

1. Input of MRP is (are) :-> **MPS, bill of materials, and inventory record file.**
2. -----is a computational technique that converts the Master schedule for end products in to a detailed schedule for raw materials and components used in end products.:-> **Material Requirement planning**
3. The term MRP-II stands for:-> **Manufacturing resource planning**
4. The basic difference between MRP & MRP II is :-> **Finance**
5. Line of Balance is basically a :-> **production controlling technique**
6. Which Kanban is used when a subsequent workstation or assembly line is in danger of having to stop due to shortage of one out of many items being used :-> **Express Kanban**
7. Which Kanban specifies the type and quantity of product which the next process must produce? :-> **Production Kanban**
8. Which is used to indicate the type and quantity of product which the next process should withdraw from the preceding process ? :-> **Withdrawal Kanban**
9. Identify the role played by the 'Kanban' in production control :-> **Tie the different manufacturing processes together**
10. Identify the function of 'Kanban' :-> **Reduces the level of in-process inventories**
11. The following is not a characteristic of JIT system :-> **Accumulation of inventory**
12. The principle or philosophy of JIT is :-> **Zero inventory and batch size is one**
13. -----is used to compute the raw material and component requirements for end products listed in Master schedule:-> **Bill of materials file**
14. Objective chart in Line of Balance (LOB) shows:-> **Actual delivery of product made by a date**
15. Line of Balance (LOB) is used to compare :-> **Actual progress with planned progress**
16. Parts explosion in the process of Material Requirement Planning (MRP) means:-> **Computation of end product requirements level by level in the product structure components**
17. Identify the major benefit of Material Requirement Planning (MRP):-> **Reduction in work-in-progress**
18. Just- in- time (JIT) is a :-> **Pull system**
19. Acceptance sampling is not followed in :-> **Japanese industries**
20. In Kanban, there will be :-> **Minimum inventory**
21. The term jidoka means :-> **Stop everything when something goes wrong**
22. Japanese use the following word in their quality control procedures. :-> **jidoka**
23. On-line inspection reduces-----in automation:-> **Scrap**
24. MRP indicates :-> **Materials Requirement Planning**
25. Following is a technique used to control inventory.:-> **Materials requirement planning**
26. Program plan in Line of balance (LOB) is :-> **A chart of operations required to complete one unit of finished product**
27. Objective chart in Line of Balance (LOB) shows:-> **Expected schedule of finished products**
28. ----- can be defined as computer based system for planning, scheduling and controlling materials resources and supporting activities needed to meet the MPS :-> **Manufacturing resource planning**
29. Parts explosion in the process of Material Requirement Planning (MRP) means :-> **Computation of end product requirements level by level in the product structure components**
30. Identify the major benefit of Material Requirement Planning (MRP) :-> **Reduction in work-in-progress**
31. Following is a technique used to control inventory. :-> **Materials requirement planning**
32. MRP - II System is called an integrated system because it considers :-> **all activities**
33. Item B requires four numbers of item C. Product P requires two numbers of items B and five numbers of item C. if five number of product P is to be manufactured, the number of item C required will be :-> **55**
34. The features of MRP system are :-> **Planned order releases, time-phasing of requirements, rescheduling, generation of lower requirements**
35. MRP indicates :-> **Materials Reordering Point**
36. The following is not a characteristic of JIT system :-> **quality control by acceptance sampling**
37. The term jidoka means :-> **Stop everything when something goes wrong**

38. Japanese use the following word in their quality control procedures:->**jidoka**
39. Identify the correct sequence of stages in Line of Balance (LOB) :->**a) Graphical representation of delivery objective, chart of production programme, progress chart of current status, Line of Balance, analysis of progress**
40. Line of Balance (LOB) utilizes :->**Graphical methods**
41. Line of Balance is basically a :->**production controlling technique**
42. Objective chart in Line of Balance (LOB) shows :->**Actual delivery of product made by a date**
43. Program plan in Line of balance (LOB) is :->**A chart of operations required to complete one unit of finished product**
44. Objective chart in Line of Balance (LOB) shows :->**Expected schedule of finished products**
45. Identify the correct sequence of stages in Line of Balance (LOB) :->**Graphical representation of delivery objective, chart of production programme, progress chart of current status, Line of Balance, analysis of progress**
46. Kanban is a :->**Tag**
47. Kanban is known as :->**Instrument of production control**
48. Item B requires four numbers of item C. Product P requires two numbers of items B and five numbers of item C. if five number of product P is to be manufactured, the number of item C required will be:->**55**
49. The features of MRP system are :->**Planned order releases, time-phasing of requirements, rescheduling, generation of lower requirements**
50. Line of Balance (LOB) is :->**Manual planning, scheduling, and controlling technique**
51. In a production model, N is the optimum number of unit produced per order, v is the production rate in units produced per day and d is the demand rate units per day. The level of the maximum inventory will

