



Plot No. 2, Knowledge Park-III, Greater Noida (U.P.) –201306 POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN MANAGEMENT (2021-23) MID TERMQUIZ EXAMINATION (TERM -III)

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Subject Name: Production Planning Control (PPC)	Time: 01.00 hrs
Sub. Code: PGO31	Max Marks: 20

Note:

1. Writing anything except Roll Number on Quiz paper will be deemed as an act of indulging in unfair means and action shall be taken as per rules.

- 2. There is no negative marking for wrong answer.
- 3. Tick marks the correct answer.

Attempt all questions. All questions are compulsory.

40×0.5 = 20 Marks

Q. 1. Which of the following functions of Production Planning and Control is related to the timetable of activities? **(CO2, L2)**

- A. Scheduling
- B. Dispatching
- C. Expediting
- D. Routing

Ans. (a)

Q. 2. Which of the following processes is not a part of the Production Planning and Control system? **(CO3, L3)**

- A. Integration of processes
- B. Routing
- C. Expediting and follow up
- D. All of the above

Ans. d.

- Q.3. The objectives of Production Planning and Control are _____.(CO3, L3)
 - A. Timely delivery of goods and services
 - B. Improving customer satisfaction
 - C. Coordinating with multiple departments to ensure that the production process is on track
 - D. All of the above
 - Answer: d

Q.4. The correct sequence of operations in the Production Planning and Control process is

___.(CO5, L5)

- A. Routing Scheduling Follow up Dispatching
- B. Scheduling Follow up Dispatching Routing
- C. Routing Scheduling Dispatching Follow up
- D. Dispatching Routing Scheduling Follow up

Answer: c

Q.5. Production Planning and Control function is crucial for ensuring cost savings and efficiency in _____.(CO4, L4)

- A. Planning
- B. Production
- C. Promotion
- D. None of the above

Answer: b

Q.6. The control activity in Production Planning and Control is performed ______ of the plan. (CO4, L4)

- A. Before execution
- B. After execution

- C. During execution
- D. None of the above

Answer: b

Q.7. _____ involves anticipating bottlenecks in advance and identifying steps that will ensure a smooth flow of production. (CO4, L4)

- A. Production planning
- B. Production control
- C. Production audit
- D. None of the above

Answer: a

Q.8. Regulating the production process to ensure an orderly flow of materials is the objective of

- ____.(CO5, L5)
- A. Production planning
- B. Production control
- C. Production audit
- D. None of the above

Answer: b

Q.9. When the size of an organization increases, the functions under production control should

____.(CO4, L4)

- A. Get more decentralised
- B. Get more centralized
- C. Stay the same
- D. None of the above

Answer: d

Q.10. Production planning is essential for _____.(CO2, L2)

- A. Inventory management
- B. Quality management
- C. Supply management
- D. All of the above

Answer: d

Q.11. Production control within a company depends on _____.(CO3, L3)

- A. Nature of production activities within the organization
- B. Nature of the organization
- C. Size of the organization
- D. All of the above

Answer: d

Q.12. ______ is responsible for the order of processing each activity under Production Planning and Control. (CO3, L3)

- A. Loading
- B. Sequencing
- C. Routing
- D. Scheduling

Answer: b

Q.13. ______ is concerned with the time required to perform each activity under the Production Planning and Control process. (CO2, L2)

- A. Loading
- B. Sequencing
- C. Routing
- D. Scheduling

Answer: d

Q.14. Procurement cycle time calculates the total duration for _____.(CO4, L4)

- A. Inspecting the purchased components
- B. Receiving raw materials
- C. Inspection of raw materials
- D. All of the above

Answer: d

Q.15. Material Requirement Planning (MRP) is a computerised system to plan the requirements for

(CO3, L3)

- A. Finished goods
- B. Raw materials
- C. Work in progress
- D. All of the above

Answer: d

Q.16. The functions of Material Requirement Planning include _____.(CO2, L2)

- A. Schedule materials for future production
- B. Looking at present orders to determine quantities of material required
- C. Determine the timing of material requirements, calculate purchase orders based on stock levels and place purchase orders automatically
- D. All of the above

Answer: d

Q.17. Material Requirement Planning is useful for all except _____.(CO1, L1)

- A. Discrete demand items
- B. Dependent demand items
- C. Erratic orders
- D. Independent demand items

Answer: d

Q.18. Which of the following describes a process layout? (CO2, L2)

- A. Equipment is general purpose and workers are highly skilled
- B. Equipment is specialised and workers are unskilled
- C. Equipment is general purpose and workers are unskilled
- D. Equipment is specialised and workers are highly skilled

