

27. The transportation system that is an outcome of the combination of air and roadways is

- a. Tranship.
- b. Air truck.
- c. Piggyback.
- d. Fishy back.

Answer: b

28. Which one of the following is not a document related to fulfill the customs formalities

- a. Shipping bill
- b. Export license
- c. Letter of insurance
- d. Proforma invoice

Answer: d

29. Which one of the following is not a part of export documents?

- a. Commercial invoice
- b. Certificate of origin
- c. Bill of entry
- d. Mate's receipt

Answer: C

30. Which of the following document is prepared by the exporter and includes details of the cargo in terms of the shipper's name, the number of packages, the shipping bill, port of destination, name of the vehicle carrying the cargo?

- a. Shipping bill
- b. Packaging list
- c. Mate's receipt
- d. Bill of exchange

Answer: d

31. Which of the following documents are not required for obtaining an export license?

- a. IEC number
- b. Letter of credit
- c. Registration cum membership certificate
- d. Bank account number

Answer: b

32. The warehousing function that combines the logistical flow of several small shipments to

- a. Break bulk function.
- b. Operational function.
- c. Stockpiling function.
- d. Consolidation function.

Answer: d

33. How many major ports are there in India?

- a. 10
- b. 12
- c. 13
- d. 15

Answer: C

34. TRIP is one of the WTO agreements that deal with

- a. Trade in agriculture
- b. Trade in services
- c. Trade related investment measures
- d. None of these

Answer: d

35. Which of the following documents is not required in connection with an import transaction?

- a. Bill of lading
- b. Shipping bill
- c. Certificate of origin
- d. Shipment advice

Answer: c

36. Booking of shipping space in advance is helpful to an exporter in

- a. Saving in freight charges.
- b. Availing bank finance.
- c. Getting priority on inland movement of cargo by all.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: C

37. Pre-shipment advances granted in excess of FOB value of contract against duty drawback can be covered under

- a. Packing credit guarantee
- b. Whole turnover packing credit guarantee.
- c. Export production finance guarantee.
- d. Interest rates are relatively large

Answer: c

38. Packaging performs two functions. _____ and logistics.

- a. Distribution.
- b. Store keeping
- c. Material handling
- d. Marketing

Answer: d

39. How many percentage of contract value the exporter can receive as an advance

- a. 25%
- b. 50%
- c. 15%

- d. 35%

Answer: c

40. The document containing the guarantee of a bank to honour drafts drawn on it by an exporter is

- a. Letter of hypothecation
- b. Letter of credit
- c. Bill of lading
- d. Bill of exchange

Answer: b

41. Which of the following do not form part of duty drawback scheme?

- a. Refund of excise duties
- b. Refund of customs duties
- c. Refund of export duties
- d. Refund of income dock charges at the port of shipment

Answer: d

42. Which of the following does not belong to the World Bank group?

- a. IBRD
- b. IDA
- c. MIGA
- d. IMF

Answer: d

43. Which of the following is not a common feature of direct lending by Exim bank?

- a. They are for medium or long term.
- b. The size of the loan is high.
- c. Security is not insisted upon.
- d. Interest rates are relatively large

Answer: c

44. The transportation model coordinated between railways and roadways is

- a. Tranship.
- b. Air truck.
- c. Piggyback.
- d. Fishy back.

Answer: d

45. Pre-shipment advances against export incentives can be covered under

- a. Post-shipment export credit guarantee
- b. Whole turnover post-shipment credit guarantee
- c. Export production finance guarantee.
- d. Export finance guarantee.

Answer: d

46. A confirmed letter of credit is one

- a. Confirmed by bank in the exporters country
- b. Confirmed by the importers to be correct
- c. confirmed by the exporter that he agrees to the conditions
- d. confirmed to be authentic

Answer: C

47 . The term used for loading or unloading of heavy cargo is

- a. Rigging.
- b. Slinging
- c. Carnage.
- d. Forced discharge.

Answer: C

48. The risk to a bank in confirming a letter of credit is covered by ECGC under

- a. Export performance guarantee

- b. Transfer guarantee.
- c. Export finance guarantee.
- d. Import and export finance guarantee.

Answer: b

49. Extension period of credit for export

- a. 180 days
- b. 220 days
- c. 90days
- d. 270days

Answer: c

50. Pre-shipment credit is available from Exim bank is available for

- a. Period up to 180 days.
- b. Period beyond 180 days.
- c. Turnkey projects only.
- d. Foreign currency component only.

Answer: b

51. 1. What is the primary goal of procurement in supply chain management?

- A. Maximizing production costs
- B. Minimizing supplier relationships
- C. Efficient acquisition of goods and services
- D. Ignoring vendor evaluations

Answer: C

52. What additional factor does overall equipment effectiveness take into account which makes it more meaningful than efficiency or utilization?

- Flexibility

- Speed
- Cost
- Quality

Answer: .Flexibility

53. VMI stands for

- Vendor material inventory
- Vendor managed inventory
- Variable material inventory
- Valuable material inventory

Answer: Vendor managed inventory

54. A supply chain which includes the distribution of finished product and service?

- Outbound logistics
- Inbound logistics
- Supply of goods
- Transportation

Answer: Outbound logistics

55.The supply chain management philosophy emerged in.....

- 1960's
- 1970's
- 1980's
- 1990's

Answer: 1990's

56. Inspection, scarp, and repair are example of

- Internal cost
- External cost
- Cost of dissatisfaction
- Warranty & service cost

Answer: External cost

57. What is the primary objective of sourcing in supply chain management?

- A. Ignoring supplier relationships
- B. Maximizing production costs
- C. Identifying and selecting suppliers for goods and services
- D. Minimizing customer satisfaction

Answer: Identifying and selecting suppliers for goods and services

58. What is the process of evaluating and selecting suppliers called in procurement?

- A. Vendor celebration
- B. Supplier criticism
- C. Supplier evaluation and selection
- D. Vendor exclusion

Answer: C. Supplier evaluation and selection

59. What does the term "Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI)" imply in procurement?

- A. Random inventory management by vendors
- B. Suppliers managing and replenishing inventory on behalf of the buyer
- C. Managing vendors without inventory involvement
- D. Vendor monitoring without interaction
- E.

Answer: B. Suppliers managing and replenishing inventory on behalf of the buyer

60. What does the term "Reverse Auction" mean in procurement?

- A. Traditional auction conducted by buyers
- B. Auction where suppliers bid to lower prices
- C. Purchasing goods at fixed prices
- D. Auction for selling excess inventory

Answer: B. Auction where suppliers bid to lower prices

61. Which of the following is true for supply chain management?

- The physical material moves in the direction of the end of chain
- Flow of the cash backward through the chain.
- Exchange of information moves in both the direction.
- All the above

Answer: All the above

62. Zero defects in manufacturing.....

- Is a relevant goal only in electronic assembly
- Is readily achievable in all areas
- Is the goal of TQM
- Is an unobtainable and misleading idea

Answer: Is the goal of TQM

63. Companies manage their supply chain through.....

- Information
- Competitor
- Internet
- Skilled operator

Answer: Internet

64. Buying according to the requirements is called

- Seasonal buying
- Hand to mouth buying
- Scheduled buying
- Tender buying

Answer: Hand to mouth buying

65. According to Professor Mentzer and colleagues, the supply chain concept originated in what discipline?

- Marketing
- Operations

- Logistics
- Production

Answer: Logistics

66. Intermediaries play an important role in matching

- Dealer with customer
- Manufacture to product
- Information & promotion
- Supply & demand

Answer: Supply & demand

67. Expand SPC

- Standard process control
- Statistical performance control
- Standard production control
- Statistical production control

Answer: Standard production control

68. What refers to the distance to and from a delivery zone?

- Drop distance
- Stem distance
- Petal distance
- None of these

Answer: Stem distance

69. The purpose of supply chain management is

- Provide customer satisfaction
- Improve quality of a product
- Integrating supply and demand management
- Increasing production

Answer: Integrating supply and demand management

70. Which of the following is not an area responsibility for a logistic manager

- Inventory
- Purchasing
- Warehousing
- Marketing

Answer: Purchasing

71. A supply chain includes the chain of entities involved in the planning, procurement, production and..... of products and services

- Distribution
- Supply
- Demand
- Transport

Answer: .Distribution

72. includes design and administration of system to control the flow of materials, work in progress and finished inventory to support business unit strategy

- Logistics management
- Materials management
- Bills of materials
- None of these

Answer: Logistics management

74. uses advanced materials handling systems under the direction of a central computer

- Storage warehouses
- Distribution warehouses
- Automated warehouses
- None of the above

Answer: .Automated warehouses

75. is the provision of service to customers before, during and after a purchase

- Customer service
- Product management
- Purchase management
- None of the above

Answer: Customer service

76. The major decision areas in supply chain management are

- Location, production, distribution, inventory
- Planning, production, distribution, inventory
- Location, production, scheduling, inventory
- Location, production, distribution, marketing

Answer: .Location, production, distribution, inventory

77. Qualified is defined by the customer is

- An unrealistic definition of quality
- A user based definition of quality
- A product based definition of quality
- A product based definition of quality

Answer: .A user based definition of quality

78. The input to a transformation process include all of the following except

- Material
- People
- Information
- Assembly

Answer: Assembly

79. Which of the following is not a factor affecting the supply chain?

- Reduced number of suppliers

- Increased competition
- Longer product life cycle.
- Increased opportunities to strategically use technology

Answer: Longer product life cycle.

