



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

(Autonomous, affiliated to the Bharathiar University, recognized by the UGC)Re-
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CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

III MBA(PART TIME)[2015-2018]
SEMESTER V

ELECTIVE : BUSINESS PROCESS RE-ENGINEERING AND VALUE ENGINEERING - 552Y2
Multiple Choice Questions.

1. A business process re-engineering model has main activities as
- A. Business Definition, Process Identification, Process Evaluation
 - B. Process Evaluation, Business Definition, Process Identification
 - C. Process Identification, Process Evaluation, Business Definition
 - D. Business Definition, Process Evaluation, Process Identification

ANSWER: A

2. High success potentials flip side is called as
- A. No project risk
 - B. Low Project risk
 - C. High Project risk
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

3. Which of the following is an operational process
- A. Procurement of raw material
 - B. Research & Development
 - C. Distribution
 - D. Vendor Relationship

ANSWER: A

4. Characteristics of operational information systems are
- A. Information is generated regularly/repeatedly
 - B. Information is in very detailed form
 - C. Source of data is internal
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

5. All Barriers to BPR implementation success are the results of
- A. Root Causes
 - B. Government Polices
 - C. Management
 - D. Employees

ANSWER: A

6. Learning objectives in BPR evolution of BPR for E-Business are
- A. Understand how web enabled e-business
 - B. Change the nature of BPR
 - C. Principles & tactics for redesign
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

7. Area of Cost Reduction is

- A. Man
- B. Design
- C. Materials
- D. Investment

ANSWER: C

8. Which BPR methodology has a source as a Vsens

- A. Kodak
- B. Daven port
- C. Toyota
- D. Ford

ANSWER: A

9. Scope of ERP includes

- A. Operations
- B. Outbound Logistics
- C. Sales & Marketing to Service
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

10. Which of the following is not a part of a Continuous improvement process

- A. Documentation of existing process
- B. Establishing the measures
- C. Planning the process
- D. Carrying the process

ANSWER: C

11. . Which is the first communication in re-engineering project

- A. Mission Statement
- B. Vision statement
- C. Objectives
- D. Rules

ANSWER: B

12. Application Systems Languages are

- A. ABAP/4
- B. VB
- C. VC++
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

13. ERP can be made effective by

- A. Performance assessment
- B. Documentation
- C. Both a & b
- D. Motivation

ANSWER: C

14. Which process is not dominant in Business Process Re-engineering

- A. Product development
- B. Process Development
- C. SCM

D. Quality improvement
ANSWER: A

15. Which of the following are process re-designing technique and tools

- A. Simulation
- B. Indicative thinking
- C. Inductive Logic
- D. Both A & B

ANSWER: D

16. to process matrix all elements of process re-engineering are understood in terms of their

- A. Functions
- B. Intra relationship
- C. Inter relationship
- D. Efficiency

ANSWER: C

17. Reducing lead time is related to

- A. Procurement Process
- B. Materials
- C. Machines
- D. Man power

ANSWER: A

18. Types of redesign Principles & Tactics are

- A. Restructuring & reconfiguring around processes
- B. Changing information flows around processes
- C. Changing knowledge management around processes
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

19. Which of the following activity is not included in planning phase of re-engineering project

- A. Conducting benchmarking
- B. Simplify new processes
- C. Organize a team of employees
- D. Organize the workflow

ANSWER: A

20. Which are the objectives of business systems planning study

- A. Determination of information system priorities
- B. Managing systems resources
- C. Both A & B
- D. None

ANSWER: C

21. Which of the following technique is used for purpose of comparison of the re- Engineered process

- A. Indicative thinking
- B. Inductive thinking
- C. Reflective thinking
- D. Logical thinking

ANSWER: A

22. Critical Success factor in business are

- A. Cost reduction

- B. Quality enhancement
- C. Service improvement
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

23. . The techniques used for understanding the current process are

- A. Fish bone diagram
- B. Quality function deployment technique
- C. Both A & B
- D. Perceptual Mapping

ANSWER: C

24. MRP II was introduced in the year

- A. 1978
- B. 1979
- C. 1980
- D. 1981

ANSWER: C

25. _____ BPR methodology has a source as consultant with academic background.