Answer: a

- Q.19. Which of the following statements is true? (CO2, L2)
 - A. Product layouts are flexible while process layouts are efficient
 - B. Product layouts are efficient while process layouts are flexible
 - C. Both product and process layouts are efficient but not flexible
 - D. Both product and process layouts are flexible but not efficient

Answer: c

Q.20. The process of Production Planning and Control starts with _____.(CO3, L3)

- A. Expediting
- B. Scheduling
- C. Estimating
- D. Routing

Answer: c

Q.21. The machines used for mass production are _____.(CO4, L4)

- A. Special purpose
- B. General-purpose
- C. Manually operated
- D. Semi-automatic

Answer: d

Q.22. What is the definition of loading? (CO2, L2)

- A. It is the process of assigning work to the facilities
- B. It is the process of sending the raw material to machines for production
- C. It is the process of uploading the software to the machine control panel
- D. It is the process of sending the finished material to the store

Answer: a

Q.23. Dispatching authorises the start of production operations by_____.(CO2, L2)

- A. Releasing the material and components from stores to the first process
- B. Issuing of drawing instruction sheets
- C. Releasing the material from process to process
- D. All of the above

Answer: d

Q.24. The purpose of preparing a master schedule is to oversee _____.(CO5, L5)

- A. Multi-product batch production
- B. Single product batch production
- C. Single product continuous production
- D. Assembly product continuous production

Answer: d

0.25. is the probability of a product operating efficiently within an estimated time frame. (CO5, L5)

- A. Reliability
 - B. Durability
 - C. Serviceability
 - D. Performance

Answer: a

Q.26. Which of the following two techniques are used for designing process layouts? (CO4, L4)

- A. Block diagramming and assembly line balancing
- B. Block diagramming and relationship diagramming
- C. Relationship diagramming and assembly line balancing
- D. None of the above

Answer: b

Q.27. Master schedule is prepared for (CO4, L4)

- A. Single product continuous production
- B. Multi product batch production
- C. Assembly product continuous production
- D. Single product batch production

Answer: c

Q.28. Which of the following is not the primary function of statistical process control? (CO4, L4)

- A. To establish control limits
- B. To detect particular cause variations
- C. To identify specification limits
- D. To determine when a process is not in control

Answer: c

Q.29. ______ is the probability of rejecting a lot that has an acceptable quality level. (CO3, L3)

- A. Producer's risk
- B. Consumer's risk
- C. Both a and b are incorrect
- D. Both a and b are correct

Answer: a

Q.30. The process of dealing with production orders to initiate operations under the Production Planning and Control starts with _____.(CO5, L5)

- A. Dispatching
- B. Routing
- C. Expediting
- D. Estimating

Answer: b

Q.31. Gantt chart is mostly used (CO5, L5)

- A. Routing
- B. Scheduling
- C. Follow up
- D. Inspection and quality control

Answer: b

Q.32. The transit time consist of (CO3, L1)

- A. Time taken by raw material from machine to machine
- B. Time consumed in moving the work between various departments
- C. Time taken by a worker to machine a component
- D. None of the above

Answer: b

Q.33. Procurement cycle time is time consumed for (CO4, L4)

- A. Receiving of raw material Production planning
- B. Inspection of various raw materials Production control
- C. Inspection of purchased components parts Production audit
- D. All of the above

Answer: d

Q. 34. MPS stands for: (CO1, L2)

- a. Master Planning System
- b. Master Production Schedule
- c. Material Production Schedule
- d. Material Planning System

Answer: b

Q.35. A master production schedule contains information about: (CO3, L3)

- a. Quantities and required delivery dates of all sub-assemblies
- b. Quantities and required delivery dates of final products
- c. Inventory on hand for each sub-assembly
- d. Inventory on hand for each final product

Answer: b

- Q.36. A master production schedule specifies: (CO1, L2)
 - a. The financial resources required for production
 - b. What component is to be made, and when
 - c. What product is to be made, and when
 - d. The labor hours required for production

Answer: c

Q.37. MRP stands for: (CO2, L2)

- a. Master Resources Production
- b. Management Reaction Planning
- c. Materials Requirements Planning
- d. Manufacturing Resource Planning

Answer: c

Q.38 ERP package will handle _____ business functionalities (CO1, L2)

a. one

- b. two.
- c. Three.

d. all

Answer: d

Q.39. The computation of the ______ is one of the most complex calculations (CO2, L2)

Forecast

b. Production

c. Sales

d. Planning

Answer: a

- Q.40. MPS functions include (CO5, L5)
 - a. Translating aggregate plans into firm plans in time fence
 - b. Evaluating alternative schedules
 - c. helps in generating material required for each time fence
 - d. all of the above

Answer: d