80. Logistics is the part of supply chain involved with the forward and reverse flow of

- Goods
- Service
- Cash
- All of these

Answer: .All of these

81. Which one of the following would not generally be considered as an aspect of operations management?

- Work methods
- Secured financial resources
- Maintain quality
- Product or service design

Answer: Secured financial resources

82. 3-PL stands for

- Three points logistics
- Third party logistics
- Three points location
- None of the above

Answer: Third party logistics

83. Lean production involves

- Improvement of speed only
- Improvement of quality only
- Elimination of all types of waste
- Elimination of cost only

Answer: Elimination of all types of waste

84. encompasses all activities associated with the flow and transformation of goods from the raw material stage, through to the end user, as well as the associated information flows

- Production line
- Supply chain
- Marketing channel
- Warehouse

Answer: Supply chain

85. What technique deal with the problem of supply sufficient facilities to production lines or individuals that require uneven service?

- Supply-demand theory
- PERT
- Inventory theory
- Queuing theory

Answer: Queuing theory

86. Procurement methods have considerable impact on.....

- Product pricing
- Inventory level
- Warehouse space
- Transportation modes

Answer: Inventory level

87. Which of the following is not included in logistics costs?

- Storage of material and waste
- External and internal transport
- Storage of semi-finished products
- None of these

Answer: None of these

88. What is included in the product segmentation while undertaking supply chain segmentation?

- Size
- Temperature regime
- Hazard
- All of these

Answer: All of these

89. The word 'logistics' is derived from the French word

- Logic
- Logger
- Longer
- Logos

Answer: Logger

90. "3PL" involves using a supplier to provideservice

- Marketing
- Design
- Logistics
- Contract manufacture

Answer: Logistics

91. The supply concept originated in what discipline?

- Marketing
- Operations
- Logistics
- Production

Answer: Marketing

92. and physical distribution are the two major operations of logistics

- Supply chain management

- Material management
- Logistics management
- None of these

Answer: Material management

93. Which of the following is not one of the process in the SCOR model

- Sell
- Plan
- Make
- Return

Answer: Sell

94. A type of logistics costing

- Consumer costing
- Employee costing
- Activity costing
- None of these

Answer: Activity costing

95. AITS in inventory controls means.....

- All Inventory Transport System
- Automated Inventory Tracking and System
- Alternative Inventory Trading System
- Adoption of Inventory Tracing Storage

Answer: Automated Inventory Tracking and System

96. Which logistics net work modeling technique, is often referred to a “rule of thumb”?

- Optimization modeling
- Simulation models
- Heuristic model
- None of these

Answer: Heuristic model

97. Which of the following transportation modes used for digital products?

- Radiography
- Cargo scanning
- Produce inspection
- Goods verification

Answer: Cargo scanning

98. is referred as professional working in the field of logistics management?

- Manager
- Warehouse man
- Logistician
- None of these

Answer: Logistician

99. To reduce inventory management costs , many companies use a system called , which involves carrying only small inventories of parts or merchandise , often only enough for a few days of operation

- Reduction inventory management
- Supply chain management
- Economic order quantity
- Just in time logistics

Answer: Just in time logistics

100. Positive, long term relationships between supply chain participants refers to

- Co-operation
- Tailor logistics
- Partnership
- Supply chain management

Answer: Supply chain management

101. Getting the right goods to the right location at the right time for the least cost is known as

- Market facilities
- Market logistics
- Market distribution
- None of the above

Answer: Market logistics

102. Which came last in the development of manufacturing techniques?

- Learn production
- Division of labor
- Mass production
- Interchangeable parts

Answer: Interchangeable parts

103. The most common form of quality control includes:

- Planning
- Organizing
- Inspection
- Directing

Answer: Inspection

104. The time difference between a business ordering and receiving stock is called the

- Recorder quantity
- Lead time
- Buffer stock
- Recorder level

Answer: Lead time

105. Which of the following is considered as fixed cost for supply chain costing?

- Driver salary
- Depreciation of vehicle
- Warehouse building property tax
- All of these

Answer:All of these

106.are the products that emerge when new products arrive to replace old products

- Innovative products
- Replacement products
- Imitative products
- All of these

Answer: Replacement products

107. All the following costs are likely to decrease a result of better quality except

- Customer dissatisfaction
- Maintenance cost
- Scrap cost
- Warranty and service cost

Answer: .Customer

108. Which of the following is not included in the logistic costs?

- Storage of material and waste
- External and internal transport
- Storage of semi-finished products
- None of these

Answer: None of these

109. Which of the following is not a part of logistics?

- Production scheduling
- Replenishment
- Procurement

- Meandering

Answer: Meandering

110.are the products that emerge when new products arrive to replace old products

- Innovative products
- Replacement products
- Imitative products
- All of these

Answer: Replacement products

111. The length of time for which sellers extend credit terms to buyers is known as

- Marker
- Dating
- Buying
- Price tag

Answer: Dating

112. TQM refers to

- Total quantity management
- Total quality management
- Total quality marketing
- Total quotient management

Answer: Total quality management

113. Today, a growing number of firms now out source some or all of their logistics tointermediaries

- Competitors
- Third party logistics providers
- Channel members
- Cross functional teams

Answer: Channel members

114. Logistics is typically considered as a subset of

- Marketing
- Supply chain management
- Human resource management
- None of these

Answer: Supply chain management

115. Where production logistics is primarily applied?

- Manufacturing plants
- Ware houses
- Stock rooms
- None of these

Answer: Manufacturing plants

116. It has been believed that the concept of the logistics originated from the

- Government
- Military
- People
- None of these

Answer: Military

117. The objectives of logistics is

- Rapid response
- Consolidated movement
- Create visibility
- All of these

Answer: All of these

118. are meant to store products for moderate to long period of time

- Storage warehouses

- Distribution warehouses
- Automated warehouses
- None of the above

Answer: Storage warehouses

119. What does the term "Strategic Sourcing" involve?

- A. Random selection of suppliers
- B. Long-term planning to achieve competitive advantage through the procurement process
- C. Ignoring cost considerations
- D. Short-term focus on immediate supplier needs

Answer: B. Long-term planning to achieve competitive advantage through the procurement process Negotiation:

120. is a tool to chart how individual process are currently be conducted and to help layout to new improve process

- Process mapping
- Pareto charting
- Supply chain design
- Design chain mapping

Answer: Process mapping

121. In the context of vendor management, what does the term "Supplier Relationship Management (SRM)" involve?

- A. Ignoring relationships with suppliers
- B. Building and managing strategic relationships with key suppliers
- C. Randomly selecting vendors
- D. Minimizing communication with vendors

Answer: B. Building and managing strategic relationships with key suppliers

122. "Kaizen" is a Japanese term meaning

- A fool proof mechanism
- Just in time (JIT)
- A fishbone diagram
- Continuous improvement

Answer: Continuous improvement

123. What is the purpose of a Purchase Requisition in the purchasing procedure?

- A. Documenting the receipt of goods
- B. Documenting the need for goods or services
- C. Managing supplier relationships
- D. Organizing vendor conferences

Answer: B. Documenting the need for goods or services

124. What is the primary advantage of using the Competitive Bidding method in purchasing?

- A. Limited competition
- B. Speed of procurement
- C. Cost savings through competitive pricing
- D. Ignoring supplier evaluations

Answer: C. Cost savings through competitive pricing

125. What does the term "Framework Agreement" mean in purchasing methods?

- A. A temporary agreement with suppliers for a specific project
- B. A long-term agreement with suppliers to provide goods or services over a period
- C. Ignoring contractual agreements
- D. Randomly selecting suppliers

Answer: B. A long-term agreement with suppliers to provide goods or services over a period

126. What is the primary limitation of the First In, First Out (FIFO) inventory pricing method?

- A. Reflecting current market prices
- B. Ignoring historical cost considerations

- C. Maximizing profits
- D. Failing to represent the actual flow of goods
- E.

