| Option A: | Expediting |
| Option B: | Dispatching |
| Option C: | Evaluating |
| Option D: | Loading |
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| Q3. | |  | | --- | | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ function of production planning and control decides the quantity**  **of output to be produced and the cost involved in it on the basis of sales forecast.** | |
| Option A: | Expediting |
| Option B: | Loading |
| Option C: | Estimating |
| Option D: | Scheduling |
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| Q4. | |  | | --- | | **In manufacturing management, the term 'Dispatching' is used to describe** | |
| Option A: | Dispatch of sales order |
| Option B: | Dispatch of factory mail |
| Option C: | Dispatch of finished product of the user |
| Option D: | Dispatch of work orders through shop floor |
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| Q5. | |  | | --- | | **Which is not a similarity between job order costing and process costing?** | |
| Option A: | Methods of assigned costs |
| Option B: | Tracking of direct materials, direct labour and manufacturing overhead |
| Option C: | Accumulating journal entries |
| Option D: | Flow of costs |
|  |  |
| Q6. | |  | | --- | | **In a process costing system, manufacturing overhead is assigned to work in process**  **by** | |
| Option A: | Department based on actual overhead costs incurred |
| Option B: | Department based on predetermined overhead rates |
| Option C: | Job based on actual overhead costs incurred |
| Option D: | Job based on predetermined overhead rates |
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| Q7. | |  | | --- | | **What name is often given to processes which involve the manufacture of a unique**  **item from beginning to end?** | |
| Option A: | Jobbing processes |
| Option B: | Continuous processes |
| Option C: | Lean production processes |
| Option D: | Batch processes. |
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| Q8. | |  | | --- | | **Raw Materials and WIP can be classified under** | |
| Option A: | Indirect Material |
| Option B: | Direct Material |
| Option C: | Finished Material |
| Option D: | Standard Parts |
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| Q9. | |  | | --- | | **‘Buffer stock’ is the level of stock** | |
| Option A: | Half of the actual stock |
| Option B: | At which the ordering process should start |
| Option C: | Minimum stock level below which actual stock should not fall |
| Option D: | Maximum stock in inventory |
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| Q10. | |  | | --- | | **ABC analysis is an inventory control technique in which** | |
| Option A: | Inventory levels are maintained |
| Option B: | Inventory is classified into A, B and C category with A being the highest quantity,  lowest value |
| Option C: | Inventory is classified into A, B and C Category with A being the lowest quantity  ,highest value |
| Option D: | Buffer stock is maintained |
|  |  |
| Q11. | |  | | --- | | **In order to reduce the lead times, the organization should have an efficient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.** | |
| Option A: | Purchasing |
| Option B: | Production planning |
| Option C: | Inventory |
| Option D: | Integrated inventory |
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| Q12. | |  | | --- | | **The time that elapses between the purchase of raw materials and the collection of cash for sales is referred as** | |
| Option A: | Production cycle |
| Option B: | Operating cycle |
| Option C: | Cash cycle |
| Option D: | Organization cycle |
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| Q13. | |  | | --- | | **The following type of layout is preferred for low volume production of**  **non-standard products** | |
| Option A: | Product layout |
| Option B: | Process layout |
| Option C: | Fixed position layout |
| Option D: | Combination layout |
|  |  |
| Q14. | |  | | --- | | **Which of the following is not true for forecasting?** | |
| Option A: | Forecasts are rarely perfect |
| Option B: | The underlying casual system will remain same in the future |
| Option C: | Forecast for group of items is accurate than individual item |
| Option D: | Short range forecasts are less accurate than long range forecasts |
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| Q15. | |  | | --- | | **Which of the following is not a forecasting technique?** | |
| Option A: | Judgmental |
| Option B: | Time series |
| Option C: | Time horizon |
| Option D: | Associative |
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| Q16. | |  | | --- | | **The correct sequence of operations in production planning and control is** | |
| Option A: | Routing-Scheduling-Dispatching-Follow up |
| Option B: | Scheduling-Routing- Dispatching-Follow up |
| Option C: | Dispatching-Routing-Scheduling- Follow up |
| Option D: | Routing-Scheduling-Follow up-Dispatching |
|  |  |
| Q17. | |  | | --- | | **The following type of layout is preferred for low volume production of**  **non-standard products** | |
| Option A: | Product layout |
| Option B: | Process layout |
| Option C: | Fixed position layout |
| Option D: | Combination layout |
|  |  |
| Q18. | |  | | --- | | **In order to avoid excessive multiplication of facilities, the layout preferred is** | |
| Option A: | product layout |
| Option B: | process layout |
| Option C: | group layout |
| Option D: | static layout |
|  |  |
| Q19. | |  | | --- | | **What type of process would a paper mill be most likely to use?** | |
| Option A: | Continuous flow |
| Option B: | Project |
| Option C: | Job shop |
| Option D: | Flow shop |
|  |  |
| Q20. | |  | | --- | | **Product design and process selection are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decisions.** | |
| Option A: | financial |
| Option B: | tactical |
| Option C: | system design |
| Option D: | system operation |
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| Q21. | |  | | --- | | **The process of comparing outputs to previously established standards to**  **determine if corrective action is needed is called:** | |
| Option A: | planning |
| Option B: | directing |
| Option C: | controlling |
| Option D: | budgeting |
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| Q22. | |  | | --- | | **Which of the following events increases the complexities of scheduling?** | |
| Option A: | Use of single purpose machines |
| Option B: | The infinity about the probable activities |
| Option C: | The repetitive nature of the activities |
| Option D: | The machine balancing between machines used in the processing |
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| Q23. | |  | | --- | | **Which of the following statements does not indicate the objectives of scheduling?** | |
| Option A: | Optimum use of scarce economic resources |
| Option B: | The Integration of all activities based on the time table |
| Option C: | The time table of every activity in terms of start, finish and duration |
| Option D: | To provide incentives to supervisors and formen |
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| Q24. | |  | | --- | | **The scheduling is not relatable important for which of the following activities?** | |
| Option A: | Continuous production |
| Option B: | Job order production |
| Option C: | Assembling production |
| Option D: | Transportation and logistics |
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| Q25. | |  | | --- | | **Which of the following is a methods of scheduling?** | |
| Option A: | Assets Turnover Ratio |
| Option B: | Cash Turnover Ratio |
| Option C: | Critical Ratio |
| Option D: | Debt - Equity Ratio |