$$\text{be :-> } N \left(1 - \frac{d}{v} \right)$$

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52. The mean and variance of consumption of an item are 100 and 16. The area under normal curve for $z=2$ is 0.95. the Reorder Point (ROP) for 95% service level will be :-> **108**
53. A purchase manager places order each time for a lot of 500 numbers of a particular item. From the available data the following results are obtained: Inventory carrying cost= 40%, ordering cost per order= Rs.600 cost per unit= Rs.50, Annual demand= 1000. Find out the loss (Rs) to the organization due to his ordering policy. :->**1262**
54. A manufacturing company uses an EOQ (Economic order quantity) approach in planning its production of gears. The following information is available. Each gear costs Rs.250 per unit, annual demand is 60,000 gears, set up costs are Rs.4, 000 per set up and the inventory carrying cost per month is established at 2 per cent of the average inventory value. When in production, these gears can be produced at the rate of 400 units per day and this company works only for 300 days in a year. Calculate the total inventory cost. :->**Rs.1, 20,000**
55. A manufacturing company uses an EOQ (Economic order quantity) approach in planning its production of gears. The following information is available. Each gear costs Rs.250 per unit, annual demand is 60,000 gears, set up costs are Rs.4, 000 per set up and the inventory carrying cost per month is established at 2 per cent of the average inventory value. When in production, these gears can be produced at the rate of 400 units per day and this company works only for 300 days in a year. Determine the number of production runs per year. :->**15 per annum**
56. A manufacturing company uses an EOQ (Economic order quantity) approach in planning its production of gears. The following information is available. Each gear costs Rs.250 per unit, annual demand is 60,000 gears, set up costs are RS.4, 000 per set up and the inventory carrying cost per month is established at 2 per cent of the average inventory value. When in production, these gears can be produced at the rate of 400 units per day and this company works only for 300 days in a year. Determine the economic lot size. :->**4000**
57. Mean rate of consumption during lead time (R) multiplied by mean lead time (L) is equal to :->**Buffer stock**
58. When the ordering cost is increased to 4 times, the EOQ will be increased to :->**2 times**
59. When order quantity increases the ordering costs will:->**Increase**

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60. In the production model for determining the Economic Batch Size, the production rate is considered as:-
>Greater than the demand rate
61. For a given annual consumption, the minimum total inventory cost is proportional to square root of the product of:-**>Ordering cost per order and carrying cost per unit per year**
62. An aircraft company uses rivets at an approximate customer rate of 2,500 kg. per year. Each unit costs Rs.30 per Kg. and the company personnel estimate that it costs Rs.130 to place an order, and that the carrying cost of inventory is 10% per year. Determine the time interval between the orders. :-**0.18 year**
63. An aircraft company uses rivets at an approximate customer rate of 2,500 kg. per year. Each unit costs Rs.30 per Kg. and the company personnel estimate that it costs Rs.130 to place an order, and that the carrying cost of inventory is 10% per year. Determine the optimum size of each order.. :-**466**
64. An aircraft company uses rivets at an approximate customer rate of 2,500 kg. per year. Each unit costs Rs.30 per Kg. and the company personnel estimate that it costs Rs.130 to place an order, and that the carrying cost of inventory is 10% per year. How frequently should orders for rivets be placed? :-**5 per year**
65. A contractor has to supply 10,000 bearings per day to an automobile manufacturer. He finds that, when he starts production run, he can produce 25,000 bearings per day. The cost of holding a bearing in stock for a year is Rs.2 and the set up cost of a production run is Rs.1, 800. Determine the optimum size. :-
104449
66. A contractor has to supply 10,000 bearings per day to an automobile manufacturer. He finds that, when he starts production run, he can produce 25,000 bearings per day. The cost of holding a bearing in stock for a year is Rs.2 and the set up cost of a production run is Rs.1, 800. How frequently should production run be made? :-**10.44 days**
67. You have to supply your customers 100 units of a certain product every Monday (and only then). You obtain the product from a local supplier at Rs.60 per unit. The costs of ordering and transportation from the supplier are Rs.150 per order. The cost of carrying inventory is estimated at 15% per year of the cost of the product carried. Determine the optimal cost. :-**6072**
68. You have to supply your customers 100 units of a certain product every Monday (and only then). You obtain the product from a local supplier at Rs.60 per unit. The costs of ordering and transportation from the supplier are Rs.150 per order. The cost of carrying inventory is estimated at 15% per year of the cost of the product carried. Find the lot size which will minimize the cost of the system. :-**416**
69. An aircraft uses rivets at an approximately constant rate of 5,000 kg. per year. The rivets cost Rs.20 per kg. And the company personnel estimate that it costs Rs.200 to place an order. The carrying cost of inventory is 10% per year. How frequently should orders for rivets be placed? :-**5**
70. If shortage cost is infinity:-**no shortages are allowed**
71. At EOQ:-**annual ordering cost = annual carrying cost**
72. Setup cost does not include:-**Maintenance cost of the machines**
73. Carrying costs in inventory models is also known as :-**Holding costs**
74. Periodic inventory ordering system is used to :-**To control the ordering level**
75. Examples for carrying costs in inventory models includes :-**Storage costs, insurance, special taxes, pilferage**
76. In VED analysis, VED stands for :-**Vital, Essential and Desirable**
77. Under ABC analysis, high value and low volume items are treated as :-**'A' category items**
78. Two bin system of controlling the order level is also known as :-**Min-max system**
79. Bin system is best suited to :-**'A' category items**
80. What is the common system used for controlling the ordering level? :-**Two bin system**
81. Q system is also called :-**Fixed order interval system**
82. The system advantageous in case of bulk chemicals, pig iron etc., where physical assessment of stock is costly is:-**S-S system**
83. Annual demand for a part is 12000 units, production capacity of the plant is 2000 units per month, the setup cost is Rs. 400 and holding cost per unit per month is Rs. 0.15. if optimum batch size will be 32.66, then maximum inventory level will be :-**1633 units**

