Program: BE Mechanical Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: **Final** Year Semester **VII**

Course Code: **MEC704** and Course Name: **PPC**

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. | A strategy which aims to produce the maximum amount of goods at the lowest possible price is called |
| Option A: | production orientation |
| Option B: | selling orientation |
| Option C: | societal marketing |
| Option D: | Cost orientation |
|  |  |
| Q2. | The cost of insurance and taxes are included in |
| Option A: | Cost of ordering |
| Option B: | Set up cost |
| Option C: | Inventory carrying cost |
| Option D: | Cost of shortages |
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| Q3. | The reorder point formula is |
| Option A: | Maximum usage(D)\*maximum lead time (LT) D\*LT |
| Option B: | Average usage\*Lead time |
| Option C: | Economic order quantity\*lead time |
| Option D: | societal marketing |
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| Q4. | The ability of manufacturing to produce goods and services is called |
| Option A: | Scheduling |
| Option B: | Production planning |
| Option C: | Capacity |
| Option D: | Routing |
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| Q5. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the amount of materials necessary to support production of the require output in the next higher level in the bill of material? |
| Option A: | Planning horizon |
| Option B: | Available to promise |
| Option C: | Net required |
| Option D: | Gross required |
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| Q6. | The routing function in a production system design is concerned with |
| Option A: | Manpower utilization |
| Option B: | Quality assurance of the product |
| Option C: | Machine utilization |
| Option D: | Optimizing material flow through the plant |
|  |  |
| Q7. | In the given formula of EOQ that is Q2=2AO/ic, the A stands for |
| Option A: | Available inventory |
| Option B: | A class of inventory |
| Option C: | Annual demand of inventory |
| Option D: | Arrived inventory |
|  |  |
| Q8. | In the given formula of EOQ, the O stands for Q2=2AO/ic |
| Option A: | Ordering cost |
| Option B: | Carrying cost |
| Option C: | Original inventory |
| Option D: | Overstock inventory |
|  |  |
| Q9. | In ABC analysis, which class of items are generally large in number |
| Option A: | A |
| Option B: | B |
| Option C: | C |
| Option D: | D |
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| Q10. | Determining the need for labor, machine, physical resources to meet the production objectives of the firm is called as |
| Option A: | Production control |
| Option B: | production planning |
| Option C: | Capacity planning |
| Option D: | Original inventory |
|  |  |
| Q11. | What measure is used as performance criteria for production planning and control system? |
| Option A: | Percent time of meeting delivery promises |
| Option B: | Delivery of lead time |
| Option C: | Number of expeditors |
| Option D: | production planning |
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| Q12. | In CPM, the cost slope is determined by |
| Option A: | Crash cost/Normal cost |
| Option B: | Crash cost-Normal cost)/(Normal time-Crash time |
| Option C: | Normal cost/crash cost |
| Option D: | Normal cost-Crash time)/(Normal cost-Crash time |
|  |  |
| Q13. | The method of finding an initial solution based upon opportunity costs  is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Option A: | Northwest corner rule |
| Option B: | Vogel’s approximation |
| Option C: | Johnsons theorem |
| Option D: | Floods technique |
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| Q14. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the number of occupied squares is less than the number of rows plus |
| Option A: | degeneracy |
| Option B: | Infeasibility |
| Option C: | Unboundedness |
| Option D: | Unbalance |
|  |  |
| Q15. | The solution of a transportation problem with 'M' rows & 'N' columns is feasible if  number of positive allocations are |
| Option A: | M+N |
| Option B: | M\*N |
| Option C: | M+N-1 |
| Option D: | M+N+1 |
|  |  |
| Q16. | Breaking up the order and running part of it ahead of schedule is known as |
| Option A: | Operation splitting |
| Option B: | Lot splitting |
| Option C: | Pegging |
| Option D: | Overlapping |
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| Q17. | The master production schedule is the schedule of production for what level  product/material? |
| Option A: | Level 0 |
| Option B: | Level 1 |
| Option C: | Level 2 |
| Option D: | Level 3 |
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| Q18. | Slack represent the difference between the |
| Option A: | Earliest completion time & latest allowable time |
| Option B: | Latest allowable time & earliest completion time |
| Option C: | Earliest completion time & normal expected time |
| Option D: | Latest allowable time & normal allowable time |
|  |  |
| Q19. | The word KANBAN is mostly associated with |
| Option A: | EOQ |
| Option B: | JIT production |
| Option C: | Capacity planning |
| Option D: | Product design |
|  |  |
| Q20. | In graphical representation the bounded region is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region |
| Option A: | Solution |
| Option B: | Basic Solution |
| Option C: | Feasible solution |
| Option D: | Optimal |
|  |  |
| Q21. | Gantt chart is mainly used for. |
| Option A: | Routing |
| Option B: | Scheduling |
| Option C: | follow Up |
| Option D: | Inspection |
|  |  |
| Q22. | The probabilistic time is given by |
| Option A: | (to+tp+tn)/3 |
| Option B: | (to+2tp+tn)/4 |
| Option C: | (to+4tp+tn)/5 |
| Option D: | (to+tp+4tn)/6 |
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| Q23. | Bin card is used in |
| Option A: | Administrative wing |
| Option B: | Workshops |
| Option C: | Foundry shops |
| Option D: | stores |
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| Q24. | The first method invented for planning projects was |
| Option A: | Bar chart method |
| Option B: | Milestone chart |
| Option C: | CPM |
| Option D: | PERT |
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| Q25. | In the perpetual inventory control, the material is checked when it reaches its |
| Option A: | Minimum value |
| Option B: | Maximum value |
| Option C: | Average value |
| Option D: | Alarming value |
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