PROCESS PLANNING AND COST ESTIMATION- (MCQ)

1. A graphical device used to determine- the break-even point and profit potential under varying conditions of output and costs, is known as

A.Gnatt chart

B.Flow chart

C.Break-even chart

D.PERT chart

Answer => C

2. Break-even analysis consists of

A.Fixed cost

B. Variable cost

C.Fixed and variable costs

D.Operation costs

Answer => C

3. Break-even analysis shows profit when

A.Sales revenue > total cost

B.Sales revenue = total cost

C.Sales revenue < total cost

D. Variable cost < fixed cost

Answer => A

4. In braek-even analysis, total cost consists of

A.Fixed cost

B. Variable cost

C.Fixed cost + variable cost

D.Fixed cost + variable cost + over-heads

Answer => C

5. The break-even point represents

A.The most economical level of operation of any industry

B.The time when unit can run without I loss and profit

C.Time when industry will undergo loss

D.The time when company can make maximum profits

Answer => B

6. In the cost structure of a product, the selling price is determined by the factors such as

A.Sales turn over

B.All of the above.

C. Various elements of the cost

D.Buyers' capability to pay the cost

Answer => B

7. Work study is concerned with

A.Improving present method and finding standard time

B.Motivation of workers

C.Improving production capability

D.Improving production planning and control

8. Basic tool in work study is

A.Graph paper

B.Process chart

C.Planning chart

D.Stop watch

Answer => D

9. What does symbol '0' imply in work study

A.Operation

B.Inspection

C.Transport

D.Delay/temporary storage

Answer => A

10. What does symbol square imply in work study

A.Operation

B.Inspection

C.Transport

D.Permanent storage

Answer => B

11. What does symbol \implies simply in work study

A.Operation

B.Inspection

C.Transport

D.Permanent storage

Answer => C

12. What does symbol 'D' imply in work study

A.Inspection

B.Transport

C.Delay/temporary storage

D.Permanent storage

Answer => C

13. What does symbol ∇ imply in work study

A.Operation

B.Inspection

C.Delay/ temporary storage

D.Permanent storage

Answer => D

14. Material handling in automobile industry is done by

A.Overhead crane

B.Trolley

C.Belt conveyor

D.All of the above

15. String diagram is used when

A.Team of workers is working at a place

B.Material handling is to be done

C.Idle time is to be reduced

D.All of the above

Answer => A

16. Work study is most useful

A. Where production activities are involved

B.In judging the rating of machines

C.In improving industrial relations

D.In judging the output of a man and improving it

Answer => A

17. Micromotion study is

A.Enlarged view of motion study

B.Analysis of one stage of motion study

C.Minute and detailed Motion study

D.Subdivision of an operation into therbligs and their analysis

Answer => D

18. In micromotion study, therblig is described by

A.A symbol

B.Standard symbol and colour.

C.An activity

D.Micro motions

Answer => B

19. The allowed time for a jab equals standard time plus

A.Policy allowance

B.Interference allowance

C.Process allowance

D.Learning allowance

Answer => A

20. Micromotion study involves following number of fundamental hand motions

A.8

B.12

C.16

D.20

Answer => C

21. The standard time for a job is

A.Total work content

B.Basic time + relaxation time

C.Total work content + basic time

D.Total work content + delay contigency allowance

22. Job evaluation is the method of determining the

A.Relative worth of jobs

B.Skills required by a worker

C.Contribution of a worker

D.Contribution of a job

Answer => A

23. Micromotion study is

A.Analysis of a man-work Method by using a motion picture camera with a timing device in the field of view