- A. Hammer
- B. Drucker
- C. Denning
- D. Porter

ANSWER: A

26. Business system planning study involves how many number of steps

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 7
- D. 9

ANSWER: B

27. Integration of re-engineering & process improvement activities is done by

- A. Undertaking improvement through innovation
- B. Sequencing change initiatives
- C. Limiting the scope of work design
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

28. From a process view point, highest priority in an organization is given to

- A. Quality Improvement
- B. Satisfaction of customer
- C. Efficiency
- D. Cost reduction

ANSWER: B

29. Which of the following points are considered for similarities between re-engineering and continuous improvement

- A. Process Improvement
- B. Employee development
- C. Managerial efficiency
- D. Organizational change

ANSWER: D

30. Parameters of Macro Level Re-engineering are

- A. Short
- B. Integrated
- C. Interdependency
- D. Unification

ANSWER: B

31. Which of the following is not an IT application to improve business process

- A. In supporting logistical process
- B. In supporting product development process
- C. In supporting worker development
- D. In supporting order fulfillment process

ANSWER: C

32. Which of the following are obstacle to success of BPR project as paranganelli/Klein Methodology

- A. Time, Risk, Cost
- B. Man, Machine, Material
- C. Both A & B
- D. Vision, Mission, Policies

ANSWER: A

33. Which of the following is the lowest risk, least extent of change

- A. Discontinuous change.
- B. Business process improvement
- C. Business process re-engineering.
- D. Business process automation.

ANSWER: D

34. 34. Which is change involving a major transformation in an industry

- A. Project-based change.
- B. Incremental change.
- C. Discontinuous change.
- D. Continuous change.

ANSWER: C

35. 35. When an organization initiates change as a direct response to change in the organisation's environment

- A. Reorientation.
- B. Tuning.
- C. Anticipatory change.
- D. Reactive change.

ANSWER: D

36. 36. The last stage of the transition curve model of response to change is

- A. Acceptance.
- B. Shock.
- C. Denial.
- D. Depression

ANSWER: A

37. 37. Which of the following is an approach to achieving management commitment

- A. Education and training.
- B. Prototyping.

- C. New approach to business self-image.
- D. Active involvement by senior staff.

ANSWER: D

38. 38. Kotters recommendation for the last step in senior management involvement on a change project is

- A. Establish a sense of urgency.
- B. create the vision.
- C. communicate the vision.
- D. plan and create short term wins.

ANSWER: A

39. 39. Staff can be motivated to change with a new system introduction through directly rewarding them through which approach

- A. Negotiation and agreement.
- B. Participation and involvement.
- C. Facilitation and support
- D. Education and persuasion

ANSWER: A

40. system used to analyse different types of corporate data sets, typically about sales, customers and financial performance

- A. Customer relationship management system.
- B. Corporate information portal intranet
- C. An extranet
- D. Business Intelligence system.

ANSWER: D

41. 41. A system used to facilitate internal communication with employees

- A. Business Intelligence system.
- B. Customer relationship management system
- C. An extranet
- D. Corporate information portal intranet.

ANSWER: D

42. 42. In reviewing the structure of a corporation which of these activities would be regarded as reengineering

- A. Improving all departments to make them more efficient.
- B. Replacing older computer systems with the latest technology
- C. Restructuring the company from scratch regardless of existing structures and concepts
- D. Increasing investment and hiring more people to build up the company

ANSWER: C

43. 43. What does a reengineered company tend to give it's workers

- A. Increased pay and benefits
- B. The sack
- C. Increased job security
- D. More power to make decisions and higher responsibility

ANSWER: D

44. 44. What would be a good reason for a company to decide to reengineer it's self

- A. To quickly get cash to overcome an immediate problem
- B. To radically improve its productivity in the long term
- C. To squeeze the last ounce of efficiency possible out of the company

D. To give managers more control over employees
ANSWER: B

45. 45. Who should employees working in the new style teams regard the most important in trying to please

- A. The end customer.
- B. The next department in the production chain.
- C. Their immediate boss.
- D. Their team mates.