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84. Annual Ordering Cost, for a given annual demand :-> **Will increase with the decrease in order quantity**
85. In the S-S optional replacement system, the decision not to replace the order is taken when the stock level during the review time is :-> **Above the level of S**
86. ABC analysis is a technique :-> **To control the inventories based on the annual consumption value**
87. Reorder level is :-> **Minimum stock level + consumption during lead time**
88. The quantity of order at which the total cost is minimum is called :-> **Economic order quantity**
89. In inventory planning, extra inventory is unnecessarily carried to the end of the planning period when using one of the following lot size decision policies :-> **Economic Order Size (EOQ) lot size**
90. One of the following statements about PRS (Periodic Reordering System) is not true. Identify :-> **PRS requires continuous monitoring of inventory levels**
91. In VED analysis, VED stands for :-> **Vital, Essential and Desirable**
92. The stock maintained to withstand unknown demand changes is known as :-> **Fluctuatory inventory**
93. Annual Carrying cost, for a given annual demand :-> **Will decrease with the increase in the number of orders placed per annum**
94. Classification of items based on unit cost of the item is called :-> **HML classification**
95. Classification of items based on the availability of specification items is called :-> **SDE classification**
96. Classification of items based on the closing inventory values is called :-> **XYZ classification**
97. The method of stock control classifying the stocks on the basis of their respective value and volume is called :-> **ABC analysis**
98. In ABC analysis, the C items are those which represent :-> **Small percentage of the total annual consumption value**
99. The system in which the second bin contains the number of units equal to Reorder Point, is called :-> **Two bin system**
100. Analysis depends upon the value of inventory possessed by the firm, rather than what has been consumed or used is :-> **XYZ Analysis**
101. The two bin system is concerned with :-> **Ordering procedure**
102. The method of classification of items to be adopted for spare parts inventory is :-> **VED analysis**
103. The annual demand for an item is 4000 units. The ordering cost per order is Rs. 150, the inventory holding cost based on average inventory is 20%, the cost per unit is Rs. 5 and the storage cost based on maximum inventory is Rs. 0.10 per unit per year. The Economic Order Quantity will be :-> **1000 units**
104. Which of the following is the inventory purchased to get the advantage of price discounts or to reduce transportation costs ? :-> **lot wise inventory**
105. Total variable cost becomes zero if :-> **rate of production = rate of consumption**
106. In ABC analysis, the C items are those which represent :-> **Small percentage of the total annual consumption value**
107. Total inventory cost is minimum at :-> **Economic order quantity**
108. A firm produces and used 2400 items annually. The cost of setting up for production is Rs. 850 and the weekly production rate is 100 units. The production cost is Rs. 5 per item. The annual storage and carrying is 10% of average inventory. The time, each optimum production run would take, will be :-> **9 months**
109. If the demand for an item is doubled and the ordering cost halved, the economic order quantity :-> **Remains unchanged**
110. A company produces a component for which the annual demand is 72000. The shop capacity is 400 per day. Setup cost is Rs. 75 and holding cost is Rs. 15 per unit per year. The most economical production run will be :-> **1200 unit/run**
111. Annual demand for a part is 12000 units, production capacity of the plant is 2000 units per month, the setup cost is Rs. 400 and holding cost per unit per month is Rs. 0.15. if optimum batch size will be 32.66, then maximum inventory level will be :-> **1633 units**
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based on maximum inventory is Rs. 0.10 per unit per year. The Economic Order Quantity will be :-
>1000 units