Answer: A. Reflecting current market prices

127. In inventory pricing, what does the term "Inventory Reserve" involve?

- A. Reflecting current market prices
- B. Setting aside a portion of inventory value to account for potential losses
- C. Ignoring the identification of specific items
- D. Randomly assigning values to items

Answer: B. Setting aside a portion of inventory value to account for potential losses

128. In codification, what does the term "ABC Classification" involve?

- A. Random classification of items
- B. Classifying items based on their alphabetical order
- C. Classifying items based on their importance or value
- D. Ignoring classification systems

Answer: C. Classifying items based on their importance or value

129. In codification, what does the term "Unit of Measure (UOM)" refer to?

- A. A unit for measuring confusion in inventory
- B. A standardized unit for measuring the quantity of materials
- C. Ignoring measurement standards
- D. Randomly assigning values to items

Answer: B. A standardized unit for measuring the quantity of materials

130. What is the significance of the Inventory Status Records in the MRP system inputs?

- A. Documenting random inventory levels

- B. Providing information on current inventory levels, on-hand quantities, and order statuses
- C. Ignoring the need for inventory control
- D. Randomly assigning production orders

Answer: B. Providing information on current inventory levels, on hand quantities, and order statuses

131. What is the primary challenge in maintaining an effective material codification system?

- A. Ignoring the need for inventory control
- B. Minimizing the importance of item identification
- C. Consistently updating and managing the codification database
- D. Randomly assigning values to items

Answer: C. Consistently updating and managing the codification database

132. What is the primary goal of using the Request for Proposal

(RFP) method in purchasing?

- A. Simplifying the procurement process
- B. Obtaining detailed proposals from suppliers to make informed decisions
- C. Ignoring supplier qualifications
- D. Randomly choosing vendors without evaluation

Answer: B. Obtaining detailed proposals from suppliers to make informed decisions

133. In procurement, what is the purpose of a Purchase Order (PO)?

- A. Tracking employee attendance
- B. Documenting the intent to purchase goods or services
- C. Managing customer complaints
- D. Organizing vendor meetings

Answer: B. Documenting the intent to purchase goods or services

134. What is the purpose of a Service Level Agreement (SLA) in procurement?

- A. Defining expectations and responsibilities between the buyer and supplier
- B. Specifying employee job roles
- C. Calculating financial ratios
- D. Setting sales targets

Answer: A. Defining expectations and responsibilities between the buyer and supplier

135. What does the term "RFQ" stand for in procurement?

- A. Request for Quotation
- B. Ready for Quality
- C. Receipt for Quantity
- D. Real-time Financial Query

Answer: A. Request for Quotation

136. What is the purpose of a Requisition in the procurement process?

- A. Documenting the receipt of goods
- B. Documenting the need for goods or services
- C. Managing supplier relationships
- D. Organizing vendor conferences

Answer: B. Documenting the need for goods or services

137. What does the term "Lead Time" refer to in procurement?

- A. The time taken to produce goods
- B. The time between placing an order and receiving it
- C. The duration of a work shift
- D. The time spent on vendor negotiations

Answer: B. The time between placing an order and receiving it

138. In the context of procurement, what does the term "Negotiation" involve?

- A. Ignoring vendor discussions
- B. Collaborative discussions to reach mutually beneficial agreements
- C. Random selection of suppliers
- D. Vendor exclusion from the procurement process

Answer: B. Collaborative discussions to reach mutually beneficial agreements

139. What is the primary goal of negotiation in supply chain management?

- A. Maximizing supplier profits
- B. Minimizing collaboration with suppliers
- C. Reaching mutually beneficial agreements with suppliers
- D. Ignoring market trends

Answer: C. Reaching mutually beneficial agreements with suppliers

140. What does the term "Supplier Scorecard" represent in vendor management?

- A. A card given to suppliers for attendance
- B. A tool for evaluating and measuring supplier performance against key criteria
- C. A card for vendors to list their products
- D. Ignoring performance metrics

Answer: B. A tool for evaluating and measuring supplier performance against key criteria

141. What is the purpose of a Vendor Performance Review in supply chain management?

- A. Ignoring performance metrics
- B. Randomly assessing vendors
- C. Systematically evaluating and measuring a vendor's performance
- D. Minimizing communication with vendors

Answer: C. Systematically evaluating and measuring a vendor's performance

142. What does the term "Three-Way Match" involve in purchasing procedures?

- A. Random matching of documents
- B. Matching purchase orders, receipts, and supplier invoices
- C. Ignoring document verification
- D. Multiple suppliers for the same product

Answer: B. Matching purchase orders, receipts, and supplier invoices

143. What is the purpose of an Import License in import purchasing?

- A. Ignoring import regulations
- B. Documenting the shipment of goods domestically
- C. Obtaining permission to import specific goods into a country
- D. Minimizing international trade

Answer: C. Obtaining permission to import specific goods into a country

144. What is the primary benefit of using the Vendor-Managed Inventory (VMI) method in purchasing?

- A. Increased control over inventory
- B. Suppliers managing and replenishing inventory on behalf of the Buyer
- C. Ignoring inventory management
- D. Randomly choosing inventory levels

Answer: B. Suppliers managing and replenishing inventory on behalf of the buyer

145. When suppliers, distributors, and customers collaborate with each other to improve the performance of the entire system, they are participating in a

- Channel of distribution
- Value delivery network
- Supply chain

- Supply and demand chain
-

Answer: Value delivery network

146. In the negotiation process, what does the term "BATNA" stand for?

- A. Best Alternative To Negotiated Agreement
- B. Bargaining Agreement for Targeted Negotiation Approaches
- C. Business Agreement for Timely Negotiation Activities
- D. Bidding and Tendering Negotiation Approach

Answer: A. Best Alternative To Negotiated Agreement

147. In the context of vendor management, what does the term "Supplier Relationship Management (SRM)" involve?

- A. Ignoring relationships with suppliers
- B. Building and managing strategic relationships with key suppliers
- C. Randomly selecting vendors
- D. Minimizing communication with vendors

Answer: B. Building and managing strategic relationships with key suppliers

148. What is the purpose of Vendor Management in supply chain management?

- A. Ignoring relationships with suppliers
- B. Random selection of vendors
- C. Efficient management and oversight of relationships with suppliers
- D. Minimizing communication with vendors

Answer: C. Efficient management and oversight of relationships with suppliers

149. What is the purpose of conducting a Vendor Audit in supply chain management?

- A. Ignoring vendor performance
- B. Randomly assessing suppliers
- C. Systematically evaluating and verifying a supplier's capabilities
- D. Minimizing collaboration with vendors

Answer: C. Systematically evaluating and verifying a supplier's capabilities

150. What is the purpose of the Blanket Purchase Order (BPO) method in purchasing?

- A. Documenting individual orders for each purchase
- B. Streamlining repetitive purchases of specific goods or services over a period
- C. Ignoring order consolidation
- D. Randomly selecting suppliers for each purchase

Answer: B. Streamlining repetitive purchases of specific goods or services over a period

151. In inventory pricing, what does the term "Weighted Average Cost" method involve?

- A. Assigning the actual cost of each specific item sold
- B. Dividing the total cost of goods by the total quantity of goods
- C. Ignoring unit costs
- D. Randomly assigning costs to items

Answer: B. Dividing the total cost of goods by the total quantity of Goods

152. What is the purpose of the Lower of Cost or Market (LCM) rule in inventory pricing?

- A. Ignoring market value considerations
- B. Adjusting inventory values to the lower of cost or market value
- C. Randomly assigning prices to items
- D. Maximizing profits

Answer: B. Adjusting inventory values to the lower of cost or market value

153. A supply chain is a sequence of firms that performance activities required

- To find products that are similar
- To facilitate wholesalers inventory selections

- To create synergy in their training programs
 - To create and deliver goods to consumers
- Answer:** To create and deliver goods to consumers

154. Which cost element is included in inventory holding?

- Service cost
- Risk cost
- Storage of semi-finished products
- All of these

Answer: All of these

155. Which aggregate planning strategy, involves a stable machine capacity and workforce are maintained with a constant output rate?

