

MBA II Sem III

MCQ: - 305 OSCM - Logistics Management

Sr. No.	Question	Answer
1	LASH means: (A) Lighter Aboard Ship (B) Last Aboard Ship (C) Lighter Aboard System (D) Lighter Assessment Ship	A
2	A type of logistics costing (A) Consumer costing (B) Employee costing (C) Activity costing (D) Marginal Costing	C
3	A network of highways connecting India's four metropolitan cities. (A) Golden Quadrilateral (B) Logistics parks (C) Deep water ports (D) Management	A
4	RO-RO concept means: (A) Ride On-Ride Off (B) Roll Off-Roll On (C) Roll On - Roll Off (D) Risk off Risk on	C
5	Form utility is created by (A) Operation function. (B) Logistics function. (C) Procurement function. (D) Distribution function.	D
6	Logistics is the part of supply chain involved with the forward and reverse flow of (A) Goods (B) Services (C) Cash (D) All of the above	B
7	_____ is not a part of basic systems of codifications. (A) Alphabetical System (B) Numerical System (C) Color Coding System (D) None of the above	D
8	_____ includes design and administration of systems to control the flow of materials, WIP and finished inventory to support business unit strategy. (A) Materials Management (B) Logistics Management	B

	(C) Bill of Materials (D) None of the above	
9	Which of the following is not a part of Supply chain Management system? (A) Supplier (B) Manufacturer (C) Competitor (D) Information Flow	C
10	_____ is the provision of service to customers before, during and after a purchase. (A) Customer Service (B) Product Management (C) Purchase management (D) None of the above	A
11	Integrated Logistics Systems include (A) Materials Management (B) Material flow systems (C) Physical distribution supported by information technology (D) Financial Management	C
12	Total market logistics cost of proposed system depends on (A) Total freight cost of proposed system (B) Total fixed and total warehouse cost of proposed system (C) Total cost of lost sales due to average delivery delay under proposed system (D) All of the above	D
13	_____ are meant to receive products from various company suppliers and plants and move them out as soon as possible. (A) Storage warehouses (B) Distribution warehouses (C) Automated warehouses (D) None of the above	B
14	The most valuable sources of data for merchandising decisions are: (A) Suppliers (B) Retail personnel (C) Consumers (D) Competitors	C
15	A retailer can determine consumer requests for un stocked or out-of-stock merchandise through the use of a(n): (A) Basic stock list (B) Never-out list (C) Electronic data interchange system (D) Want book	B

16	Which of the following forms of evaluating merchandise is most appropriate for standardized, non-breakable, and nonperishable merchandise? (A) Sampling (B) Inspection (C) Description (D) Final selection	C
17	Off-price retailers and other deep discounters generally employ which form of buying? (A) Opportunistic buying (B) Decentralized buying (C) Resident buying house buying (D) Long-term buying contract	A
18	Payments required by retailers for providing shelf space in stores are: (A) Shelf facing fees (B) Slotting allowances (C) Multiple shelf face allowances (D) Shelf space allowances	B
19	Inventory risk to a retailer is lowest in a: (A) Short-term supply contract (B) Long-term supply contract (C) Consignment purchase (D) Negotiated purchase	C
20	Which of the following can result by maintaining a large inventory? (A) Quantity discounts obtained on larger orders (B) Low investment costs (C) High transportation charge (D) Difficulty with control and handling	A
21	Which of the following is not a potential advantage of maintaining a small inventory? (A) Low investment costs (B) Low impact of order delay on sales (C) Low storage costs (D) Low obsolescence	A
22design begins with the packaging file that documents the dimensions and capacity of all packages that flow through a company's facilities. (A) Management control system (B) Manufacturing system (C) Logistic system (D) Production system	C

23	<p>Ais a designated area where facilities for various modes of transportation, distribution of goods and other logistics are available in a synchronized manner on a large scale.</p> <p>(A) Develop village (B) Freight village (C) Rural area (D) Railway</p>	B
24	<p>.....are basically Industrial areas or defined areas for activities relating to transport, logistics and the distribution of goods which can be regional, national and/or international transit, and carried out by various operators.</p> <p>(A) Amusement Parks (B) Logistic Parks (C) Cultural Parks (D) Pocket Parks</p>	B
25	<p>What does GPS stands for?</p> <p>(A) Global Program system (B) Global Positioning System (C) Geographical Positioning system (D) Geographical Program synchronizing</p>	B
26	<p>..... refers to a hall area that is used for storage, order picking and Distribution of goods.</p> <p>(A) Garden plot (B) Logistics property (C) Trust property (D) Household property</p>	B
27	<p>.....is a mathematical optimization problem with a large number of constraints including vehicle capacity, access restrictions, and load configuration and delivery windows.</p> <p>(A) Transport Logistics (B) Transport Planning (C) Transport Routing (D) Transport Managing</p>	C
28	<p>.....is known as a distribution system in which merchandise received at the warehouse or distribution center is not put away, but instead is readied for shipment to retail stores.</p> <p>(A) Cross Functioning (B) Cross Docking (C) Cross Making (D) Cross Managing</p>	B