113. The penalty cost is four times that of carrying cost for an item, and the demand rate is constant. If shortages are permitted, the service level that could be maintained at EOQ ordering is :-**>0.80**
114. A company consumes 70000 pieces of electrodes yearly. Following costs are involved: cost per electrode = Rs. 4.20, Procurement cost per lot = Rs. 120, Interest on inventory carrying cost = 16%. The interval between the orders, taking the number of working days in a year to be 280 days, will be :-**>20 days**
115. If EOQ is within the range of the lowest discounted rate offered then :-**Accept the discount offer and order at EOQ level**
116. If R=Demand rate, K=Production rate, Cc=Carrying cost per unit time, Co=Ordering cost and Cs=Cost of penalty per unit time, then the economic order quantity (EOQ) can be expressed as :-

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{2RC_o}{C_c} \left(\frac{C_s + C_c}{C_s} \right) \left(\frac{K}{K - R} \right)}$$
117. The lead time consumption is 500 units. The annual consumption is 8000 units. The company has a policy of EOQ ordering and maintenance of 200 units as safety stock. The reorder point (ROP) is :-**>700 units**
118. Operating Doctrine of inventory is concerned with :-**When to order and how much to order**
119. _____ is the mean of the deviations of the forecast demands from the actual demands.:-
>Mean forecast error
120. The mean of the deviations of the forecast demands from the actual demands is called :-**Mean Forecast Error**
121. A forecaster used an exponential smoothing model with the smoothing constant 0.5, and now he wishes to convert to moving average. What length of moving average is approximately equivalent? :-**>3**
122. In your view, which type of forecasting is most accurate?:-**Short term forecasting**
123. Forecast error is equal to :-**Forecast value - Actual value**
124. The material stored to safeguard the production chain in the event of machine breakdown is termed as :-**decoupling inventory**
125. Simple EOQ is independent of :-**purchase cost**
126. The availability of item in the market is basis for _____ analysis :-**SDE**
127. The purchase cost is assumed to be varying with quantity ordered in the inventory model with :-
>price breaks
128. The material stored to safeguard the production chain in the event of machine breakdown is termed as :-**decoupling inventory**
129. If average carrying cost per unit per year are twice to that of ordering cost / order then EOQ varies with :-**Square root of D**
130. If EOQ = demand (D), then the number of orders placed in the inventory horizon (i.e, 1 year) is :-**>one**
131. Which of the following inventory is maintained to meet expected demand fluctuations? :-
>anticipation inventory
132. The technique in which several knowledgeable persons are asked to provide subjective estimates of demands is called :-**Delphi method**
133. Trend pattern in demand forecasting refers to :-**steady increase or decrease in the value of variable overtime**
134. The regression equation indicating the demand for a consumer durable item and agricultural per capita income has been developed as $Y = 0.91 + 0.395X$. For the 8 sets the following data collected; $\Sigma X = 184$, $\Sigma XY = 2146$, $\Sigma Y = 5006$, $\Sigma Y^2 = 950$. The standard deviation of the regression is :-**>2.2**
135. The sales of cycles in a shop in four consecutive months are given as 70, 68, 82, 95. Exponentially smoothing average method with a smoothing factor of 0.4 is used in forecasting. The expected number of sales in the next month is :-**>86**
136. Regression method of forecasting is applicable mainly for:-**Casual models**