- Chase strategy
- Flexibility strategy
- Level strategy
- None of these

Answer: Chase strategy

156. Supply chain management is increasingly difficult and complex due to:

- Increased pace of globalization
- Population
- Economies of scale
- Improvements in communication system

Answer: Increased pace of globalization

157. 4PL stands for

- Fourth Party Logistic Provider
- Four Point Logistics Provider
- Location Provider
- None of these

Answer: Fourth Party Logistic Provider

158. The business term that involves choosing a supplier, agreeing what to buy at a certain price and by when is called?

- Logistics
- Supply chain management
- Stock control
- Procurement

Answer: Procurement

159. Which phase of supply chain design process, decides on which market will be supplied from which locations?

- Supply chain strategy
- Supply chain planning
- Supply chain operation
- None of these

Answer: Supply chain planning

160. Which of the following document is a contract between the owner of goods and carrier (as with domestic shipments)?

- Consular invoice
- Commercial invoice
- Certificate of value
- Bill of lading

Answer: Bill of lading

161. What is the primary objective for material management?

- Efficient materials planning
- Maintaining good supplier and customer relationship
- Supply and distribution of materials
- All of these

Answer: Maintaining good supplier and customer relationship

162. A systematic process for originating, developing and evaluating new product ideas is known as

- Marketing research

- Product planning & development
- Market forecast
- All of these

Answer: Product planning & development

163. Which of the following is an output of logistics

- Land
- Facilities
- Competitive advantage
- Equipment

Answer: Competitive advantage

164. What are the two basic type of the production system?

- Automated & manual
- Intermittent & non –intermittent process
- Normal and continuous process
- Continuous process and batch

Answer: Third party logistics providers

165.The major decision areas in supply chain management are

- planning, production ,distribution, inventory
- Location, production, scheduling ,inventory
- location ,production ,inventory
- location ,production, distribution, marketing

Answer: planning, production ,distribution, inventory

166. A company's channel decisions directly affect every

- Marketing decision
- Employee in the channel
- Competitor's action
- Channel member

Answer: Marketing decision

167. Integrated logistics systems included

- Materials management
- Materials flow systems
- Physical distribution supported by information technology
- All of the above

Answer: Physical distribution supported by information technology

168. Which of the following is not an input into logistics

- Land
- Competitive advantage
- Facilities
- Equipment

Answer: .Competitive advantage

169. A supply chain is made up of a series of process that involve an input, a, and an output

- Shipment
- Supplier
- Customer
- Transformation

Answer: .Transformation

170. refers to the process of having the right item in the right quantity at the right time at the right place for the right condition to the right customers

- Business logistics
- Engineering logistics
- Management logistics
- None of these

Answer: None of these

171. In a supply chain, material flows in one direction while from in both direction

- Process
- Information
- Product

- Semi-finished goods
Answer: Information

172. A big advantage of process layout is

- It is flexibility
- It low cost
- The ability to employ low skilled labor
- It is a high equipment utilization

Answer: It is a high equipment utilization

173. Reverse logistics is required because

- goods are defective
- goods are unsold
- the customer simply change their minds
- all of the above

Answer: all of the above

174. E-logistics features

- every modification is logged
- advanced search capabilities
- both 'a' and 'b'
- none of these above

Answer: both 'a' and 'b'

175. Which of the following is not a part of supply chain management system?

- supplier
- manufacturer
- information flow
- competitor

Answer: competitor

176. was the first kind of packaging Materials used in the history

- Basket
- Glass
- Metal
- None of these

Answer: Basket

177.describes the process of logistics within the industry

- Management logistics
- Production logistics
- Logisticians
- None of these

Answer: Production logistics

178. Which of the following is not a function of wholesaler?

- Stock holding
- Sub distribution
- Promotion
- None of these

Answer: None of these

179. Is referred as a professional working in the field of logistic management?

- Manager
- Ware house man
- Logistician
- None of these

Answer: Logistician

180. To reduce inventory management costs , many companies use a system called , which involves carrying only small inventories of parts or merchandise , often only enough for a few days of operation

- Reduction inventory management
- Supply chain management
- Economic order quantity
- Just in time logistics

Answer: Just in time logistics

181. The purpose of supply chain management is.....

- provide customer satisfaction
- improve quality of a product
- Integrating supply and demand management
- increase production

Answer: provide customer satisfaction

182. What is the primary function of a logistician

- Inventory management
- Selling
- Packing
- None of these

Answer: .Inventory management

183. Logistics is the part of supply chain involved with the forward and reverse flow of

- goods
- services
- cash
- all of the above

Answer: all of the above

184. What does ROP expands to

- Repeat Order Quantity
- Reorder Quantity
- Reorder-Point
- Repeat Order Point

Answer: Marketing decision

185. Distribution requirements planning is a system for

- inventory management
- distribution planning

- both 'a' and 'b'
 - none of the above
- Answer:** both 'a' and 'b'

186. Logistics system are made up of 3 main activities.

- order processing
 - inventory management
 - both 'a' and 'b'
 - none of these
- Answer:** both 'a' and 'b'

187. The objective of limited integrated business function stage is

- Cost reduction.
 - Maximization of profit by sales volume.
 - Core competency.
 - Maximization of profitable sales volume and cost reduction.
- Answer:** Cost reduction

188. Place utility is created by

- Operation function
 - Logistics function.
 - Procurement function.
 - Distribution function.
- Answer:** Logistics function.

189. Which of the following is not a component of 4 PL?

- control room
 - resource providers
 - information
 - recycling
- Answer:** resource providers

190. Today, a growing number of firms now out source some or all of there logistics to Intermediaries

- Competitors
- Third party logistics providers
- Channel members
- Cross functional team

Answer: Third party logistics providers

191. PL stands for

- three points logistics
- third party logistics
- three points location
- none of the above

Answer: third party logistics

192. DRP stands for

- distribution requirement planning
- dividend requirement planning
- distribution resource planning
- distribution reverse planning

Answer: distribution requirement planning

193. Form utility is created by

- Operation function
- Logistics function.
- Procurement function.
- Distribution function.

Answer: Operation function

194. Efficiency is defined by

- Actual output divided by design capacity
- Capacity divided by utilization
- Effective capacity divided by actual output
- Actual output divided by effective capacity

Answer: Actual output divided by effective capacity

195. The objective of independent business function stage is

- Cost reduction.
- Maximization of profit by sales volume.
- Core competency.
- Maximization of profitable sales volume and cost reduction.

Answer: Maximization of profit by sales volume.

196. and physical distribution are the two major operations of logistics .

- supply chain management
- material management
- logistics management
- all of the above

Answer: material management

197. What are the elements of logistics system ?

- transportation
- warehousing
- inventory management
- all of the above

Answer: all of the above

198. Which is not a part of basic systems of codification?

- alphabetical system
- numerical system
- colour coding system
- none of these above

Answer: .none of these above

199. In the negotiation process, what does the term "BATNA" stand for?

- A. Best Alternative To Negotiated Agreement
- B. Bargaining Agreement for Targeted Negotiation Approaches
- C. Business Agreement for Timely Negotiation Activities
- D. Bidding and Tendering Negotiation Approach

Answer: A. Best Alternative To Negotiated Agreement

200. What is the purpose of Vendor Management in supply chain management?

- A. Ignoring relationships with suppliers
- B. Random selection of vendors
- C. Efficient management and oversight of relationships with suppliers
- D. Minimizing communication with vendors

Answer: C. Efficient management and oversight of relationships with suppliers

201. What is the primary advantage of using the Open Tender method in purchasing?

- A. Limited competition
- B. Speed of procurement
- C. Transparency and wide supplier participation
- D. Ignoring supplier evaluations

Answer: C. Transparency and wide supplier participation

202. What is the purpose of the Blanket Purchase Order (BPO) method in purchasing?

- A. Documenting individual orders for each purchase
- B. Streamlining repetitive purchases of specific goods or services over a period
- C. Ignoring order consolidation
- D. Randomly selecting suppliers for each purchase

Answer: B. Streamlining repetitive purchases of specific goods or services over a period

203. In the context of purchasing methods, what does the term "e-Procurement" involve?

- A. Manual procurement processes
- B. Automating and streamlining procurement activities using electronic systems
- C. Ignoring technological advancements
- D. Randomly selecting suppliers

Answer: B. Automating and streamlining procurement activities using electronic systems

204. What is the purpose of the Average Cost method in inventory pricing?

- A. Dividing the total cost of goods by the total quantity of goods
- B. Matching the cost of goods sold with the latest inventory costs
- C. Ignoring unit costs
- D. Randomly assigning costs to items

Answer: A. Dividing the total cost of goods by the total quantity of Goods

205. In inventory pricing, what does the term "Net Realizable Value" represent?

- A. The total cost of goods
- B. The value of goods after deducting any estimated selling costs
- C. Ignoring selling considerations
- D. Randomly assigning values to items

Answer: B. The value of goods after deducting any estimated selling costs

206. What does the term "Stock Keeping Unit (SKU)" represent in codification?

- A. A unit of measurement for inventory
- B. A unique code assigned to each distinct item for identification
- C. Ignoring inventory tracking
- D. Randomly assigning values to items

Answer: B. A unique code assigned to each distinct item for identification

207. In material handling, what does the term "Codification

Hierarchy" involve?

