

Test Bank for Operations and Supply Chain Management The Core 6th Jacobs

Operations and Supply Chain Management The Core

Edition 6 by Jacobs

CORRECT ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE 2ND HALF OF THIS DOC.

TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 1) An operations and supply chain strategy must be integrated with the organization's corporate strategy.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 2) One of the competitive dimensions that form the competitive position of a company when planning their strategies is cost.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 3) One of the competitive dimensions that form the competitive position of a company when planning their strategies is delivery speed.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 4) One of the competitive dimensions that form the competitive position of a company when planning their strategies is making the best trade-off.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 5) The process when a company seeks to match the benefits of a successful position while maintaining its existing position by adding new features, services, and technologies into its current portfolio is called flexibility.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 6) The process when a company seeks to match the benefits of a successful position while maintaining its existing position by adding new features, services, and technologies into its current portfolio it is called straddling.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 7) Following a straddling strategy, firms can broaden their capabilities and effectively compete with more focused firms in markets requiring low cost for success.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false

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- 8) An order winner is a set of criteria that differentiates the products or services of one firm from another.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 9) An order winner is a set of screening criteria that permits a firm's products to be considered as possible candidates for purchase.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 10) An order qualifier is a screening criterion that permits a firm's products to even be considered as possible candidates for purchase.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 11) Activity-system maps show how a company's strategy is delivered through a set of tailored activities.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 12) Activity-system maps are useful in understanding how well a system of activities fits the overall company's strategy.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 13) Activity-system maps depict the geographic reach of a company's business strategies.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 14) An operations strategy must resist change because of the long-term nature of equipment and personnel investments.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 15) Operations and supply strategy can be viewed as part of a planning process that coordinates operational goals with those of the larger organization.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false

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- 16) Infrastructure decisions within operations strategy include the selection of the appropriate technology, the role of inventory, and the location of facilities.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 17) Infrastructure decisions within operations strategy include the selection of the logic associated with the planning and control systems.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 18) Once an operations strategy is adopted and articulated, the primary emphasis becomes perfecting the system of activities that make up the strategy through detailed refinements over a long period of time.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 19) The job of operations and supply chain strategy is to deliver the most feature-rich, highest quality product at the lowest price within specified parameters of delivery time and customization.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 20) Productivity is a relative measure.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 21) In a partial measure in productivity, the denominator of the ratio would include all resources used or all inputs.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 22) In a multifactor measure in productivity, the numerator of the ratio would include all resources used or all inputs.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false

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- 23) The triple bottom line considers evaluating the firm against social, economic, and environmental criteria.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 24) Sustainability means meeting a firm's current needs without excessively compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 25) The social impact of the triple bottom line concept pertains to fair and beneficial business practices toward labor, the community, and the region in which a firm conducts its business.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 26) A firm's business practices toward its labor force pertain mainly to the economic aspect of the triple bottom line concept.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 27) According to the economic aspect of the triple bottom line concept, the firm is required to compensate shareholders by paying dividends and growing the value of their common stock faster than their competitors.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 28) Within a sustainability framework, the economic dimension of the triple bottom line concept goes beyond just profit for the firm but also provides lasting economic benefit to society.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 29) Within a sustainability framework, the environmental dimension of the triple bottom line concept has to do with labor, the community, and the region in which a firm conducts its business.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false

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MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 30) Which of the following is not a major strategic operational competitive dimension that forms a company's competitive position?
- A) Management acumen.
 - B) Coping with changes in demand.
 - C) Cost or price.
 - D) Delivery speed.
 - E) Delivery reliability.
- 31) Which of the following major competitive dimension forms a company's strategic operational competitive position in their strategic planning?
- A) Cost or price.
 - B) Focus.
 - C) Automation.
 - D) Straddling.
 - E) Activity-system mapping.
- 32) When developing an operations and supply chain strategy, which of the following is an important product-specific criterion to consider?
- A) Technical liaison.
 - B) Learning curve.
 - C) Competitor's product performance.
 - D) Production lot-size.
 - E) Total quality management.
- 33) In development of an operations and supply chain strategy, which of the following may be an important product-specific criterion to consider?
- A) Focus.
 - B) Production lot-size.
 - C) Supplier after-sale support.
 - D) Learning curve.
 - E) Total quality management.

