



**Department of Mechanical Engineering**

**ME8094- Computer Integrated Manufacturing Systems**

**Unit I - MCQ Bank**

1. A high-variety, low-volume operation is

- (A) mass production
- (B) batch production
- (C) job shop production**
- (D) none of the mentioned

Answer (C)

2. The use of computers to control the operation of the production process is known as

- (A) CAD
- (B) CAE
- (C) CAM**
- (D) CAQ

Answer (C)

3. Which is a type of manufacturing system?

- (A) Continuous or discrete
- (B) Variety and volume
- (C) Raw material to the final product
- (D) All of the mentioned**

Answer (D)

Where continuous flow operation type manufacturing system is not used?

- (A) For producing a large volume
- (B) For producing a large batch size

(C) For producing a large quantity

**(D) For producing higher variety**

Answer (D)

4. A low-variety, high-volume operation is

**(A) mass production**

(B) batch production

(C) job shop production

(D) none of the mentioned

Answer (A)

5. A mid-variety, mid-volume operation is

(A) mass production

**(B) batch production**

(C) job shop production

(D) none of the mentioned

Answer (B)

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is an application technology that uses computer software and machinery to facilitate and automate manufacturing processes.

(A) CAD

**(B) CAM**

(C) CAE

(D) CAQ

Answer (B)

7. What is the purpose of CAM?

(A) to ensure that the error rate is decreased

(B) to uniformity of high products

(C) to achieve precision in the processes

**(D) all of the mentioned**

Answer (D)

8. CAE is helpful in removing errors from the primary manufacturing processes and can also keep track of further orders and material to be used.

(A) True

**(B) False**

Answer (B)

9. The automated plants have provided hygiene and a clean environment to various processes that cannot be achieved fully by manual processes.

**(A) Agree**

(B) Disagree

Answer (A)

10. Which is not CAM software?

(A) Creo Parametric

(B) Unigraphics NX

**(C) Autocad**

(D) Powermill

Answer (C)

11. In the chemical and mining industries and oil refineries which type of manufacturing system is applicable?

**(A) Continuous-flow operations**

(B) Discrete-parts manufacturing

(C) Continuous and discrete manufacturing

(D) None of the mentioned

Answer (A)

12. Which product groups are usually measured in units of volume or weight?

(A) Discrete-parts manufacturing

**(B) Continuous-flow operations**

- (C) Continuous and discrete manufacturing
- (D) None of the mentioned

Answer (B)

13. Discrete-parts manufacturing denotes operations involving products that can be counted.

**(A) True**

(B) False

Answer (A)

14. Which is not a type of manufacturing system?

(A) To order or to stock

(B) Size

**(C) Random manufacturing**

(D) Machinery used

Answer (C)

15. Which type of system can manufacture almost any product within the limitations of the machines and the operators?

(A) Mass production

(B) Batch production

**(C) Job shop production**

(D) None of the mentioned

Answer (C)

16. An example of a transfer line is an automobile-production facility is which type of system?

**(A) Mass production**

(B) Batch production

(C) Job shop production

(D) None of the mentioned

Answer (A)

17. In which system, when the end item is an assembled product, the producer may make some parts in house and buy others from vendors?

- (A) Mass production
- (B) Batch production**
- (C) Job shop production
- (D) None of the mentioned

Answer (B)

18. Inventory is necessary for which type of manufacturing system?

- (A) To manage
- (B) To adjust
- (C) To order
- (D) To stock**

Answer (D)

19. The job shop production system usually operates in a 'to order' type of manufacturing system.

- (A) True**
- (B) False

Answer A

20. To order type of facilities usually produces in batch sizes that minimize the unit cost.

- (A) Agree
- (B) Disagree**

Answer (B)

21. In to stock type manufacturing system, capital is tied up until the end products can be sold.

- (A) Correct**
- (B) Incorrect

Answer (A)

22. Automation means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) increased productivity
- (B) workers controlling machines
- (C) assisting and replacing humans with machines
- (D) all of the mentioned**

Answer (D)

23. Just-in-Time was successfully implemented by

- (A) Toyota**
- (B) Honda
- (C) Suzuki
- (D) Volkswagen

Answer (A)

24. In Just-In-Time system

- (A) There is no delay
- (B) Conveyance times are balanced
- (C) Both (A) and (B)**
- (D) There is unequal production at different places

Answer (C)

25. Such setups which have single digit (in minutes) setup times are called

- (A) Single setups**
- (B) One touch setups
- (C) Minute setups

(D) None of the above

Answer (A)

26. POK stands for

(A) Product ordering Kanban

(B) Process Ordering Kanban

**(C) Production Ordering Kanban**

(D) Plan Ordering Kanban

Answer (C)

27. In Just-In-Time the vendor is to be viewed by the company as a

(A) Manager

(B) Worker

**(C) Partner**

(D) None of the above

Answer (C)

28. Just-In-Time is

**(A) Single unit production**

(B) Big lot size production

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

Answer (A)

29. MRP is different from JIT in terms of

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- (A) Inventory
- (B) Quality
- (C) Human orientation
- (D) All of the above**

Answer (D)

30. The following is (are) the prerequisite(s) for JIT.

- (A) Multi skilled workers
- (B) Vendor should produce defect free
- (C) Worker should be empowered his own decision
- (D) All of the above**

Answer (D)

31. Just-In-Time aimed at

- (A) Zero inventories**
- (B) Reduced manpower
- (C) Over production
- (D) All of the above

Answer (A)

32. Which of the following means 'Ready-Set-Go'

- (A) Yo-i-don**
- (B) Ikko Nagare
- (C) Taiichi ohno



(D) None of the above

Answer (A)

33. Just-In-Time (JIT) combines the benefits of

**(A) Job order production and Line production**

(B) Batch production and Line production

(C) Job order production and Batch production

(D) None of the above

Answer (A)

34. JIT does not believe in

(A) Quality

**(B) Over production**

(C) Human relations

(D) All of the above

Answer (B)

35. Which of the following refers to the term 'autonomation'?

(A) Poka-yoke

**(B) Jidoka**

(C) Andon

(D) 5S

Answer (B)

36. Which of the following refers to 'automation with a human touch'?

(A) **Autonomation**

(B) Automation

(C) Kaizen

(D) Benchmarking

Answer (A)