ANSWER: A

46. 46. What is the most important use of computers and information technology in a reengineered company.

- A. To replace as many people as possible
- B. To give managers more information about employee performance
- C. To get information on competitors products and production methods
- D. To Improve internal communications and reduce the problems imposed by physical boundaries.

ANSWER: D

47. 47. What problems are associated with reengineering

- A. Hiring a new set of workers with new skills is required
- B. It is expensive in the short term and can lead to chaos in transition
- C. It almost always fails to work effectively.
- D. Employees are required to work a lot harder

ANSWER: B

48. 48. When a company needs to reengineer itself what is the most important thing it should do

- A. Reengineer as quickly as possible to beat the competition.
- B. Get employees to vote on the decision.
- C. Take time planning it out and make sure it is relay needed.
- D. Stick with traditional concepts learned through experience.

ANSWER: C

49. What type of management structure is needed for the new style reengineered company

- A. Flat structure with less middle management and more power delegated to workers
- B. A larger structure is needed to organize the workers more effectively
- C. No management is needed as workers make all the decisions.
- D. The same as before because there are the same amount of employees.

ANSWER: A

50. The business process reengineering(BPR) is the same as

- A. Total quality management
- B. Concurrent engineering
- C. Kaizen
- D. None

ANSWER: D

51. Why is BRP so popular noi. Competition intensifies by overseas competitors iiCustomers demand unique products for their needs iiiGuarantee downsizing, cost reduction and also greater efficiency and quality ivExecutives don't change their style to work but middle manager and bottom-line people do

- A. i and ii
- B. i, ii and iii
- C. ii, iii and iv
- D. All teh above

ANSWER: A

52. . Which of these are good reasons for reengineering failure i. The flattening of the organisation hierarchy ii. Underestimating the time necessary for the employee training iii. Job security is left unaddressed during reengineering iv. The initiatives to reengineer are driven by long term strategy rather than short-term cost reduction

- A. i and iv
- B. ii and iv
- C. ii and iii
- D. All teh above

ANSWER: C

53. What is the main difficulty in reengineering in general

- A. Identifying the core business process
- B. Technology limitations
- C. Redefining the company's objectives
- D. Convincing people

ANSWER: D

54. The principles of BRP are i. Flattening the hierarchical structure and using team work. iiEliminating boundaries -both internal and external. iii. Empowerment iv.Quick-Fix

- A. i and iii
- B. i, ii and iii
- C. ii, iii and iv
- D. All the Above

ANSWER: B

55. What are the common characteristics of BPR and TQM iCross functional process ii. They are customer focused iiiThey identify core processes iv.Empowerment

- A. i and iv
- B. i,iii and iv
- C. ii,iii and iv
- D. All teh Above

ANSWER: D

56. Faster decision making, information processing efficiency, and improved asset utilization are examples of

- A. intangible costs
- B. tangible costs
- C. tangible benefits
- D. intangible benefits

ANSWER: D

57. The process of assessing the degree to which the potential time frame and completion dates for all major activities within a project meet organizational deadlines and constraints for affecting change best describes

- A. Operational feasibility
- B. Technical feasibility
- C. Economic feasibility
- D. Schedule feasibility

ANSWER: D

58. . Which of the following is not an Operational feasibility vital issue

- A. Management support

- B. Users training
- C. Performance decline in some system parts
- D. Cost reduction and avoidance