137. Which one of the following forecasting techniques is not suited for making forecasts for planning production schedules in the short range?:->**Delphi**
138. A continuous and finite supply rate model becomes simple EOQ [i.e., instant supply] model for the condition that production rate = :-> **infinity**
139. The following is a qualitative forecast:->**Delphi method**
140. The mean of the squares of the deviations of the forecast demands from the actual demand values is called :->**Mean Square Error**
141. The following forecast equation has been derived by a least squares method to describe the shipment of welded aluminium tube $Y_c = 10.27 + 1.65 X$ (1986=0, X=years, Y=tonnes/year) Express X units in months retaining Y in tonnes/month:-> **$Y_c = 10.27 + 0.14X$**
142. The quality model of forecasting based on the consensus opinion of a panel of experts is called :->**Delphi method**
143. Cyclical pattern in demand forecasting indicates :->**The length of a single cycle is longer than a year**
144. When the ordering cost is increased to 4 times, the EOQ will be increased to :->**2 times**
145. When order quantity increases the ordering costs will :->**Increase**
146. In the production model for determining the Economic Batch Size, the production rate is considered as :->**Greater than the demand rate**
147. The system of providing right material in the right quantity at the right time is called :->**Inventory control**
148. For a given annual consumption, the minimum total inventory cost is proportional to square root of the product of :->**Ordering cost per order and carrying cost per unit per year**
149. Annual Ordering Cost, for a given annual demand :->**Will increase with the decrease in order quantity**
150. Annual Carrying cost, for a given annual demand :->**Will decrease with the increase in the number of orders placed per annum**
151. The weekly sales for an item are A units. The ordering cost per order is B rupees. The carrying cost per unit per month is C rupees. The EOQ will be :-> $\sqrt{\frac{8.67 AB}{C}}$
152. Setup cost does not include :->**Maintenance cost of the machines**
153. _____ is the mean of the deviations of the forecast demands from the actual demands. :->**Mean forecast error**
154. The most commonly used criteria for measuring forecast error is:->**Mean square error**
155. Trend pattern in demand forecasting indicates :->**steady increase or decrease in the value of variable overtime**
156. Tracking signal is defined as :->**Bias/MAD**
157. Following is not a forecast evaluation parameter?:->**Precision**
158. When using a simple moving average to forecast demand, one would:->**Include new demand data in the average after discarding the earlier demand data.**
159. In a time series forecasting mode, the demand for five items periods was 10, 13, 15, 18, and 22. A linear regression fit resulted in an equation $F = 6.9 + 2.9t$ where F is the forecast for a period t. The sum of absolute deviations for the given data is :->**2.2**
160. In forecasting model, at the end of period 13, the forecasted value for period 14 is 75. Actual value in the periods 14 and 16 are constant at 100. If the assumed simple exponential smoothing parameter is 0.5, then the MSE at the end of period 16 is :->**273.44**
161. The regression equation indicating the demand for a consumer durable item and agricultural per capita income has been developed as $Y = 0.91 + 0.395X$. For the 8 sets the following data collected; $\sum X = 184$, $\sum XY = 2146$, $\sum XY^2 = 5006$, $\sum Y^2 = 950$. The standard deviation of the regression is :->**2.2**
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163. A firm uses simple exponential smoothing with the smoothing constant 0.2 to forecast the demand. The forecast for the first week of January was 400 units, where as the actual demand turned out to be 450 units. Forecast the demand for the second week of January. :->**410**
164. A forecast contains :->**Trend, cyclic, seasonal and erratic variations**
165. Following is not a time series model; :->**Delphi method**
166. Determine the forecast of 12 V car battery for first quarter of the year when the forecast for last quarter was 36270 units while the demand was 40000 units. Assume the smoothing constant is 0.15:->**36830**
167. Degree of relationship between two or more variables is expressed by :->**Correlation**
168. Long range of forecasting is :->**More than 3 years**
169. Following is not a time-series model; :-> **Market survey**
170. The production manager of a natural gas pipeline company has projected the trend values for next August, September, and October of 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 million cubic meters respectively. Seasonal indexes for the three monthly have been found to be 0.8, 1.05 and 1.2 respectively. What actual seasonalized production should the manager plan for ? :->**1.68 million cubic meters for August, 2.31 million cubic meters for Sept, 2.76 million cubic meters for Oct**
171. The moving average forecast and the actual demand of a product are shown in the following table. Compute the Tracking signal :

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Actual demand	400	410	435	428	416	510	489
Forecast demand	420	400	415	430	410	520	470

:->**0.264**

172. The moving average forecast and the actual demand of a product are shown in the following table. Compute the Bias:

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Actual demand	400	410	435	428	416	510	489
Forecast demand	420	400	415	430	410	520	470