B.Motion study observed on enhanced time intervals

C.Motion study of a sequence of operations conducted systematically

D.Study of man and machine conducted simultaneously

Answer => A

24. TMU in niethod time measurement stands for

A.Time motion unit

B.Time measurement unit

C.Time movement unit

D.Technique measurement unit

Answer => B

25. Time study is

A.The appraisal, in terms of time, of the

B.Machine setting time value Of work involving human effort

C.Time taken by workers to do a job

D.Method of fixing time for workers

Answer => A

26. Work study is done with the help of

A.Process chart

B.Material handling

C.Stop watch

D.All of the above

Answer => C

27. Scheduling gives information about

A. When work should start and how much work should be completed during a certain period

B. When work should complete

C.That how idle time can be minimised

D.Prcper utilisation of, machines

Answer => A

28. Expediting function consists in keeping a watch on

A.Operator's activity

B.Flow of material and in case of trouble locate source of trouble

C.Minimising the delays

D.Making efficient despatching

29. Work sampling observations are taken on the basis of

A.Detailed calculations

B.Convenience

C.Table of random numbers

D.Past experience

Answer => C

30. One time measurement unit (TMU) in method time measurement system equals

A.0.0001 minute

B.0.0006 minute

C.0.006 minute

D.0.001 minute

Answer => B

31. Basic motion time study gives times for basic motions in ten thousandths of

A.Second

B.Minute

C.Hour

D.Day

Answer => B

32. Choose the wrong statement. Motion study is used for

A.Improving a work method

B.Reducing inventory costs.

C.Designing a work method

D.Providing a schematic framework

Answer => B

33. Gantt chart provides information about the

A.Material handling

B.Proper utilisation of manpower

C.Production schedule

D.Efficient working of machine

Answer => C

34. ABC analysis deals with

A. Analysis of process chart

B.Flow of material

C.Oraering schedule of job

D.Controlling inventory costs money

Answer => D

35. Process layout is employed for

A.Batch production

B.Continuous type of product

C.Effeclive utilisation of machines

D.All of the above

36. For a product layout the material handling equipment must

A. Have full flexibility

B.Employ conveyor belts, trucks, tractors etc.

C.Be a general purpol e type

D.Be designed as special p,urpose for- a particular application

Answer => D

37. Travel charts provide

A.An idea of the flow of materials at various stages

B.A compact estimate of the handling which must be done between various work sections

C. The information for changes required in rearranging material handling equipment

D.An approximate estimate of the handling which must be done at a particular station

Answer => B

38. Product layout is employed for

A.Batch production

B.Continuous productioa

C. Effective utilisation of machine

D.All of the above

Answer => B

39. The most important objective behind plant layout is

A.Overall simplification, safety of in/ tegration

B.Economy in space

C.Maximum travel time in plant

D.To provide conveniently located shops

Answer => A

40. The process layout is best suited where

A.Specialisation exists

B. Machines are arranged according to sequence of operation

C.Few number of non-standardised units are to be produced

D.Mass production is envisaged

Answer => C

41. Military organisation is known as

A.Line organisation

B.Line and staff organisation

C.Functional organisation

D.All of the above

Answer => A

42. The main disadvantage of line organisation is

A.Top level executives have to do excessive work

B.Structure is rigid

C.Communication delays occur

D.All of the above

43. The main advantage of line organisation is its

A.Effective command and control

B.All of the above.

C.Rigid discipline in the organisation

D.Ability of quick decision at all levels

Answer => B

44. Frederick W. Taylor introduced a system of working known as

A.Line organisatio,n

B.Line and staff organisation

C.Functional organisation

D.Effective organisation

Answer => C

45. The salient feature of functional 'organisation is

A.Strict adherence to specification

B.All of the above.

C.Each individual maintains functional efficiency

D.Work is properly planned and distributed

Answer => B

46. The most popular type of organisation used for Civil Engineering Constructions is (a) line organisation

A.(b) line and staff organisation

B.(c) functional organisation

C.(d) effective organisation

D.(e) none of the above.

Answer => A

47. Templates are used for

A.A planning layout

B.Flow of material

C.Advancing a programme in automatic machines

D.Copying complicated profiles

Answer => A

48. In steel plant the most improtant system for materials handling is

A.Conveyors

B.Cranes and hoists

C.Trucks

D.Locos

Answer => D

49. Routing prescribes the

A.Flow of material in the plant

B.Proper utilization of man power

C.Proper utilization of machines

D.Inspection of final product

50. Queuing theory deals with problems of

A.Material handling

B.Reducing the waiting time or idle time

C.Better utilization of man services

D.Effective use of machines

Answer => B

51. Standard time is defined as

A.Normal time + allowances

B.Normal time + idle time + allowances

C.Normal time + idle time

D.Only normal time for an operation

Answer => A

52. The grouping of activities into organisational units is called

A.Corporate plans

B. Higher level management

C.Functional authority

D.Departmentatidn

Answer => D

53. Which of the following organisation is preferred in automobile industry

A.Functional organisation

B.Line organisation

C.Staff organisation

D.Line and staff organisations

Answer => D

54. Which of the following organisations is best suited for steel plants

A.Functional organisation

B.Line organisation

C.Staff organisation

D.Line, staff and functional organisations

Answer => A

55. The wastage of material in the store is taken into account by the following method in the evaluation of the material issued from the store

