Program: BE Mechanical Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Final Year Semester VII

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

Time: 1hour   Max. Marks: 50

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

Q1.	Loading may be defined as
Option A:	Sending the raw material to the machine
Option B:	Sending the finished material to the store
Option C:	Assign the work to the facilities
Option D:	Uploading a software in machine control panel
Q2.	Master schedule is prepared for
Option A:	Single product continuous production
Option B:	Multi product batch production
Option C:	Assembly product continuous production
Option D:	Single product batch production
Q3.	What is the first phase of PPC cycle
Option A:	Preplanning
Option B:	Planning
Option C:	Controlling
Option D:	Designing
Q4.	In intermittent manufacturing system the goods are produced for _____.
Option A:	Storing
Option B:	Processing
Option C:	Order
Option D:	own consumption
Q5.	Which of the following is not a work order preparation manufacturing method
Option A:	Shop or production orders
Option B:	Inspection orders
Option C:	Stores issue orders
Option D:	Manufacturing order
Q6.	The first step in time-series analysis is to
Option A:	perform preliminary regression calculations.
Option B:	calculate a moving average
Option C:	plot the data on a graph.
Option D:	identify relevant correlated variables

Q7.	The root-mean-square error is a measure of
Option A:	sample size
Option B:	moving average periods
Option C:	exponential smoothing
Option D:	forecast accuracy
Q8.	'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
Q9.	Re-ordering level is calculated as
Option A:	Maximum consumption rate x Maximum re-order period
Option B:	Minimum consumption rate x Minimum re-order period
Option C:	Maximum consumption rate x Minimum re-order period
Option D:	Minimum consumption rate x Maximum re-order period
Q10.	In case of ABC analysis "C" class items constitute _____% of total items
Option A:	50-60%
Option B:	70-80%
Option C:	60-70%
Option D:	15-25%
Q11.	MRP stands for
Option A:	Management Reaction Planning
Option B:	Master Resources Production
Option C:	Manufacturing Resource Planning
Option D:	Materials Requirements Planning
Q12.	Which of the following is not consideration for selecting process and machine
Option A:	Economic consideration
Option B:	Production rate and unit cost production
Option C:	Lower process rejection
Option D:	Sales
Q13.	A common goal in designing process layouts is:
Option A:	maximizing the number of workers
Option B:	maximizing idle time
Option C:	minimizing material handling costs
Option D:	minimizing output
Q14.	Another term for a process layout is
Option A:	job shop layout
Option B:	functional layout

Option C:	mixed-model layout
Option D:	group technology layout
Q15.	In PERT, the distribution of activity times is assumed to be
Option A:	Normal
Option B:	Beta
Option C:	Gamma
Option D:	Exponential
Q16.	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:	(Crash cost – Normal cost)/ (crash time – normal time)
Q17.	An optimum project schedule implies
Option A:	Optimum utilization of men, machines and materials
Option B:	Lowest possible cost and shortest possible time for project
Option C:	Timely execution of project
Option D:	To produce best results under given constraints
Q18.	The statistical tool that depicts a project's tasks and the relationships between those tasks is known as
Option A:	Milestone
Option B:	Goal
Option C:	Gantt chart
Option D:	PERT chart
Q19.	Main purpose to solve the sequencing problem is
Option A:	Minimize elapsed time
Option B:	Maximize elapsed time
Option C:	Maximize Ideal time
Option D:	None of the above
Q20.	Constraints means
Option A:	limitations are expressed in mathematical equalities (or inequalities)
Option B:	Assumption
Option C:	goal is to be achieved.
Option D:	objective function
Q21.	According to the algebra of simplex method, the slack variables are assigned zero coefficients because
Option A:	No contribution in objective function
Option B:	High contribution in objective function
Option C:	Divisor contribution in objective function
Option D:	Base contribution in objective function

Q22.	The purpose of a dummy row or column in an assignment problem is to
Option A:	Obtain balance between total activities and total resources
Option B:	Prevent a solution from becoming degenerate
Option C:	Provide a means of representing a dummy problem
Option D:	Provide space to write remarks
Q23.	The optimality of a transportation problem is determined by the application of
Option A:	North west cast method
Option B:	Modi method
Option C:	VAM method
Option D:	Least cost method
Q24.	Arcs in a transshipment problem
Option A:	must connect every node to a transshipment node
Option B:	represents the cost of shipments
Option C:	indicate the direction of the flow
Option D:	all the alternatives are correct
Q25.	Actual performance of a task is called
Option A:	An event
Option B:	An activity
Option C:	A duration
Option D:	A duration