29	<p>The Different stages of Logistic management does not include which of the below .</p> <p>(A) Material management (B) Supply management (C) Raw material Inventory management (D) Capital formation</p>	D
30	<p>The business term that involves choosing a supplier, agreeing what to buy at a certain price and by when is called:</p> <p>(A) Logistics (B) Supply chain management (C) Stock control (D) Procurement</p>	D
31	<p>Which area of business will Amazon particularly focus upon to ensure customer deliveries arrive on time?</p> <p>(A) Finance (B) Sales (C) Logistics (D) Marketing</p>	3
32	<p>A business getting good value when buying products means that it will:</p> <p>(A) Always get the cheapest price (B) Always get the highest quality (C) Get the right balance between price and quality (D) Charge its customers the lowest price possible</p>	C
33	<p>Which of the following is not an area of responsibility for a logistics manager?</p> <p>(A) Inventory (B) Purchasing (C) Warehousing (D) Marketing</p>	D
34	<p>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.</p> <p>(A) Reduction-inventory management (B) Supply chain management (C) Economic order quantity (D) Just-in-time logistics</p>	D

35	Today, a growing number of firms now outsource some or all of their logistics to _____ intermediaries. (A) Competitors (B) Third-party logistics providers (C) Channel members (D) Cross-functional teams	D
36	Supply chain concept originated in what discipline? (A) Marketing (B) Operations (C) Logistics (D) Production	C
37	Which of the below is not an important factor of logistics is :- (A) Time Factor (B) Educational Factor (C) Cost Factor (D) Promotion Factor	B
38is one of the primary processes of logistics concentrating on purchasing and arranging the inbound movement of materials, parts, or unfinished inventory from suppliers to manufacturing or assembly plants, warehouses, or retail stores. (A) Statutory logistics (B) Inbound logistics (C) Outbound logistics (D) Logistics system	B
39 is the process related to the storage and movement of the final product and the related information flows from the end of the production line to the end user (A) Inbound logistics (B) Logistics system (C) Outbound logistics (D) Simple Logistic	C
40consists of activities such as market research, requirements planning, make-or-buy decisions, supplier management, ordering, and order controlling. (A) Inbound logistics (B) Procurement logistics (C) Logistics system (D) Outbound logistics	B
41	What is not an element of logistic management? (A) Warehousing (B) Inventory (C) Transportation (D) Food	D

42	Logistics is the term for which activities? (A) Procurement of raw materials (B) Distribution of goods to customers (C) Accounting for raw materials in transit (D) All of the above	D
43	When an organization owns its suppliers it is known as _____? (A) Downstream supplier collaboration (B) Upstream vertical integration (C) Downstream vertical integration (D) Upstream supplier collaboration	B
44	Which of the following is an advantage of single sourcing to an operation? (A) Continuity of supply (B) Ability to keep prices down (C) Increased flexibility of supply (D) Lower administration cost	D
45	The main benefit to a materials processing operation of having multiple sourcing of component parts is _____? (A) Consistent quality (B) Speed of delivery (C) Continuity of supply (D) Flexibility of products	C
46	Selecting suppliers and purchasing items is called _____? (A) Negotiation (B) Procurement (C) Contracting (D) Selection	B
47	How do automotive companies mainly sell their new products? (A) Over the internet (B) Through retail distributors (C) Via a trade magazine (D) Directly to customers	B
48	In the automotive supply chain information flows in which direction? (A) Towards the end user only (B) Towards the supplier only (C) Between the end user and the operation only (D) In both directions between the end user and the supplier	D
49	Activities which are undertaken before the final operation are termed _____ activities. (A) Upstream (B) Primary (C) Secondary (D) Downstream	A

50	Supply chains link operators to suppliers in _____? (A) Layers (B) Groups (C) Tiers (D) Channels	C
51	A sequence of business and information links is called a _____? (A) Logistics network (B) Distribution network (C) Sales channel (D) Supply chain	D
52	A facility that not only taps into local knowledge or skills but also creates new processes, products, or technologies for the entire network is known as: (A) A contributor facility. (B) A source facility. (C) An offshore facility. (D) A lead facility.	D
53	Building some excess capacity in a supply chain network allows a firm within the supply chain to: (A) Produce more in facilities that have a higher cost based on current exchange rates. (B) Produce less in facilities that have the same cost based on current exchange rates. (C) Produce more in facilities that have a lower cost based on current exchange rates. (D) Produce less in facilities that have a lower cost based on current exchange rates.	C
54	Supply chain network design decision pertaining to capacity allocation to plants is: (A) A strategic decision. (B) A tactical decision. (C) An operational decision. (D) Both a strategic and a tactical decision	B
55	Supply chain network design decisions are concerned with: (A) Where the facilities should be located and what processes should be performed at each facility. (B) How much capacity should be allocated to each facility. (C) What markets each facility should serve and which supply sources should feed each facility. (D) Where the facilities should be located	D