- A. Ignoring hierarchical structures
- B. Establishing a structured classification system with levels of detail

- C. Random classification of items
- D. Maximizing material waste

Answer: B. Establishing a structured classification system with levels of detail

208. In the context of MRP, what does the term "Bill of Materials (BOM)" represent?

- A. A list of random materials in the inventory
- B. A detailed list of components and their quantities required to produce an end product
- C. Ignoring the need for production planning
- D. Randomly assigning production orders

Answer: B. A detailed list of components and their quantities required to produce an end product

209. What role does the Product Structure Tree play in the MRP system inputs?

- A. Ignoring the need for production planning
- B. Providing a visual representation of product components and their relationships
- C. Randomly assigning production orders
- D. Minimizing production efficiency

Answer: B. Providing a visual representation of product components and their relationships

210. In Strategic Procurement, what is the main focus?

- A. Ignoring long-term planning
- B. Short-term cost reduction
- C. Long-term value creation and risk management
- D. Randomly assigning procurement tasks to different departments

Answer: C. Long-term value creation and risk management

211. What does the term "RFQ" stand for in procurement?

- A. Request for Quotation
- B. Ready for Quality
- C. Receipt for Quantity
- D. Real-time Financial Query

Answer: A. Request for Quotation

212. In the context of procurement, what does the term "Negotiation" involve?

- A. Ignoring vendor discussions
- B. Collaborative discussions to reach mutually beneficial agreements
- C. Random selection of suppliers
- D. Vendor exclusion from the procurement process

Answer: B. Collaborative discussions to reach mutually beneficial agreements

213. What is the primary objective of sourcing in supply chain Management?

- A. Ignoring supplier relationships
- B. Maximizing production costs
- C. Identifying and selecting suppliers for goods and services
- D. Minimizing customer satisfaction

Answer: C. Identifying and selecting suppliers for goods and services

214. What is the primary goal of negotiation in supply chain management?

- A. Maximizing supplier profits
- B. Minimizing collaboration with suppliers
- C. Reaching mutually beneficial agreements with suppliers
- D. Ignoring market trends

Answer: C. Reaching mutually beneficial agreements with suppliers

215. What is the purpose of Vendor Management in supply chain management?

- A. Ignoring relationships with suppliers
- B. Random selection of vendors
- C. Efficient management and oversight of relationships with suppliers
- D. Minimizing communication with vendors

Answer: C. Efficient management and oversight of relationships with suppliers

216. What is the purpose of a Vendor Performance Review in supply chain management?

- A. Ignoring performance metrics
- B. Randomly assessing vendors
- C. Systematically evaluating and measuring a vendor's performance
- D. Minimizing communication with vendors

Answer: C. Systematically evaluating and measuring a vendor's performance

217. What does the term "Supplier Scorecard" represent in vendor management?

- A. A card given to suppliers for attendance
- B. A tool for evaluating and measuring supplier performance against key criteria
- C. A card for vendors to list their products
- D. Ignoring performance metrics

Answer: B. A tool for evaluating and measuring supplier performance against key criteria

218. What does the term "Single Sourcing" refer to in vendor management?

- A. Selecting multiple vendors for the same product
- B. Exclusive reliance on a single supplier for a particular product or service
- C. Ignoring sourcing strategies

D. Randomly choosing vendors without evaluation

Answer: B. Exclusive reliance on a single supplier for a particular product or service

219. In the context of vendor management, what does the term "Supplier Relationship Management (SRM)" involve?

- A. Ignoring relationships with suppliers
- B. Building and managing strategic relationships with key suppliers
- C. Randomly selecting vendors
- D. Minimizing communication with vendors

Answer: B. Building and managing strategic relationships with key suppliers

220. Which organization publishes the Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for air transport?

- A) ICAO
- B) IATA
- C) IMO
- D) WHO

Ans: B

221. What is the purpose of conducting a Vendor Audit in supply chain management?

- A. Ignoring vendor performance
- B. Randomly assessing suppliers
- C. Systematically evaluating and verifying a supplier's capabilities
- D. Minimizing collaboration with vendors

Answer: C. Systematically evaluating and verifying a supplier's capabilities

222. Which class of dangerous goods includes substances that can catch fire easily and sustain combustion?

- A) Class 1

- B) Class 2
- C) Class 3
- D) Class 4

Ans: C

223. What is the correct emergency response procedure in case of a spillage of dangerous goods?

- A) Contact the nearest airport authority
- B) Contact the local fire department
- C) Consult the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)
- D) Ignore it if it's a small spillage

Ans: C

224. Which organization is responsible for setting global standards for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air?

- A) ICAO
- B) IATA
- C) IMO
- D) WHO

Ans: B

225. Which document is required for the transportation of dangerous goods by air?

- A) Safety Data Sheet (SDS)
- B) Certificate of Origin
- C) Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods
- D) Invoice

Ans: C

226. What is the maximum net quantity of lithium batteries allowed in carry-on baggage per passenger according to DGR?

- A) 2 grams
- B) 20 grams
- C) 2 kilograms
- D) 20 kilograms

Ans: C

227. What does the term "Lead Time" refer to in procurement?

- A. The time taken to produce goods
- B. The time between placing an order and receiving it
- C. The duration of a work shift
- D. The time spent on vendor negotiations

Answer: B. The time between placing an order and receiving it

228. In procurement, what is the purpose of a Purchase Order (PO)?

- A. Tracking employee attendance
- B. Documenting the intent to purchase goods or services
- C. Managing customer complaints
- D. Organizing vendor meetings

Answer: B. Documenting the intent to purchase goods or services

229. In MRP, what is the purpose of the Gross Requirements input?

- A. Ignoring the need for material procurement
- B. Calculating the total quantity of a material needed for production, including safety stock
- C. Randomly assigning production orders
- D. Minimizing production efficiency

Answer: B. Calculating the total quantity of a material needed for production, including safety stock

230. What is the primary advantage of using a well-implemented codification system in material handling?

- A. Increasing confusion in inventory tracking
- B. Facilitating efficient identification and retrieval of materials
- C. Ignoring material flow in the warehouse
- D. Randomly assigning values to items

Answer: B. Facilitating efficient identification and retrieval of materials

231. What is the primary purpose of the Master Production Schedule (MPS) as an input to the MRP system?

- A. Ignoring production schedules
- B. Providing a detailed plan for production quantities and timing
- C. Randomly assigning production orders
- D. Minimizing production efficiency

Answer: B. Providing a detailed plan for production quantities and timing

232. What is the primary purpose of codification in material handling?

- A. Ignoring inventory management
- B. Establishing a systematic classification system for items
- C. Maximizing material waste
- D. Randomly assigning codes to items

Answer: B. Establishing a systematic classification system for items

233. What does the term "Specific Identification" involve in inventory pricing?

- A. Pricing items based on their alphabetical order
- B. By assigning the actual cost of each specific item sold
- C. Ignoring the identification of specific items

D. Randomly assigning values to items

Answer: B. By assigning the actual cost of each specific item sold

234. In purchasing methods, what does the term "Single Sourcing" refer to?

- A. Selecting multiple vendors for the same product
- B. Exclusive reliance on a single supplier for a particular product or service
- C. Ignoring sourcing strategies
- D. Randomly choosing vendors without evaluation

Answer: B. Exclusive reliance on a single supplier for a particular product or service

235. What is the purpose of conducting a Vendor Audit in supply chain management?

- A. Ignoring vendor performance
- B. Randomly assessing suppliers
- C. Systematically evaluating and verifying a supplier's capabilities
- D. Minimizing collaboration with vendors