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- 34) A company seeks to match the benefits of a successful position while maintaining its existing position in offering customers a variety of differing services. How is this process called?
- A) Operations capability analysis.
 - B) Straddling.
 - C) Order qualifying.
 - D) Order winning.
 - E) Inter-functional analysis.
- 35) Which of the following is an activity-system map?
- A) A network guide to route airlines.
 - B) A listing of activities that make up a project.
 - C) A diagram that shows how a company's strategy is delivered to customers.
 - D) A facility layout schematic noting what is done where.
 - E) A timeline displaying major planned events.
- 36) Which of the following is a partial measure of productivity?
- A. $\text{Output} \div \text{Materials}$
 - B. $\text{Output} \div (\text{Labor} + \text{Capital} + \text{Energy})$
 - C. $\text{Output} \div \text{All resources used}$
 - D. $\text{Output} \div \text{Inputs}$
 - A) Choice A
 - B) Choice B
 - C) Choice C
 - D) Choice D
 - E) All of these
- 37) Which of the following is a multifactor measure of productivity?
- A. $\text{Output} \div (\text{Materials})$
 - B. $\text{Output} \div (\text{Labor} + \text{Capital} + \text{Energy})$
 - C. $\text{Output} \div \text{All resources used}$
 - D. $\text{Output} \div \text{Inputs}$
 - A) Choice A
 - B) Choice B
 - C) Choice C
 - D) Choice D
 - E) All of these

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38) Which of the following is a total measure of productivity?

- A. $\text{Output} \div \text{Materials}$
- B. $\text{Output} \div (\text{Labor} + \text{Capital} + \text{Energy})$
- C. $\text{Output} \div \text{Labor}$
- D. $\text{Output} \div \text{Inputs}$
 - A) Choice A
 - B) Choice B
 - C) Choice C
 - D) Choice D
 - E) All of these

39) If all you knew about a production system was that total daily output was 400 units and the total labor necessary to produce the 400 units was 350 hours, what kind of productivity measure could you use to compute productivity?

- A. Partial measure
- B. Multifactor measure
- C. Total measure
- D. Global measure
 - A) Choice A
 - B) Choice B
 - C) Choice C
 - D) Choice D
 - E) All of these

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40) If all you knew about a production system was that total daily output was 400 units and the total labor necessary to produce the 400 units was 350 hours, and the total materials used were 425 units, what kind of productivity measure could you use to compute productivity?

- A. Partial measure
- B. Multifactor measure
- C. Total measure
 - A) Choice A
 - B) Choice B
 - C) Choice C
 - D) Choice A and B
 - E) Choice B and C

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- 41) The total output from a production system in one day is 500 units and the total labor necessary to produce the 500 units is 350 hours. Using the appropriate productivity measure, which of the following numbers represents the resulting productivity ratio?
- A) 1.000
 - B) 1.429
 - C) 0.700
 - D) 0.411
 - E) None of these
- 42) The total output from a production system in one day is 900 units and the total labor necessary to produce the 900 units is 900 hours. Using the appropriate productivity measure, what is the resulting productivity ratio?
- A) 1.000
 - B) 1.428
 - C) 0.700
 - D) 0.411
 - E) None of these
- 43) Larry's Auto Body Repair Shop had revenues that averaged \$60,000 per week in April and \$50,000 per week in May. During both months, the shop employed six full-time (40 hours/week) workers. In April the firm also had four part-time workers working 25 hours per week but in May there were only two part-time workers and they only worked 10 hours per week. What is the percentage change in labor productivity from April to May for Larry's Auto Body Repair?
- A) -20.00%
 - B) -15.82%
 - C) 8.98%
 - D) 2.3%
 - E) -25.00%
 - F) None of these

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44) Various financial data for SunPath Manufacturing for 2015 and 2016 follow.

