



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Master of Business Administration

Course Name – Production and Operations Management

Course Code - MBA203

(Semester II)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) Production transforms raw materials into outputs
 - a) Irreversible process
 - b) Reversible process
 - c) Solid objects
 - d) None of these
- (2) When batches are small, the ratio of direct workers to supervisors is _____ and vice versa, in Batch Production
 - a) Negative
 - b) Lower
 - c) Equal
 - d) Higher
- (3) Which of the following explain the need for facility location selection
 - a) When the existing business unit has outgrown its original facilities and expansion is not possible.
 - b) When a business is newly started
 - c) When the lease expires and the landlord does not renew the lease
 - d) When a business old
- (4) Which of the following technique emphasizes transportation cost in the determination of facility location
 - a) Location rating factor technique
 - b) Transportation technique
 - c) Centre-of-gravity technique
 - d) Both (b) and (c)
- (5) Transportation cost does not depend on which of the following factors
 - a) Distance
 - b) Weight of merchandise
 - c) Time required for transportation
 - d) Country of origin
- (6) Process layout is also known as _____.
 - a) Functional layout
 - b) Batch production layout
 - c) Straight line layout
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
- (7) In which of the following layout type, materials are fed into the first machine and finished

products come out of the last machine

- a) Product layout
 - b) Process layout
 - c) Fixed position layout
 - d) Cellular manufacturing layout
- (8) What is the ultimate effect of inadequate production capacity
- a) Poor Planning
 - b) Poor Machine Utilization
 - c) Low Productivity
 - d) Poor Customer Service
- (9) Product layout is used for
- a) Job production
 - b) Batch production
 - c) Mass production
 - d) All of these
- (10) For a product layout the material handling equipment must
- a) Have full flexibility
 - b) Employ conveyor belts, trucks and tractors et c.
 - c) Be a general purpose type
 - d) Be designed as special purpose for a particular application
- (11) Process layout is not employed
- a) Where low volume of production is required
 - b) Where similar jobs are manufactured on machine
 - c) Where machines are arranged on functional basis
 - d) Where diverse jobs are manufactured on machines
- (12) Process layout is also known as
- a) Analytical layout
 - b) Synthetic layout
 - c) Static product layout
 - d) None of these
- (13) Process layout is employed for
- a) Batch production
 - b) Continuous type of product
 - c) Effective utilization of machines
 - d) All of these
- (14) In order to avoid excessive multiplication of facilities, the layout preferred is
- a) Product Layout
 - b) Process Layout
 - c) Group Layout
 - d) Static Layout
- (15) $(\text{Down time in hours} / \text{Available hours}) =$
- a) Maintenance effectiveness
 - b) Frequency of breakdown
 - c) Effectiveness of maintenance planning
 - d) None of these
- (16) Which of the below is not a part of corrective maintenance
- a) Over used equipment
 - b) Ignoring minor faults
 - c) Failure to properly lubricate parts
 - d) Remove before failure
- (17) Which is not an advantage of corrective maintenance
- a) Disrupt production process causing delays
 - b) Optimizes inspection costs
 - c) Low maintenance costs
 - d) Low cost replacement
- (18) Which is not an advantage of predictive maintenance
- a) Replacement at lower cost
 - b) Improves and enhances life span of man and machines
 - c) It carries out correctional measures
 - d) It reduces material and labour costs
- (19) In phase I application of \bar{x} and R chart, the control limits obtained from the equations are treated as _____
- a) Final limits
 - b) Trial limits
 - c) Warning limits
 - d) Pattern limits