:->**3.28**

173. The moving average forecast and the actual demand of a product are shown in the following table. Compute the Mean absolute deviation:

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Actual demand	400	410	435	428	416	510	489
Forecast demand	420	400	415	430	410	520	470

:->**12.43**

174. Tracking signal is defined as :->**Bias/MAD**
175. The most commonly used criteria for measuring forecast error is :->**Mean square error**
176. In which method of forecasting, an average of predetermined number of observations is computed in a time series which moves through the series by dropping the top item of the previous averaged group and adding the next item below in each successive average. :->**Moving average method**
177. Manufacturing cycle time in job production is :->**Very long**
178. The function of PPC to start production is :->**Dispatching**
179. Machine tool manufacturing and prototype models could be the examples for :->**Job order production**
180. The following is related to the Machine setup changes in continuous production:->**Remains unchanged**
181. Unit cost of item in job order production is :->**High**
182. In your view, which type of forecasting is most accurate? :->**Short term forecasting**
183. Regression method of forecasting is applicable mainly for :->**Casual models**
184. Which one of the following forecasting techniques is not suited for making forecasts for planning production schedules in the short range? :->**Delphi**

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185. Cyclical pattern in demand forecasting indicates :-> **The length of a single cycle is longer than a year**
186. Trend pattern in demand forecasting indicates :-> **steady increase or decrease in the value of variable overtime**
187. The following is related to the Machine setup changes in batch production::> **New set up is necessary when the batch changes**
188. Assignment of work to the facility with the specification of times and the sequence in which the work is to be done is known as :-> **Scheduling**
189. The ratio between the output to input is known as :-> **Productivity**
190. Time gap between placing the order and receiving the materials is known as :-> **Purchasing Lead time**
191. The technique that helps to identify the unnecessary movements in the process of doing the job and also to ascertain the minimum time required to do a given job is called:-> **Work study**
192. Machine tool manufacturing and prototype models could be the examples for :-> **Job order production**
193. Flow of materials in mass production is :-> **Continuous**
194. Flow of materials in job order production is :-> **Highly discontinuous**
195. Manufacturing cycle time in job order production is :-> **Long cycle time**
196. The type of production where the design varies from product to product is called :-> **Job production**
197. The following is related to the Machine setup changes in job order production: :-> **Every time new set up is necessary as every job is different**
198. Unit cost of item in continuous production is :-> **Quite less**
199. Unit cost of item in job order production is :-> **High**
200. For ship vessel industry the following layout is best suited; :-> **Fixed position layout**
201. Which of the following layouts is suited for job production? :-> **Process layout**
202. Automation is largely possible in :-> **Mass production**
203. Routing deals with the:-> **Path of the product while manufacturing**
204. The following is related to the Machine setup changes in job order production::> **Every time new set up is necessary as every job is different**
205. Production cost in job order production is :-> **High**
206. Assignment of work to the facility with the specification of times and the sequence in which the work is to be done is known as :-> **Scheduling**
207. The activities involved in dispatching function in Production Planning and Control (PPC) are :-> **Issue of move orders, tool orders and job orders**
208. Dispatching in Production Planning and Control (PPC) means :-> **Release of work orders**
209. The technique that helps to identify the unnecessary movements in the process of doing the job and also to ascertain the minimum time required to do a given job is called :-> **Work study**
210. Flow of materials in job order production is :-> **Highly discontinuous**
211. The preplanning of productions, work force and inventory at the broadest level is:-> **Aggregate planning**
212. Sequencing is a subset of :-> **Routing**
213. The production planning function refers to the determination of the sequence of operations to be performed for the job and allocation of facilities where these operations are to be performed is called:-> **Routing**
214. In which of the following layouts, the lines need to be balanced? :-> **Product layout**
215. Which one of the following is not correct about process production system? :-> **All products do not undergo the same process**
216. Process layout is used for :-> **Batch production**
217. Which one is not true about job shop? :-> **It has no provision for different operations**
218. Large scale production for which special machines and processes are needed is called :-> **Mass production**

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219. For ship vessel industry the following layout is best suited; :->**Fixed position layout.**
220. Automation is largely possible in :->**Mass production**
221. The relationship between the inputs and output in a production system is represented with:-
>**Productivity**
222. The order in which different jobs are being taken up in a machine or process is called :-
>**Sequencing**
223. The monitoring and follow up function intended for completion of job within the due date is called:->**Expediting**
224. Chart which is useful for scheduling and control is :->**Gantt chart**
225. The function which authorizes production is :->**Dispatching**
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