		2015	2016
Output:	Sales	\$300,000	\$330,000
Input:	Labor	\$ 40,000	\$ 43,000
	Raw Materials:	\$ 45,000	\$ 51,000
	Energy:	\$ 10,000	\$ 9,000
	Capital Employed:	\$250,000	\$262,000
	Other:	\$ 2,000	\$ 6,000

What is the percentage change in SunPath's total productivity measure between 2015 and 2016?

- A) - 9.22%
- B) 2.33%
- C) - 0.53%
- D) 2.88%
- E) 10.39%
- F) None of these

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45) Various financial data for SunPath Manufacturing for 2015 and 2016 follow.

		2015	2016
Output:	Sales	\$300,000	\$330,000
Input:	Labor	\$ 40,000	\$ 43,000
	Raw Materials:	\$ 45,000	\$ 51,000
	Energy:	\$ 10,000	\$ 9,000
	Capital Employed:	\$250,000	\$262,000
	Other:	\$ 2,000	\$ 6,000

What is the percentage change in the energy partial productivity measure for SunPath between 2015 and 2016?

- A) -9.22%
- B) 2.33%
- C) -0.53%
- D) 2.88%
- E) 22.2%
- F) None of these

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46) Various financial data for SunPath Manufacturing for 2015 and 2016 follow.

		2015	2016
Output:	Sales	\$300,000	\$330,000
Input:	Labor	\$ 40,000	\$ 43,000
	Raw Materials:	\$ 45,000	\$ 51,000
	Energy:	\$ 10,000	\$ 9,000
	Capital Employed:	\$250,000	\$262,000
	Other:	\$ 2,000	\$ 6,000

What is the percentage change in the labor partial productivity measure for SunPath between 2015 and 2016?

Note: Choose the closest correct answer.

- A) -9.22%
- B) 2.27%
- C) -0.53%
- D) 2.88%
- E) 10.39%

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47) Various financial data for SunPath Manufacturing for 2015 and 2016 follow.

		2015	2016
Output:	Sales	\$300,000	\$330,000
Input:	Labor	\$ 40,000	\$ 43,000
	Raw Materials:	\$ 45,000	\$ 51,000
	Energy:	\$ 10,000	\$ 9,000
	Capital Employed:	\$250,000	\$262,000
	Other:	\$ 2,000	\$ 6,000

What is the percentage change in the multifactor labor and raw materials productivity measure for SunPath between 2015 and 2016?

- A) -9.22%
- B) 2.33%
- C) -0.51%
- D) -2.88%
- E) 10.39%
- F) None of these

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48) What is meant by the term "operations effectiveness?"

- A) Products produced in sufficient volume to meet demand.
- B) Products produced at the lowest price in the industry.
- C) Operations that run without error and with no surprises for top management.
- D) Operations that can adapt quickly and efficiently to new and evolving conditions.
- E) Performing activities in a manner that best implements strategic priorities at minimum cost.

49) Decisions that relate to the design of the processes and the infrastructure needed to support these processes relate to which OSCM concept?

- A) Sustainability.
- B) Competitive dimensions of OSCM.
- C) Making trade-offs.
- D) integrating operations and supply chain strategy with a firm's operational capabilities.
- E) Supply chain risk.

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- 50) Triple bottom line is a phrase that captures which of the following?
- A. The concept that shareholders like economic, environmental and societal stewardship affecting shareholders and stake holders.
 - B. The concept that firms should consider economic prosperity, environmental stewardship and social responsibility affecting shareholders and stake holders.
 - C. The concept that sustainability, social awareness and profitability are three important measures for a firm affecting shareholders and stake holders.
 - D. The concept that firms should consider economic prosperity, environmental stewardship and social responsibility affecting only shareholders.
- A) Choice A
 - B) Choice B
 - C) Choice C
 - D) Choice D
 - E) None of the above
- 51) Which of the following lists contains only competitive dimensions of a firm discussed in the text?
- A. Cost or price, Triple bottom line, order winners
 - B. Delivery speed, delivery reliability, order qualifiers
 - C. Cost or price, delivery speed, delivery reliability, new product design
 - D. Cost or price, delivery speed, delivery reliability, flexibility and new product introduction speed
 - E. Triple bottom line, delivery speed, deliver reliability, supplier after sale support
- A) Choice A
 - B) Choice B
 - C) Choice C
 - D) Choice D
 - E) Choice E

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52) Choose the most accurate description in the context of operations and supply chain from the following lists.

