These are sample MCQs to indicate pattern, may or may not appear in examination

University of Mumbai

Online Examination 2020

Program: BE Mechanical Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Final Year Semester VIII

Course Code: MEC802 and Course Name: Industrial Engineering and Management

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 1hour

Note to the students:- All the Questions are comulsory and carry equal marks .

Q	is not factor influencing to energy consumption.
А	proper maintenance of energy system
В	energy awareness
С	environment
D	energy audits
Q	is not the purpose and benefits of productivity improvement for labour
А	Higher wages.
В	Better working conditions, improved morale
С	Job security and satisfaction
D	minimum wages
	Productivity index is used to compare the productivity during the year with the productivity during the base
Q	year.
А	back 2 years
В	back 3 years
С	back 5 years
D	current
Q	In FAST diagram, WHY type of questions are asked from;
A	Bottom to top
В	Top to bottom
С	Left to right
D	Right to left
Q	FAST stand for;

A	Function Analysis Systematic Technique	
В	Function Analysis System Technology	
C	Function Analysis System Technique	
D	Function Analysis Synthetic Technology	
Q	'Value' for value engineering and analysis purposes is defined as	
A	Purchase value	
В	Function/cost.	
C	Depreciated value	
D	Present worth	
Q	In the Two handed process charts, Which of the following symbol is not used?	
A	Circle	
B	Square	
C	Arrow	
D	Triangle	
Q	Multiple activity chart is also called as	
A	Man-machine Chart	
B	Two handed Process Chart	
C	Right Hand-Left hand Chart	
D	Flow Process Chart	
Q	How many THERBLIG are commonly used in the field of time and motion studies?	
A		30
В		37
C		25
D		17
Q	Which of the following colour code is used for the THERBLIG- "REST for overcoming fatigue"?	
A	Black	
В	Green	
C	Blue	
D	Orange	
Q	The simo chart is the micromotion form of the	
A	Man type flow process chart	
B	Material type flow process chart	
C	Equipment type flow process chart	

D	Machine type flow process chart
Q	The abbreviation "MOST" used in Industrial Engineering indicates:
A	Maynard Operation Sequence Technique
B	Maynard Optimized Sequence Technique
C	Maynard Optimized Scheduling Technique
D	Maynard Operation Sequence Technology
Q	The following is not a job evaluation method
A	Factor Comparison Method
B	Point Method
C	Ranking Method
D	Assessment Method
Q	A quantitative technique in job evaluation process is
A	Job classification
B	alternative ranking method
C	aligned reward strategy
D	point method
Q	The job evaluation process, in which the raters categorize jobs into groups is called
A	point method
B	job classification
C	job grading
D	aligned reward strategy
Q	In the job designing concept BPR stands for
A	Business Process Resourcing
B	Business Process Reengineering
C	Business Process Reporting
D	Business Process Remodelling
Q	Special purpose material handling equipments are used in
A	Line layout
B	Product layout
C	Plant layout
D	Process layout
Q	Which of the following is used for material handling?
A	CNC machine

C Belt conveyor D Universal testing machine Q Cellular manufacturing is an approach whereby production can be done in A Small batches B Medium batches C Large batches D Uniform batches	В	Bending machine
Q Cellular manufacturing is an approach whereby production can be done in A Small batches B Medium batches C Large batches D Uniform batches	C	Belt conveyor
A Small batches B Medium batches C Large batches D Uniform batches is a manufacturing philosophy in which different parts are manufactured in a small batch or group based on Q similarities. A Production technology B Group technology C Flexible manufacturing system D Assignment Q which of the following is the objective of cellular manufacturing? A Increasing the lead time B Decrease quality C Reducing the lead time D Increasing inventory Q The unit cost in case of batch production is as compared to job production A same B low C high D average Q Selling price is always	D	Universal testing machine
B Medium batches C Large batches D Uniform batches is a manufacturing philosophy in which different parts are manufactured in a small batch or group based on Q similarities. A Production technology B Group technology C Flexible manufacturing system D Assignment Q which of the following is the objective of cellular manufacturing? A Increasing the lead time D Assignment Q which of the following is the objective of cellular manufacturing? A Increasing the lead time D Increasing inventory Q The unit cost in case of batch production is as compared to job production A same B low C high D average Q Selling price is always	Q	Cellular manufacturing is an approach whereby production can be done in
C Large batches D Uniform batches is a manufacturing philosophy in which different parts are manufactured in a small batch or group based on Q similarities. A Production technology B Group technology C Flexible manufacturing system D Assignment Q which of the following is the objective of cellular manufacturing? A Increasing the lead time D Accessing the lead time D Increasing inventory Q The unit cost in case of batch production is as compared to job production A low C high D average Q Selling price is always A less than production cost B more than production cost B more than production cost C equal to raw material cost Q Cost sheet is used in	A	Small batches
D Uniform batches is a manufacturing philosophy in which different parts are manufactured in a small batch or group based on Q similarities. A Production technology B Group technology C Flexible manufacturing system D Assignment Q which of the following is the objective of cellular manufacturing? A Increasing the lead time B Decrease quality C Reducing the lead time D Increasing inventory Q The unit cost in case of batch production is as compared to job production A Iow C high D average Q Selling price is always A less than production cost B more than production cost C equal to production cost D equal to production cost Q Cost sheet is used in	B	Medium batches
	C	Large batches
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DaverageQSelling price is alwaysAless than production costBmore than production costCequal to production costDequal to raw material costQCost sheet is used inAProcess planningBScheduling	B	low
QSelling price is alwaysAless than production costBmore than production costCequal to production costDequal to raw material costQCost sheet is used inAProcess planningBScheduling	C	high
Aless than production costBmore than production costCequal to production costDequal to raw material costQCost sheet is used inAProcess planningBScheduling	D	average
Bmore than production costCequal to production costDequal to raw material costQCost sheet is used inAProcess planningBScheduling	Q	Selling price is always
Cequal to production costDequal to raw material costQCost sheet is used inAProcess planningBScheduling	A	less than production cost
D equal to raw material cost Q Cost sheet is used in A Process planning B Scheduling	B	more than production cost
Q Cost sheet is used in A Process planning B Scheduling	C	equal to production cost
A Process planning B Scheduling	D	equal to raw material cost
B Scheduling	Q	Cost sheet is used in
	A	Process planning
C Sequencing	В	Scheduling
	С	Sequencing

D	Cost accounting
Q	Depreciation is
A	Increase in value of the product with respect to time
B	Decrease in value of the product with respect to time
C	Assignment technique
D	Forecasting method