A.Inflated system

B.Primary cost method

C.Current value method

D.Fixed price method

Answer => A

56. Which of the following is independent of sales forecast

A.Productivity

B.Inventory control

C.Production planning

D.Production control

57. Gnatt charts are used for

A. Forecasting sales

B.Production schedule

C.Scheduling and routing

D.Linear programming

Answer => B

58. Gnatt charts, provide information about

A.Break even point analysis

B. Production schedule

C.Material handling layout

D.Determining selling price

Answer => B

59. The technique of value analysis can be applied to

A.Complicated items only

B.Any item.

C.Crash-programme items only

D.Cost consciousness items only

Answer => B

60. The term 'value' in value engineering refers to

A.Total cost of the product

B.Selling price of the product

C.(d) manufactured cost of the product

D.(e) depreciation value.

Answer => C

61. Value engineering aims at finding out the

A.Depreciation value of a product

B.Resale value of a product

C.Major function of the item and accomplishing the same at least cost without change in quality

D.Break even point when machine requires change

Answer => C

62. In the perpetual inventory control, the material is checked when it reaches its

A.Minimum value

B.Maximum value

C.Average value

D.Aling value

Answer => A

63. According to MAPI formula, the old machine should be replaced by new one when

A.CAM < DAM

B.CAM > DAM

C.CAM = DAM

D.There is no such criterion

64. Merit Rating is the method of determining worth of

A.A job

B.An individual employee

C.A particular division in workshop

D.Machine

Answer => B

65. Which of the following layouts is suited to job production

A.Process layout

B.Product layout

C.Fixed position layout

D.Plant layout

Answer => A

66. The employees provident fund act is applicable to

A.All industries

B.All industries other than small and medium industries

C.Volunteers

D.The industries notified by Government

Answer => D

67. The amount deducted from the salary of workers towards-employees provident fund is

A.Credited into reserves of company

B.Deposited in the account of worker with Provident Fund Commissioner.

C.Deposited in post office

D.Deposited in the account of worker with employer or Reserve Bank of - India

Answer => B

68. The deductions for employees provident fund start

A.Immediately on joining the service

B.After 60 days of joining the service

C.After 100 days of joining the service

D.After 240 days of joining the service

Answer => D

69. Father of time study was

A.F.W. Taylor

B.H.L. Gantt

C.F.B. Gilberth

D.R.M. Barnes

Answer => A

70. Tick the odd man-out

A.Taylor

B.Drucker

C.McGregor

D.Galileo

71. Current assets include

A. Manufacturing plant

B.Manufacturing plant and equipment

C.Inventories

D.Common stock held Iv the firm

Answer => A

72. The objective of time study is to determine the time required to complete a job by

A.Fast worker

B.Average worker

C.Slow worker

D.New entrant

Answer => B

73. Job enrichment technique is applied to

A.Reduce labour monotony

B.Overcome boring and demotivating work

C.Make people happy

D./all of the above

Answer => D

74. For ship vessel industry the following layout is best suited

A.Process layout

B.Product layout

C.Fixed position layout

D.Plant layout

Answer => C

75. In Halsey 50-50 plan, output standards are established

A.Bv time study -

B.From previous production records

C.From one's judgement

D.All of the above

Answer => B

76. Routing is essential in the following type of industry

A.Assembly industry

B.Process industry

C.Job order industry

D.Mass production industry

Answer => A

77. An optimum project schedule implies

A.Optimum utilisation of men, machines and materials

B.Lowest possible cost and shortest possible time for project

C.Timely execution of project

D.To produce best results under given constraints

78. Which one of the following represents a group incentive plan

A.Scanlon Plan

B.Rowan Plan

C.Bedaux Plan

D.Taylor Differential Piece Rate System

Answer => A

79. In the Halsey 50-50 plan, the following are rewarded more

A.Past good workers.