- A. Order winners and order qualifiers are two ways of describing market-oriented dimensions of a product.
 - B. Order winners differentiates a product or service from another while order qualifiers are built in features.
 - C. Order winners are built in features and order qualifiers are necessary features.
 - D. Order qualifier is a screening criterion while order winner is a differentiating criterion.
 - E. Order winners may have been order qualifiers before.
- A) Choice A
 - B) Choice B
 - C) Choice C
 - D) Choice D
 - E) Choice E

53) In a firm, if the employees attend a training program, then the time to assemble one unit reduces by 10%. Training program will _____.

- A. increase the labor productivity only
 - B. increase the multifactor productivity only
 - C. increase both labor and multifactor productivity
 - D. decrease capital productivity
 - E. have no effect on productivity.
- A) Choice A
 - B) Choice B
 - C) Choice C
 - D) Choice D
 - E) Choice E

54) In a firm, all other things remaining the same, if the material usage per unit of final product decreases to half of the current usage, then the firm will _____.

- A) double the material productivity
- B) increase the multifactor productivity
- C) double the material productivity and increase the multifactor productivity
- D) decrease capital productivity
- E) have no effect on productivity.

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Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 02

1) TRUE

Operations and supply chain strategy is concerned with setting broad policies and plans for using the resources of a firm and must be integrated with corporate strategy.

2) TRUE

The major competitive dimensions that form the competitive position of a firm include cost (or price).

3) TRUE

The major competitive dimensions that form the competitive position of a firm include delivery speed.

4) FALSE

The major competitive dimensions that form the competitive position of a firm do not include making the best trade-off.

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5) FALSE

Straddling occurs when a company seeks to match the benefits of a successful position while maintaining its existing position.

6) TRUE

Straddling occurs when a company seeks to match the benefits of a successful position while maintaining its existing position.

7) FALSE

Straddling is a risky strategy that often results in failure. More focused firms can effectively compete with a straddling firm in each segment the straddling firm enters.

8) TRUE

An order winner is a criteria that differentiates the products or services of one firm from those of another.

9) FALSE

An order qualifier is a screening criterion that permits a firm's products to even be considered as possible candidates for purchase.

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10) TRUE

An order qualifier is a screening criterion that permits a firm's products to even be considered as possible candidates for purchase.

11) TRUE

Activity-system maps such as the one for IKEA show how a company's strategy is delivered through a set of tailored activities.

12) TRUE

This type of map can be useful in understanding how good the fit is between the system of activities and the company's strategy.

13) FALSE

Activity system maps are conceptual have nothing to do with the physical geographic reach of a company.

14) FALSE

Since the goals of the larger organization change over time, the operations strategy must be designed to anticipate future needs.

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15) TRUE

Operations and supply chain strategy can be viewed as part of a planning process that coordinates operational goals with those of the larger organization.

16) FALSE

Process design includes selecting the appropriate technology, sizing the process over time, determining the role of inventory in the process, and locating the process.

17) TRUE

The infrastructure decisions involve the logic associated with the planning and control systems, quality assurance and control approaches, work payment structure, and organization of the operations and supply functions.

18) FALSE

A firm's operations capabilities can be viewed as a portfolio best suited to adapting to the changing product and/or service needs of a firm's customers.

19) FALSE

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Operations and supply chain strategy is concerned with setting broad policies and plans for using the resources of a firm and must be integrated with corporate strategy.

20) TRUE

Productivity is what we call a relative measure. In other words, to be meaningful, it needs to be compared with something else.

21) FALSE

In a partial measure of productivity, the denominator includes only a single input.