Answer: C. Systematically evaluating and verifying a supplier's capabilities

236. What is the primary purpose of using the Last In, First Out (LIFO) inventory pricing method?

- A. Reflecting current market prices
- B. Matching the cost of goods sold with the latest inventory costs
- C. Ignoring chronological order in pricing
- D. Randomly assigning values to items

Answer: B. Matching the cost of goods sold with the latest inventory costs

236. What does the term "Market Value" refer to in inventory pricing?

- A. The value of goods based on historical cost
- B. The current replacement cost of goods
- C. Ignoring market trends
- D. Randomly assigning values to items

Answer: B. The current replacement cost of goods

237. What is the purpose of incorporating a "Description Code" in material handling codification?

- A. Ignoring the identification of specific items
- B. Providing additional information about the material beyond the Code
- C. Randomly assigning codes to items
- D. Maximizing material waste

Answer: B. Providing additional information about the material beyond the code

238. What is the purpose of using a Material Codification System (MCS) in material handling?

- A. Creating confusion in inventory management
- B. Providing a standardized way to identify and classify materials
- C. Ignoring the need for inventory control
- D. Randomly assigning codes to items

Answer: B. Providing a standardized way to identify and classify materials

239. What is the primary goal of procurement in supply chain management?

- A. Maximizing production costs
- B. Minimizing supplier relationships
- C. Efficient acquisition of goods and services
- D. Ignoring vendor evaluations

Answer: C. Efficient acquisition of goods and services

240. What does the term "Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI)" imply in procurement?

- A. Random inventory management by vendors
- B. Suppliers managing and replenishing inventory on behalf of the buyer
- C. Managing vendors without inventory involvement

D. Vendor monitoring without interaction

Answer: B. Suppliers managing and replenishing inventory on behalf of the buyer'

241. What does the term "Reverse Auction" mean in procurement?

- A. Traditional auction conducted by buyers
- B. Auction where suppliers bid to lower prices
- C. Purchasing goods at fixed prices
- D. Auction for selling excess inventory

Answer: B. Auction where suppliers bid to lower prices

242. What is the purpose of a Service Level Agreement (SLA) in procurement?

- A. Defining expectations and responsibilities between the buyer and supplier
- B. Specifying employee job roles
- C. Calculating financial ratios
- D. Setting sales targets

Answer: A. Defining expectations and responsibilities between the buyer and supplier

243. What does the term "Strategic Sourcing" involve?

- A. Random selection of suppliers
- B. Long-term planning to achieve competitive advantage through the procurement process
- C. Ignoring cost considerations
- D. Short-term focus on immediate supplier needs

Answer: B. Long-term planning to achieve competitive advantage through the procurement process
Negotiation:

244. What is the process of evaluating and selecting suppliers called in procurement?

- A. Vendor celebration
- B. Supplier criticism
- C. Supplier evaluation and selection
- D. Vendor exclusion

Answer: C. Supplier evaluation and selection

245. What does the term "Single Sourcing" refer to in vendor Management?

- A. Selecting multiple vendors for the same product
- B. Exclusive reliance on a single supplier for a particular product or service
- C. Ignoring sourcing strategies
- D. Randomly choosing vendors without evaluation

Answer: B. Exclusive reliance on a single supplier for a particular product or service

246. What is the purpose of a Requisition in the procurement process?

- A. Documenting the receipt of goods
- B. Documenting the need for goods or services
- C. Managing supplier relationships
- D. Organizing vendor conferences

Answer: B. Documenting the need for goods or services

247. Which class of dangerous goods includes substances that have the ability to explode?

- A) Class 1
- B) Class 2
- C) Class 3
- D) Class 4

Ans: A

248. Which class of dangerous goods includes substances that provide oxygen and may cause or enhance the combustion of other materials?

- A) Class 5
- B) Class 6
- C) Class 7
- D) Class 8

Ans: A

249. Which label is used to identify a package containing flammable liquids?

- A) Class 1
- B) Class 3
- C) Class 5
- D) Class 9

Ans: B

250. What is the primary purpose of the Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods?

- A) To inform passengers about dangerous goods onboard
- B) To inform the pilot about dangerous goods onboard
- C) To inform the air operator about dangerous goods being transported
- D) To inform customs authorities about dangerous goods being imported

Ans: C

251. What is the purpose of the lithium battery handling label?

- A) To indicate the presence of a lithium battery
- B) To indicate the voltage of the battery
- C) To indicate the capacity of the battery
- D) To indicate the manufacturing date of the battery

Ans: A

252. Which organization oversees the implementation of the International Air Transport Regulations (IATR)?

- A) IATA
- B) ICAO
- C) ICC
- D) IMO

Ans: B

253. How often should training be provided to personnel involved in the handling and transport of dangerous goods?

- A) Every 5 years
- B) Every 2 years
- C) Every year
- D) Every 6 months

Ans: B

254. What is the maximum quantity of flammable liquid allowed for passenger aircraft under the DGR regulations?

- A) 1 litter
- B) 5 litters
- C) 10 litters
- D) 25 litters

Ans: B

255. What is the purpose of the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)?

- A) To provide guidelines for cargo handling
- B) To provide emergency response information for dangerous goods incidents
- C) To provide information about airport security procedures
- D) To provide information about customs regulations

Ans: B

256. Which class of dangerous goods includes infectious substances?

- A) Class 5
- B) Class 6
- C) Class 7
- D) Class 8
-

Ans: B

257. Which label is used to identify a package containing radioactive material?

- A) Class 1
- B) Class 2
- C) Class 6
- D) Class 7

Ans: D

258. What is the primary hazard associated with Class 2 dangerous goods?

- A) Toxicity
- B) Flammability
- C) Explosiveness
- D) Corrosiveness

Ans: B

259. What is the maximum net quantity of alcohol-based hand sanitizers allowed in carry-on baggage per passenger?

- A) 100 milliliters
- B) 250 milliliters
- C) 500 milliliters
- D) 1 liter

Ans: C

260. In the context of vendor management, what does the term "Supplier Relationship Management (SRM)" involve?

- A. Ignoring relationships with suppliers
- B. Building and managing strategic relationships with key suppliers
- C. Randomly selecting vendors
- D. Minimizing communication with vendors

Answer: B. Building and managing strategic relationships with key suppliers

261. What does the term "Single Sourcing" refer to in vendor management?

- A. Selecting multiple vendors for the same product
- B. Exclusive reliance on a single supplier for a particular product or service
- C. Ignoring sourcing strategies
- D. Randomly choosing vendors without evaluation

Answer: B. Exclusive reliance on a single supplier for a particular product or service

262. What is the primary advantage of using the Specific Identification method for high-value, unique items?

- A. Maximizing profits
- B. Reflecting current market prices

- C. Assigning the actual cost of each specific item sold
- D. Ignoring the identification of specific items

Answer: C. Assigning the actual cost of each specific item sold

263. In the context of purchasing methods, what does the term "Single Sourcing" imply?

- A. Selecting multiple vendors for the same product
- B. Exclusive reliance on a single supplier for a particular product or service
- C. Ignoring sourcing strategies
- D. Randomly choosing vendors without evaluation

Answer: B. Exclusive reliance on a single supplier for a particular product or service

264. What is the significance of a part number in material handling codification?

- A. Ignoring the identification of specific items
- B. Assigning a unique code to each distinct item for tracking and retrieval
- C. Randomly assigning values to items
- D. Maximizing material waste

Answer: B. Assigning a unique code to each distinct item for tracking and retrieval

265. How does the lead time affect the MRP system inputs

- A. By slowing down the production process
- B. By randomizing order release times
- C. By indicating the time required for materials to be procured or produced
- D. Ignoring production scheduling

Answer: C. By indicating the time required for materials to be procured or produced

266. What does the term "Strategic Sourcing" involve in procurement?

- A. Short-term cost reduction
- B. Long-term planning to achieve competitive advantage through the procurement process
- C. Ignoring procurement strategies
- D. Randomly assigning procurement tasks to different departments

Answer: B. Long-term planning to achieve competitive advantage through the procurement process

267. In the negotiation process, what does the term "BATNA" stand for?

- A. Best Alternative To Negotiated Agreement
- B. Bargaining Agreement for Targeted Negotiation Approaches
- C. Business Agreement for Timely Negotiation Activities
- D. Bidding and Tendering Negotiation Approach

Answer: A. Best Alternative To Negotiated Agreement Vendor Management:

268. What is the primary purpose of the DGR?

- A) To promote tourism
- B) To ensure safety in air transport of dangerous goods
- C) To regulate airport security
- D) To facilitate cargo handling

Ans: B

269. A supply chain which includes the distribution of finished product and service?

- A. Outbound logistics
- B. Inbound logistics
- C. Supply of goods
- D. Transportation

Answer: Outbound logistics

270. What additional factor does overall equipment effectiveness take into account which makes it more meaningful than efficiency or utilization?