ANSWER: D

59. A project is Important enough to be considered over other projects, is one of

- A. History of the project request
- B. Project Selection criteria
- C. Operational feasibility
- D. Economic feasibility

ANSWER: B

60. The product of the _____ is a report to management

- A. preliminary investigation
- B. strategic planning
- C. feasibility study
- D. risk analysis

ANSWER: A

61. To get information from a larger group, you should conduct

- A. Group interview
- B. user survey
- C. official observation
- D. unofficial observation

ANSWER: B

62. The final task in the preliminary investigation is

- A. Estimate Project Development Time and Cost
- B. Evaluate Feasibility
- C. Perform Fact-Finding
- D. Present Results and Recommendations to Management

ANSWER: D

63. Representing the systems concept as a set of storage containers and how the contents are organized is a _____ methodology

- A. data centered
- B. life cycle
- C. object-oriented
- D. process centered

ANSWER: D

64. A(n) _____ is a document that describes your company, lists the IT services or products you need, and specifies the features you require

- A. ERP
- B. REP
- C. 4GL
- D. ROI

ANSWER: D

65. A test that evaluates the time a package takes to process a certain number of transactions is a _____ test

- A. milestone
- B. standard
- C. production

D. benchmark
ANSWER: A

66. The FIRST thing that should be included in a presentation to management at the completion of the systems analysis phase is a _____.

- A. summary of primary viable alternatives
- B. brief overview of the purpose and objectives of the system project
- C. justification for the choice of the recommended alternative
- D. none of the above

ANSWER: B

67. logical design includes

- A. Output that must be produced by the system
- B. Input needed by the system
- C. Process that must be performed by the system, without regard to how tasks will be accomplished physically
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

68. A system is maintainable if it

- A. adequately handles errors
- B. defined requirements and constraints, accepted by users, and support the organization's business objectives
- C. is well designed, flexible, and developed with future modifications in mind
- D. None

ANSWER: C

69. The _____ design of an information system is a plan for the actual implementation of the system

- A. physical
- B. logical
- C. vertical
- D. horizontal

ANSWER: A

70. Report that trace the entry of and changes to critical data values are called _____ and are essential in every system

- A. audit trails
- B. undo transactions
- C. ROI
- D. Feasibility Study

ANSWER: A

71. The focus on defining the activities associated with the system is a _____ methodology.

- A. data centered
- B. life cycle
- C. object-oriented
- D. process centered

ANSWER: D

72. A formal step-by-step approach to the systems development life cycle that move logically from on phase to the next is called _____.

- A. ad hoc design
- B. RAD design

- C. agile development
- D. structured design

ANSWER: D

73. The advantage of _____ hardware decision is that; provide tax advantages of accelerated depreciation

- A. renting
- B. leasing
- C. buying
- D. all methods are the same

ANSWER: C

74. Which term refers to business processes that are not executed by a single group or function

- A. Silo Effect
- B. Cross-Functional
- C. Functional Structure
- D. Enterprise Systems

ANSWER: B

75. Which term refers to a system in which workers complete their tasks in separate departments without regard to the consequences for the other components of the process

- A. ERPeffect
- B. Cross-Functional
- C. Functional Structure
- D. Silo Effect

ANSWER: D

76. Which system supports business processes end to end

- A. Management System
- B. accounting System
- C. Enterprise System
- D. Functional Structure

ANSWER: C

77. Which of the following statements about business processes is true

- A. They are executed across multiple functions
- B. They are initiated by some type of trigger.
- C. They involve multiple steps.
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

78. The cost reduction technique in comparison to the worth of a product is known as

- A. Reverse engineering
- B. Value engineering
- C. Material engineering
- D. Quality engineering

ANSWER: B

79. Value analysis examines the

- A. Design of every component
- B. Method of manufacturing
- C. Material used
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