- c) Production planning
d) Despatching and expediting
- (33) Planning tasks associated with job scheduling, machine loading, and dispatching typically falls under
- a) long-range plans
b) short-range plans
c) intermediate-range plans
d) strategic planning
- (34) The time of completing a project in network analysis is given by following time of the critical activity meeting at the final triad
- a) early finish
b) early start
c) late start
d) late finish
- (35) In CPM, the cost slope is determined by
- a) $\text{Crash Cost} / \text{Normal Cost}$
b) $(\text{Crash Cost} - \text{Normal Cost}) / (\text{Normal time} - \text{Crash time})$
c) $\text{Normal Cost} / \text{Crash cost}$
d) $(\text{Normal cost} - \text{Crash cost}) / (\text{Normal time} - \text{Crash time})$
- (36) Critical path moves along the activities having total float of
- a) positive value
b) negative value
c) zero value
d) same value
- (37) Pessimistic time is
- a) The maximum time which an activity might require
b) The average time required for a job
c) The most probable time considering all conditions
d) The minimum time in which an activity can possibly be accomplished
- (38) PERT is not a
- a) analytic tool in concept
b) Limit up of event oriented diagrams
c) Used for research and development projects
d) Digital tool
- (39) PERT is the
- a) Time oriented technique
b) Event oriented technique
c) Activity oriented technique
d) Target oriented technique
- (40) In a PERT chart
- a) All activities should be numbered
b) Only important activities should be numbered
c) Only critical activities are numbered
d) Only selected activities are numbered
- (41) An activity of the project is graphically represented by _____ on the network diagram
- a) A Circle
b) A Straight Line
c) An arrow
d) None of them
- (42) Pick up the correct statement about relationship between various floats
- a) $\text{Free Float} = \text{Total Float}$
b) $\text{Independent Float} = \text{Total Float}$
c) $\text{Independent Float} > \text{Free Float}$
d) Independent Float
- (43) The time which results in the least possible direct cost of an activity is known as
- a) Normal time
b) Slow time
c) Crash time
d) Standard time
- (44) Which of the following statement is not correct about the network diagram
- a) The events are represented graphically by circles or nodes at the beginning and the end of activity arrows
b) The tail end of the arrow represents the start of an activity
c) The head of the arrow represents the end of an activity
d) The tail end of the arrow represents the end of an activity

- (45) Pick up the incorrect statement from the following
- a) An activity of the project is denoted by an arrow on the network
 - b) The tail of the arrow indicates the start of the activity
 - c) The head of the arrow indicates the end of the activity
 - d) The arrows are drawn (to scale from) left to right
- (46) Positive slack on a PERT indicates that project is
- a) Ahead of Schedule
 - b) Beyond schedule
 - c) As per schedule
 - d) On critical path
- (47) The basic difference between PERT and CPM is that
- a) PERT deals with events and CPM with activities
 - b) Critical path is determined in PERT only
 - c) Costs are considered on CPM only and not in PERT
 - d) Guessed times are used in PERT and evaluated times in CPM
- (48) What do we call the irreducible minimum time required to complete an activity
- a) Standard time
 - b) Normal time
 - c) Crash time
 - d) Pessimistic time
- (49) What do you call the situation in which the component is not completely rejected but corrected
- a) Inspection
 - b) Reproduction
 - c) Reprocessing
 - d) Quality Assurance
- (50) What is the most effective way to design a formal inspection system for incoming parts
- a) Queuing analysis
 - b) Statistical quality control
 - c) Time series analysis
 - d) Regression analysis
- (51) Costs of dissatisfaction, repair tools and warranty costs are elements of cost in the
- a) Q chart
 - b) Process chart
 - c) T chart
 - d) D chart
- (52) Which of the following is not a control chart for variables
- a) X chart
 - b) P chart
 - c) R chart
 - d) n chart
- (53) What does vendor rating consist of
- a) Vendor development
 - b) Vendor relations
 - c) Vendor evaluation
 - d) None of them
- (54) What is value analysis is normally applied to
- a) New product
 - b) Old products
 - c) Future products
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
- (55) What is an important instrument in decision making in purchase
- a) Negotiation
 - b) Make or buy decision
 - c) Product is not relevant
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
- (56) Buying of goods or services from suppliers of some other country instead of local supplier is classified as
- a) Outsourcing
 - b) Sunk
 - c) Idle sourcing
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
- (57) The purchase order form is designed by
- a) Materials Manager
 - b) Purchase Manager
 - c) Marketing Manager
 - d) None of them

- (58) Which of the following are functions of the purchasing organization
- a) Negotiate general conditions of purchase with vendors
 - b) Legally responsible for completing purchasing contracts
 - c) Set pricing conditions
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
- (59) Which of the following is a benefit to a business of having an efficient procurement department
- a) Improved levels of customer service
 - b) Increased levels of staff motivation
 - c) Higher sales revenue
 - d) Lower unit costs
- (60) The main objective of work measurement is to
- a) Plan and schedule of production
 - b) Formulate a proper incentive scheme
 - c) Estimate the selling price and delivery dates
 - d) All of them