- A. Flexibility
- B. Speed
- C. Cost
- D. Quality

Answer: Flexibility

271. Which of the following is true for supply chain management?

- A. The physical material moves in the direction of the end of chain Flow of the cash backward through the chain.
- B. Exchange of information moves in both the direction
- C. All the above

Answer: All the above

272. The supply chain management philosophy emerged in.....

- A. 1960's
- B. 1970's
- C. 1980's
- D. 1990's

Answer: 1990's

273. The input to a transformation process includes all of the following except

- A. Material
- B. People
- C. Information
- D. Assembly

Answer: Assembly

274. Qualified is defined by the customer is

- A. An unrealistic definition of quality
- B. A user-based definition of quality
- C. A product-based definition of quality
- D. A product based definition of quality

Answer: A user-based definition of quality

275. Positive, long-term relationships between supply chain participants refers to Co-operation

- A. Tailor logistics
- B. Partnership
- C. Supply chain management

Answer: Supply chain management

276. 3-PL stands for

- A. Three points logistics
- B. Third party logistics
- C. Three points location
- D. None of the above

Answer: Third party logistics

277. The supply concept originated in what discipline?

- A. Marketing
- B. Operations
- C. Logistics
- D. Production

Answer: Marketing

278. Logistics is the part of supply chain involved with the forward and reverse flow of

- A. Goods
- B. Service
- C. Cash
- D. All of these

Answer: All of these

279. The purpose of supply chain management is

- A. Provide customer satisfaction
- B. Improve quality of a product
- C. Integrating supply and demand management
- D. Increasing production

Answer: Integrating supply and demand management

280. Zero defects in manufacturing.....

- A. Is a relevant goal only in electronic assembly
- B. Is readily achievable in all areas
- C. Is the goal of TQM
- D. Is an unobtainable and misleading idea

Answer: Is the goal of TQM

281. Lean production involves Improvement of speed only

- A. Improvement of quality only
- B. Elimination of all types of waste
- C. Elimination of cost only

Answer: Elimination of all types of waste

282. A supply chain includes the chain of entities involved in the planning, procurement, production and..... of products and services

- A. Distribution
- B. Supply
- C. Demand
- D. Transport

Answer: Distribution

283. Inspection, scarp, and repair are example of

- A. Internal cost
- B. External cost
- C. Cost of dissatisfaction
- D. Warranty & service cost

Answer: External cost

284. Buying according to the requirements is called

- A. Seasonal buying
- B. Hand to mouth buying
- C. Scheduled buying
- D. Tender buying

Answer: Hand to mouth buying

285. Companies manage their supply chain through.....

- A. Information
- B. Competitor
- C. Internet
- D. Skilled operator

Answer: Internet

286. Which one of the following would not generally be considered as an aspect of operations management?

- A. Work methods
- B. Secured financial resources
- C. Maintain quality
- D. Product or service design

Answer: Secured financial resources

287. Which came last in the development of manufacturing techniques?

- A. Learn production
- B. Division of labor
- C. Mass production
- D. Interchangeable parts

Answer: Interchangeable parts

288. Which of the following is not an area responsibility for a logistic manager

- A. Inventory
- B. Purchasing
- C. Warehousing
- D. Marketing

Answer: Purchasing

289. All the following costs are likely to decrease a result of better quality except

- A. Customer dissatisfaction
- B. Maintenance cost Scrap cost
- C. Warranty and service cost

Answer: Customer

290. are meant to store products for moderate to long period of time

- A. Storage warehouses
- B. Distribution warehouses
- C. Automated warehouses
- D. None of the above

Answer: Storage warehouses

291. TQM refers to

- A. Total quantity management
- B. Total quality management
- C. Total quality marketing
- D. Total quotient management

Answer: Total quality management

292. Getting the right goods to the right location at the right time for the least cost is known as

- A. Market facilities
- B. Market logistics
- C. Market distribution
- D. None of the above

Answer: Market logistics

293. VMI stands for

- A. Vendor material inventory
- B. Vendor managed inventory
- C. Variable material inventory
- D. Valuable material inventory

Answer: Vendor managed inventory

294. The major decision areas in supply chain management are

- A. Location, production, distribution, inventory
- B. Planning, production, distribution, inventory
- C. Location, production, scheduling, inventory
- D. Location, production, distribution, marketing

Answer: Location, production, distribution, inventory

295. Which of the following is not a factor affecting the supply chain?

- A. Reduced number of suppliers
- B. Increased competition
- C. Longer product life cycle.

D. Increased opportunities to strategically use technology

Answer: Longer product life cycle.

296. and physical distribution are the two major operations of logistics

- A. Supply chain management Material management
- B. Logistics management
- C. None of these

Answer: Material management

297. Which of the following is not one of the process in the SCOR model

- A. Sell
- B. Plan
- C. Make
- D. Return

Answer: Sell

298. is the provision of service to customers before, during and after a purchase Customer service

- A. Product management
- B. Purchase management
- C. None of the above

Answer: Customer service

299. According to Professor Mentzer and collages, the supply chain concept originated in what discipline?

- A. Marketing
- B. Operations
- C. Logistics
- D. Production

Answer: Logistics

300. includes design and administration of system to control the flow of materials, work in progress and finished inventory to support business unit strategy

- A. Logistics management
- B. Materials management
- C. Bills of materials
- D. None of these

Answer: Logistics management

301. encompasses all activities associated with the flow and transformation of goods from the raw material stage, through to the end user, as well as the associated information flows

- A. Production line
- B. Supply chain
- C. Marketing channel
- D. Warehouse

Answer: Supply chain

302. uses advanced materials handling systems under the direction of a central computer

- A. Storage warehouses
- B. Distribution warehouses Automated warehouses
- C. None of the above

Answer: Automated warehouses

303. "Kaizen" is a Japanese term meaning

- A. A fool proof mechanism
- B. Just in time (JIT)
- C. A fishbone diagram
- D. Continuous improvement

Answer: Continuous improvement

304. Intermediaries play an important role in matching

- A. Dealer with customer
- B. Manufacture to product
- C. Information & promotion
- D. Supply & demand

Answer: Supply & demand

305. What technique deal with the problem of supply sufficient facilities to production lines or individuals that require uneven service?

- A. Supply-demand theory
- B. PERT
- C. Inventory theory
- D. Queuing theory

Answer: Queuing theory

306. Today, a growing number of firms now outsource some or all of their logistics tointermediaries
Competitors

- A. Third party logistics providers
- B. Channel members
- C. Cross functional teams

Answer: Channel members

307. The most common form of quality control includes:

- A. Planning
- B. Organizing
- C. Inspection
- D. Directing

Answer: Inspection

309. Supply chain management is increasingly difficult and complex due to:
- A. Increased pace of globalization
 - B. Population
 - C. Economies of scale
 - D. Improvements in communication system

Answer: Increased pace of globalization

310. A supply chain is a sequence of firms that performance activities required
- A. To find products that are similar
 - B. To facilitate wholesalers inventory selections
 - C. To create synergy in their training programs
 - D. To create and deliver goods to consumers

Answer: To create and deliver goods to consumers

311. When suppliers, distributors, and customers collaborate with each other to improve the performance of the entire system, they are participating in a
- A. Channel of distribution
 - B. Value delivery network
 - C. Supply chain
 - D. Supply and demand chain

Answer: Value delivery network

312. Procurement methods have considerable impact on.....
- A. Product pricing
 - B. Inventory level
 - C. Warehouse space
 - D. Transportation modes

Answer: Inventory level

313. Which of the following is not included in the logistic costs?

- A. Storage of material and waste
- B. External and internal transport
- C. Storage of semi-finished products
- D. None of these

Answer: None of these

314. Expand SPC

- A. Standard process control
- B. Statistical performance control
- C. Standard production control
- D. Statistical production control

Answer: Standard production control

315. Which of the following is considered as fixed cost for supply chain costing?

- A. Driver salary
- B. Depreciation of vehicle
- C. Warehouse building property tax
- D. All of these

