

Assessment

Basics of Manufacturing

First Edition

The objectives of this book are:

- To present techniques of long-term planning
- To present techniques of medium-term planning
- To present techniques of short-term planning



Assessment Questions for *Basics of Manufacturing, First Edition*

Select the best response.

1. To stay competitive and make a profit, organizations must:
 - A. React to change
 - B. Support traditional methods
 - C. Provide training and education
 - D. A and B
 - E. A and C

2. Two of industry's top four needs are to:
 - A. Reduce costs
 - B. Develop leadership from the top
 - C. Deliver high-quality goods faster
 - D. A and B
 - E. A and C

3. Long-term business planning should begin with:
 - A. Production levels
 - B. Sales and operations planning
 - C. Manufacturing strategy
 - D. Resource planning

4. The principal result of a company's production plan is that:
 - A. A business plan becomes unnecessary
 - B. Production can be projected by year
 - C. The manufacturing and finance groups need not communicate

5. If there are not enough resources, you must:
 - A. Fund additional acquisition
 - B. Revise the sales plan
 - C. Either or both A and B

6. Ending inventory is:
 - A. Beginning inventory plus production, minus sales
 - B. Production minus beginning inventory, minus sales
7. Scheduling master production and managing demand are controlled by a/an:
 - A. Master production plan
 - B. Medium-term production plan
 - C. Annual production plan
8. Forecasting techniques that are qualitative and intrinsic are based on:
 - A. Judgment and historical data of an item
 - B. Historical data of item related to the item
9. Rough-cut capacity converts the MPS into capacity needs for:
 - A. Labor and machine repair
 - B. Fund acquisition
 - C. Key resources
 - D. None of the above
10. In a bill of material (BOM), level 0 is commonly used to designate the:
 - A. First material required
 - B. End item or product
11. The net requirements for a customer order are determined by subtracting on-hand and scheduled receipts from gross requirements and allocations.
 - A. True
 - B. False
12. A planned order requires:
 - A. A designated quantity, release date, and due date
 - B. A purchase order or manufacturing order
 - C. Both of the above

13. Production activity control is used primarily in manufacturing environments such as:
- A. Build to customer specification
 - B. Build to engineering specification
 - C. High volume, ready-made products
 - D. All of the above
 - E. A and B
14. Capacity requirements planning involves:
- A. Determining the capacity of each work station
 - B. Scheduling people and machines
 - C. Both of the above
15. Forward scheduling of orders is more common than back scheduling.
- A. True
 - B. False
16. The cumulative deviation on an input-output control chart is determined by calculating the difference between the:
- A. Planned input and the actual input
 - B. Work-in-progress and the planned output
17. Infinite loading assumes that you have unlimited capacity.
- A. True
 - B. False
18. Adjustments during manufacture can be made by procedures such as:
- A. Increasing lot sizes
 - B. Scheduling overtime
 - C. Eliminating shifts
 - D. All of the above
 - E. A and B

19. Just-In-Time manufacturing is characterized by:
- A. Increased inventories
 - B. Traditional procedures
 - C. Better organization
 - D. Reduced inventory
20. A JIT production environment usually eliminates the need for warehousing all supplied parts.
- A. True
 - B. False
21. For accounting transactions to be updated at least monthly:
- A. Count points must be established
 - B. A “push system” of manufacture must be instituted
22. The key to the viability of JIT suppliers is their:
- A. Being the sole source of a part
 - B. Willingness to cooperate
 - C. Providing goods that require inspection
23. The purpose of cycle counting is to:
- A. Identify errors
 - B. Correct conditions causing errors
 - C. Provide a physical inventory
 - D. A and B
 - E. A and C
24. Distribution resource planning is a:
- A. Push system
 - B. Pull system
25. The order point is calculated as forecasted usage during replenishment lead time:
- A. Less safety stock
 - B. Plus safety stock

Answer Key for *Basics of Manufacturing, First Edition*

Recommended response (Corresponding workbook page)

1. E (intro)	6. A (23)	11. A (52)	16. A (68)	21. A (84)
2. E (3-6)	7. B (31)	12. C (54)	17. A (69)	22. B (86)
3. C (12)	8. A (35)	13. E (65)	18. D (71)	23. D (95)
4. B (16)	9. C (37)	14. C (66)	19. C (80)	24. A (97)
5. C (20)	10. B (50)	15. B (67)	20. A (83)	25. B (98)