80. Value analysis is normally applied to

- A. New products
- B. Old products
- C. Future products
- D. Both A and B

ANSWER: B

81. Value can be defined as the combination of _____ which ensures the ultimate economy and satisfaction of the customer

- A. Efficiency, quality, service and price
- B. Efficiency, quality, service and size
- C. Economy, quality, service and price
- D. Efficiency, material, service and price

ANSWER: A

82. Value is the cost directly proportionate to

- A. Price
- B. Function
- C. Product Material
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: B

83. The price paid by the buyer is

- A. Cost value
- B. Use value
- C. Esteem value
- D. Exchange value

ANSWER: B

84. The cost incurred by the manufacturer beyond use value is called

- A. Cost value
- B. Esteem value
- C. Exchange value
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

85. Value analysis is a _____ process

- A. Remedial
- B. Preventive
- C. Continuous
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

86. Value analysis should be applied when the following symptom(s) is (are) present

- A. Rate of return on investment is reducing
- B. Reduction in sales of the product
- C. Firm is unable to meet delivery promises
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

87. Who is named as Father of Value Analysis

- A. Lawrence D. Miles
- B. George Terborgh

- C. Michael Jucius
- D. Edwin B. Flippo

ANSWER: A

88. Important reason(s) for arising unnecessary costs are

- A. Poor design of product
- B. Too tight specifications
- C. Lack of standardization
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

89. The costs those which neither contributes to function nor the appearance of the product is called

- A. Extra cost
- B. Unnecessary cost
- C. Esteem cost
- D. Exchange cost

ANSWER: B

90. Which of the following is not an example of a business process

- A. designing a new product
- B. hiring an employee
- C. purchasing services
- D. testing software

ANSWER: D

91. Which of the following is not a principle that should guide business process reengineering

- A. capture data at each source
- B. fully redocument legacy processes
- C. organize around outcome
- D. put decision point where work is performed

ANSWER: B

92. Which of the following activities is not part of the software reengineering process model

- A. forward engineering
- B. Reverse engineering
- C. prototyping
- D. inventory analysis

ANSWER: C

93. .Business process reengineering has no start or end and its a evolutionary process

- A. True
- B. Partially True
- C. False
- D. Not at All

ANSWER: A

94. How much of software maintenance work involves fixing errors

- A. 20 percent
- B. 40 percent
- C. 60 percent
- D. 80 percent

ANSWER: A

95. The last stage of the transition curve model of response to change is

- A. depression.
- B. acceptance.
- C. denial.
- D. consolidation

ANSWER: B

96. What does PDCA stand for

- A. Predict-Do-Check-Act
- B. Plan-Do-Compare-Act
- C. Predict-Do-Check-Analyze.
- D. Plan-Do-Check-Act.

ANSWER: D

97. _____ are used to collect data when the location of a defect or problem is important.

- A. Brainstorming.
- B. C-chart.
- C. Concentration diagrams.
- D. Fault tree analysis.

ANSWER: B

98. _____ is used to delight the customer through the manufacturing and servicing process by implementing the quality goals of the organization.

- A. QDF.
- B. Quality policy deployment.
- C. Dotplots.
- D. Pyramiding.

ANSWER: C

99. _____ is used to identify when a value is changing over time.

- A. Gantt chart.
- B. U chart.
- C. Bar chart.
- D. x - MR chart.

ANSWER: B

100. _____ is used for monitoring a process to detect changes or when a change has been made to process input to find out whether the process output changes

- A. Statistical process control.
- B. Spider Web Diagram.
- C. Sampling
- D. Process analysis.

ANSWER: B

101. _____ is used to select the most popular or important items from

- A. Multivoting.
- B. Mystery Shopping.
- C. Objective ranking.
- D. Nominal group technique.

ANSWER: C

102. _____ Charts are used for planning the steps necessary to implement Quality improvement.

- A. Gannt charts.
- B. Histogram
- C. Matrix diagram.

D. Flow charts.

ANSWER: A

103. _____ is the process of taking into account the changing assumption on which a strategy is based.