B.Past poor workers

C.Past average workers

D.All of the above

Answer => B

80. In the Halsey system of wage incentive plan, a worker is

A.Paid as per efficiency

B.Ensured of minimum wages

C.Not paid any bonus till his efficiency 2 reaches 66

D.Never a loser

Answer => B

81. 'Value' for value engineering and analysis purposes is defined as

A.Purchase value

B.Function/cost.

C.Depreciated value

D.Present worth

Answer => B

82. Break-even analysis can be used for

A.Short run analysis

B.Long run analysis

C.Average of above two run analysis

D.There is no such criterion

Answer => A

83. CPM has following time estimate

A.One time estimate

B.Two time estimate

C.Three time estimate

D.Four time estimate

Answer => A

84. PERT has following time estimate

A.One time estimate

B.Two time estimate

C.Three time estimate

D.Filur time estimate

85. plan (one type of group incentive plan), the amount of the profit which anpployee receives in addition to guaranteed basic pay/wages, is based on :

A.A standard rating system

B.A merit rating system

C.A job" evaluation system

D.His individual performance

Answer => B

86. Which of the following incentive plans-ensures a part of the swing to the worker-and rest to the employer

A.Emerson efficiency plan

B.Taylor plan

C.Halsey premium plan

D.Piece rate system

Answer => C

87. Which of the following is not wage incentive plan

A.Differential piece rate system

B.Rowan plan

C.Emerson plan

D.Taylor plan

Answer => D

88. Which of the following plans motivates supervisors by paying a premium on time saved by workers

A.Halsey plan

B.Rowan plan

C. Haynes plan

D.Emerson's plan

Answer => C

89. The time required to complete a task is established and a bonus is paid to the worker for every hour he saves from the established time required. This type of incentive plan is known as

A.Rowan Plan

B.Bedaux Plan

C.Taylor Differential Piece rate system

D.Halsey Premium plan

Answer => D

90. One of the basic essentials of an incentive plan is that

A.A differential piece rate system should exist

B.All standards should be based on time studies.

C.(s) provide incentive to group efficiency performance

D.All standards should be based on op, timum standar& of production

91. In the Emerson efficiency plan, a worker receives only his daily wage and no bonus is paid till his efficiency reaches

A.0.5 B.6.61

C.0.75

D.0.8

Answer => B

92. If a worker gets a daily wage of Rs HA, then according to Rowan plan, his maximum daily earnings can be

A.2 HA

B.1.33 HA

C.1.5 HA

D.1.75 HA

Answer => A

93. In A-B-C control policy, maximum attention is given to

A.Those items which consume money

B.Those items which are not readily available

C.Those items which are in more demand

D.Those' items which consume more money

Answer => D

94. Which one of the following represents a group incentive plan?

A. Halsey Premium Plan

B.Bedaux Plan

C.Lincoln Plan

D.Rowan Plan

Answer => C

95. The mathematical technique for finding the best use of limited resources in an optimum manner is known as

A. Operation research

B.Linear programming

C.Network analysis

D.Queuing theory

Answer => B

96. In order that linear programming techniques provide valid results

A.Relations between factors must be linear (positive)

B.Relations between factors must be linear (negative)

C.(a) or (b)

D.Only one factor should change at a time, others remaining constant

97. The linear programming techniques can be applied successfully to industries like

A.Iron and steel B.All of the above.

C.Oil and chemical

D.Banking

Answer => B

98. The two-bin system is concerned with

A.Ordering procedure

B.Forecasting sales

C.Production planning

D.Despatching and expediting

Answer => A

99. The time required to complete a job is established and a bonus is paid to the worker based on the exact % of time saved. This type of incentive plan is known as

A.Dry work Plan

B.Rowan Plan.

C.Taylor Plan

D.Bedaux Plan

Answer => B

100. Replacement studies are made on the following basis:

A.Annual cost method

B.(a) any one of the above.

C.Total life average method

D.Present worth method