Answer: All of these

316. The time difference between a business ordering and receiving stock is called the Recorder quantity

- A. Lead time
- B. Buffer stock
- C. Recorder level

Answer: Lead time

317. A type of logistics costing

- A. Consumer costing
- B. Employee costing

- C. Activity costing
- D. None of these

Answer: Activity costing

318. The business term that involves choosing a supplier, agreeing what to buy at a certain price and by when is called?

- A. Logistics
- B. Supply chain management
- C. Stock control Procurement

Answer: Stock control Procurement

319. Which cost element is included in inventory holding?

- A. Service cost
- B. Risk cost
- C. Storage of semi-finished products
- D. All of these

Answer: All of these

320. What refers to the distance to and from a delivery zone?

- A. Drop distance
- B. Stem distance Petal distance
- C. None of these

Answer: Stem distance Petal distance

321. Which logistics network modeling technique, is often referred to a “rule of thumb”?

- A. Optimization modeling
- B. Simulation models
- C. Heuristic model None of these

Answer: Heuristic model

322. AITS in inventory controls means.....All Inventory Transport System

- A. Automated Inventory Tracking and System
- B. Alternative Inventory Trading System
- C. Adoption of Inventory Tracing Storage

Answer: Automated Inventory Tracking and System

323. Which of the following is not included in logistics costs?

- A. Storage of material and waste
- B. External and internal transport
- C. Storage of semi-finished products
- D. None of these

Answer: None of these

324. What is included in the product segmentation while undertaking supply chain segmentation?

- A. Size
- B. Temperature regime
- C. Hazard
- D. All of these

Answer: All of these

325. Which phase of supply chain design process, decides on which market will be supplied from which locations?

- A. Supply chain strategy
- B. Supply chain planning
- C. Supply chain operation
- D. None of these

Answer: Supply chain planning

326. Which aggregate planning strategy, involves a stable machine capacity and workforce are maintained with a constant output rate?

- A. Chase strategy
- B. Flexibility strategy
- C. Level strategy
- D. None of these

Answer: Chase strategy

327. Which of the following transportation modes used for digital products?

- A. Radiography
- B. Cargo scanning
- C. Produce inspection Goods verification

Answer: Cargo scanning

328. Logistics is typically considered as a subset of

- A. Marketing
- B. Supply chain management
- C. Human resource management
- D. None of these

Answer: Supply chain management

329. "3PL" involves using a supplier to provideservice

- A. Marketing
- B. Design
- C. Logistics
- D. Contract manufacture

Answer: Logistics

330. Integrated logistics systems included

- A. Materials management
- B. Materials flow systems
- C. Physical distribution supported by information technology
- D. All of the above

Answer: Physical distribution supported by information technology

331. Which of the following is not a part of logistics?

- A. Production scheduling
- B. Replenishment
- C. Procurement
- D. Meandering

Answer: Meandering

332. A supply chain is made up of a series of process that involve an input, a, and an output

- A. Shipment
- B. Supplier
- C. Customer
- D. Transformation

Answer: Transformation

333. The word 'logistics' is derived from the French word

- A. Logic
- B. Logger
- C. Longer
- D. Logos

Answer: Logger

334. 4PL stands for

- A. Fourth Party Logistic Provider
- B. Four Point Logistics Provider
- C. Location Provider
- D. None of these

Answer: Fourth Party Logistic Provider

335. Which of the following document is a contract between the owner of goods and carrier (as with domestic shipments)?

- A. Consular invoice
- B. Commercial invoice Certificate of value
- C. Bill of lading

Answer: Bill of lading

336. is a tool to chart how individual process are currently be conducted and to help layout to new improve process

- A. Process mapping
- B. Pareto charting
- C. Supply chain design
- D. Design chain mapping

Answer: Process mapping

337.are the products that emerge when new products arrive to replace old products Innovative products

- A. Replacement products
- B. Imitative products
- C. All of these

Answer: Replacement products

338.are the products that emerge when new products arrive to replace old products Innovative products

- A. Replacement products
- B. Imitative products
- C. All of these

Answer: Replacement products

339. is referred as professional working in the field of logistics management?

- A. Manager Warehouse man
- B. Logistician
- C. None of these

Answer: Logistician

340. Where production logistics is primarily applied?

- A. Manufacturing plants
- B. Ware houses
- C. Stock rooms
- D. None of these

Answer: Manufacturing plants

341. The length of time for which sellers extend credit terms to buyers is known as

- A. Marker
- B. Dating
- C. Buying
- D. Price tag

Answer: Dating

342..... was the first kind of packaging Materials used in the history

- A. Basket
- B. Glass
- C. Metal
- D. None of these

Answer: Basket

343. Which of the following is not a function of wholesaler?

- A. Stock holding
- B. Sub distribution

- C. Promotion
- D. None of these

Answer: None of these

344. Which of the following is not an input into logistics

- A. Land
- B. Competitive advantage
- C. Facilities
- D. Equipment

Answer: Competitive advantage

345.describes the process of logistics within the industry

- A. Management logistics
- B. Production logistics
- C. Logisticians
- D. None of these

Answer: Production logistics

346. What is the primary objective for material management?

- A. Efficient materials planning
- B. Maintaining good supplier and customer relationship
- C. Supply and distribution of materials
- D. All of these

Answer: Maintaining good supplier and customer relationship

347. To reduce inventory management costs, many companies use system called, which involves carrying only small inventories of parts or merchandise, often only enough for a few days of operation

- A. Reduction inventory management Supply chain management
- B. Economic order quantity
- C. Just in time logistics

Answer: Just in time logistics

348. What does ROP expand to

- A. Repeat Order Quantity
- B. Reorder Quantity
- C. Reorder-Point
- D. Repeat Order Point

Answer: Marketing decision

349. Which of the following is an output of logistics

- A. Land
- B. Facilities
- C. Competitive advantage
- D. Equipment

Answer: Competitive advantage

350. It has been believed that the concept of the logistics originated from the

- A. Government
- B. Military
- C. People
- D. None of these

Answer: Military

351. Is referred as a professional working in the field of logistic management?

- A. Manager Ware house man
- B. Logistician
- C. None of these

Answer: Logistician

352. A systematic process for originating, developing and evaluating new product ideas is known as

- A. Marketing research
- B. Product planning & development
- C. Market forecast
- D. All of these

Answer: Product planning & development

353. refers to the process of having the right item in the right quantity at the right time at the right place for the right condition to the right customers Business logistics

- A. Engineering logistics
- B. Management logistics
- C. None of these

Answer: None of these

354. The objectives of logistics is

- A. Rapid response
- B. Consolidated movement
- C. Create visibility
- D. All of these

Answer: All of these

355. What is the primary function of a logistician

- A. Inventory management
- B. Selling
- C. Packing
- D. None of these

Answer: Inventory management

356. A company's channel decisions directly affect every

- A. Marketing decision
- B. Employee in the channel
- C. Competitor's action
- D. Channel member

Answer: Marketing decision

357. In a supply chain, material flows in one direction while
from in both direction

- A. Process
- B. Information
- C. Product
- D. Semi-finished goods

Answer: Information

358. A big advantage of process layout is

- A. It is flexibility
- B. It low cost
- C. The ability to employ low skilled labor
- D. It is a high equipment utilization

Answer: It is a high equipment utilization

359. Logistics is the part of supply chain involved with

- A. The forward
- B. reverse flow of goods
- C. services cash
- D. all of the above

Answer: all of the above

360. Efficiency is defined by

- A. Actual output divided by design capacity
- B. Capacity divided by utilization
- C. Effective capacity divided by actual output Actual output divided by effective capacity

Answer: Actual output divided by effective capacity

361. Today, a growing number of firms now outsource some or all of their logistics to Intermediaries
Competitors

- A. Third party logistics providers
- B. Channel members
- C. Cross functional team

Answer: Third party logistics providers

362. The purpose of supply chain management is.....

- A. provide customer satisfaction
- B. improve quality of a product Integrating
- C. supply and demand management
- D. increase production

Answer: provide customer satisfaction

363. What are the two basic type of the production system?

- A. Automated & manual
- B. Intermittent & non –intermittent process
- C. Normal and continuous process
- D. Continuous process and batch

Answer: Third party logistics providers

364. .The major decision areas in supply chain management are

- A. planning, production ,distribution, inventory
- B. Location, production, scheduling ,

- C. inventory location ,production ,
- D. inventory location ,production, distribution, marketing

Answer: planning, production ,distribution, inventory

365. Distribution requirements planning is a

- A. system for inventory management
- B. distribution planning
- C. both 'a' and 'b'
- D. one of the above

Answer: both 'a' and 'b'