- A. Implementation control.
- B. Alert control methods.
- C. Strategic surveillance method.
- D. Premise control method.

ANSWER: D

104. There are _____ types of strategic control methods.

- A. two
- B. three
- C. four
- D. five

ANSWER: D

105. _____ is the activity which is of central importance of strategic leadership

- A. Morale.
- B. Motivation
- C. Programme
- D. Objectives

ANSWER: D

106. Strategic _____ transforms the organization changing faces like culture values , management practices , size and so on.

- A. Leadership
- B. Scholarship
- C. Partnership
- D. Dictatorship

ANSWER: A

107. Values of a person are a part of his _____.

- A. Norms.
- B. Ethics
- C. Groups
- D. Culture

ANSWER: A

108. The way an individual perceives success or failure is affected by his _____.

- A. Culture
- B. Ethics.
- C. Values
- D. Dynamics

ANSWER: A

109. Each SBU has its own tailor made _____ as per its own capabilities and requirements.

- A. Policy
- B. Strategy
- C. Budget
- D. Programme

ANSWER: D

110. _____ are prepared to get a background on which strategic budget can be prepared.

- A. Position papers.
- B. Commercial papers.
- C. Financial papers.
- D. Budget papers.

ANSWER: D

111. On the basis of _____ policies are formulated at corporate level and are communicated to SBU heads.

- A. commercial papers.
- B. financial papers.
- C. budget papers.
- D. position papers.

ANSWER: C

112. _____ may be defined as a single use plan

- A. Objectives
- B. Budget
- C. Programme
- D. Plans.

ANSWER: C

113. Turn around strategy is also known as _____ strategy

- A. Functional strategy.
- B. Cut back strategy.
- C. Dimensional strategy.
- D. Competitive strategy.

ANSWER: B

114. End game strategy is another name for _____ strategy

- A. Profit strategy.
- B. Competitive strategy.
- C. Functional strategy.
- D. Dimensional strategy.

ANSWER: B

115. Competitive advantage profile is also known as _____.

- A. Strategic advantage profile.
- B. Strategic business profile.
- C. Strategic decision profile.
- D. Strategic policy profile.

ANSWER: C

116. Benchmarking is a tool to generate _____.

- A. Competitive positioning .
- B. Competitive brand.
- C. Competitive pricing.
- D. Competitive advantage.

ANSWER: C

117. There are _____ generations of bench marking

- A. Three.
- B. Four.
- C. Five.
- D. Six

ANSWER: A

118. Statistical quality control takes care of the variations due to _____ causes

- A. discrete.
- B. normal.
- C. assignable.
- D. abnormal

ANSWER: C

119. Through statistical quality control one finds whether the process is under _____ or not

- A. non control.
- B. regulation.
- C. control.
- D. restriction

ANSWER: A

120. Whether the variability in the manufactured items is within tolerance limits or not can be ascertained through _____.

- A. Pie-chart
- B. Pie-chart
- C. Stimulation.
- D. Control charts

ANSWER: B

121. In control charts we establish _____ limits

- A. zero sigma
- B. one sigma .
- C. two sigma .
- D. three sigma.

ANSWER: D

122. Control limits utilize the constant factors given by

- A. Joseph Juran
- B. Shewhart.
- C. David-Ricardo
- D. Deming.

ANSWER: A

123. X bar charts discover assignable causes _____ samples.

- A. between.
- B. within.
- C. among.
- D. inside.

ANSWER: A

124. R- charts uncover assignable causes _____ samples.

- A. among.
- B. within .
- C. in.
- D. between.

ANSWER: D

125. If x - bar chart reveals that the process is under control there is no need of preparing_____.

- A. Bar Chart

- B. Pie Chart
- C. 963Chart
- D. Ordinary Chart

ANSWER: A

126. A peculiar pattern of points within the control limits of quality control charts is indicated

- A. non-assignable cause
- B. assignable causes
- C. normal causes.
- D. abnormal causes

ANSWER: A

127. In case of fraction defective, the variable under consideration is _____.

- A. non- autonomous
- B. autonomous.
- C. dichotomous.
- D. monotonous.

ANSWER: D

128. The variance of the fraction defectives is obtained by the variance of _____ distribution

- A. Discrete.
- B. Normal .
- C. Poisson.
- D. Binomial.

ANSWER: A

129. If better is the quality of the product _____ is the sample size required

- A. larger .
- B. smaller.
- C. medium.
- D. minute.

ANSWER: C

130. Control charts for number of defects are prepared when occurrence per item is _____ as compared to the number of defective items

- A. small
- B. large.
- C. minute
- D. medium.

ANSWER: B

131. Number of defects follows _____ distribution

- A. Normal.
- B. Binomial
- C. Poisson.
- D. Kurtosis.

ANSWER: B

132. Sampling inspection results into _____ in the process of inspection than total inspection

- A. greater efficiency
- B. profits.
- C. gains.
- D. better results.

ANSWER: A

133. The control limits delimited by the consumer are known as _____ limits.

- A. normal.
- B. brand.
- C. specification.
- D. standard.

ANSWER: B

134. Cent percent inspection is a must in case where single defective item is _____.

- A. real.
- B. normal
- C. nominal
- D. fatal

ANSWER: D

135. No inspection is called for when items are of _____.

- A. high quality
- B. high quantity
- C. low quantity.
- D. low quality

ANSWER: D

136. Sampling inspection protects the producer from _____.

- A. theft.
- B. losses.
- C. forgery
- D. risk.

ANSWER: A

137. Consumer risk is akin to _____ error

- A. type 2.
- B. type 3.
- C. type4.
- D. type5.

ANSWER: A

138. If a defect stops the function of an item it is known as _____ defect.

- A. minute.
- B. major.
- C. minor.
- D. simple

ANSWER: C

139. Producers risk is referred as _____ error.

- A. probable.
- B. standard.
- C. type 1.
- D. type2.

ANSWER: B

140. The average fraction defective is also termed as _____ average

- A. producers process.
- B. manufacturing process.
- C. distribution process

D. input- output process.
ANSWER: C

141. The decision based on inspection by variables is _____ reliable than by attributes
A. less
B. less than.
C. more.
D. more than.

ANSWER: B

142. Drawing units from a lot or process irrespective of their quality is known as _____.
A. random sampling
B. judgment sampling
C. snowball sampling
D. blind sampling

ANSWER: D

143. The expected sample size required to arrive at a decision about the lot is called the _____ and average sample number.
A. average sample number
B. average sample size
C. average sample lot.
D. average sample unit.

ANSWER: D

144. The average sample number depends on the _____ present in the lot.
A. proportion of units
B. proportion of defectives
C. proportion of size
D. proportion of samples

ANSWER: D

145. A sample inspection plan is considered satisfactory if it is not _____.
A. adequate.
B. measurable.
C. complicated.
D. simple.

ANSWER: A

146. The theory of sequential sampling plan was originally given by _____.
A. A Wald.
B. Adam Smith
C. David Ricardo
D. Deming and Crosby

ANSWER: D

147. Sampling inspection plans are meant for _____.
A. automatic control
B. process control.
C. system control
D. product control

ANSWER: D

148. The control charts help to achieve ____

- A. process control
- B. automatic control
- C. digital control.
- D. system control.

ANSWER: A

149. In sequential sampling plan the sample size is _____.

- A. random size
- B. random design.
- C. random variable.
- D. random number.

ANSWER: C

150. A control chart based on known parameter values is_____.

- A. more advantageous than the one based on estimated values
- B. complicated than that of control chart based on estimated values.
- C. estimated less reliable than the control chart based on values
- D. less reliable than the control chart based on calculated values

ANSWER: C

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