22) FALSE

In a multi-factor measure of productivity, the denominator includes several but not all inputs.

23) TRUE

The triple bottom line considers evaluating the firm against social, economic, and environmental criteria.

24) FALSE

By adding "sustainability" to the concept (of strategy), we add the requirement to meet these current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (Excessively is not mentioned.)

25) TRUE

"Social" pertains to fair and beneficial business practices toward labor, the community, and the region in which a firm conducts its business.

26) FALSE

"Social" pertains to fair and beneficial business practices toward labor, the community, and the region in which a firm conducts its business.

27) FALSE

The firm is obligated to compensate shareholders who provide capital through stock purchases and other financial instruments via a competitive return on investment.

28) TRUE

Within a sustainability framework, this (economic) dimension goes beyond just profit for the firm but also provides lasting economic benefit to society.

29) FALSE

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"Social" pertains to fair and beneficial business practices toward labor, the community, and the region in which a firm conducts its business.

30) A

The operational competitive dimensions that form a company's competitive position are listed in the text. Management acumen is not mentioned.

31) A

Cost or price is one of the competitive dimensions mentioned in the text.

32) A

Technical liaison and support. A supplier may be expected to provide technical assistance for product development, particularly during the early stages of design and manufacturing.

33) C

An important competitive dimension may be the ability of a firm to support its product after the sale

34) B

Straddling occurs when a company seeks to match the benefits of a successful position while maintaining its existing position.

35) C

Activity-system maps show how a company's strategy is delivered through a set of tailored activities.

36) A

Answer A is correct. Answer B is a multifactor measure of productivity while C & D are measures of total productivity.

37) B

Answer B is correct. Answer A is a partial measure of productivity while C & D are measures of total productivity.

38) D

Answer D is correct. Answer A is a partial measure of productivity, Answer B is a multifactor measure of productivity while C is a measure of total productivity.

39) A

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Answer A is correct. Without measures of other inputs only a partial output measure is possible.

40) D

Answer D is the most correct of the answers. You could use either a partial or a multifactor measure or both kinds of measure.

41) B

500 units divided by 350 hours = 1.429.

42) A

Answer A is 900 units divided by 900 hours equals 1.0 units per hour.

43) C

Labor productivity is output (revenue) divided by hours of labor input. For April, revenue was \$60,000 and labor hours were $4 \times [(40 \times 6) + (25 \times 4)]$. This is $60,000 \div 1,360$ or 44.12 dollars per hour of labor. For May, revenue was \$50,000 and labor hours were $4 \times [(40 \times 6) + (10 \times 2)]$. This is $50,000 \div 1,040$ or 48.08 dollars per hour of labor a difference of \$3.96 per hour. The percentage change in productivity between April and May, then, is $3.96 \div 44.12 = 0.0898 \times 100 = 8.98\%$. (Note: this analysis assumes four weeks in each month and equal productivity for each hour worked.)

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44) D

Total productivity for 2015 is \$300,000 divided by the sum $\$40,000 + \$45,000 + \$10,000 + \$250,000 + \$2,000$ or 0.8646. Total productivity for 2016 is \$330,000 divided by the sum of $\$43,000 + \$51,000 + \$9,000 + \$262,000 + \$6,000$ or 0.8895. The difference between 2015 and 2016 is 0.0249 and the percentage difference is $0.0249 \div 0.8646 = 0.0288$ or 2.88%

45) E

The energy partial productivity measure for 2015 is \$300,000 divided by \$10,000 or 30. For 2016 it is \$330,000 divided by \$9,000 or 36.67. The percentage change between 2015 and 2016 then is $(36.67 - 30) \div 30$ or 6.67 divided by 30 = 22.2%.

46) B

The labor partial productivity measure for 2015 is \$300,000 divided by \$40,000 or 7.5. For 2016 it is \$330,000 divided by \$43,000 or 7.67. The percentage change between 2015 and 2016, then, is $(7.67 - 7.5) \div 7.5$ or 0.17 divided by 7.5 = 2.27%.

47) C

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The multifactor labor and raw materials productivity measure for 2015 is \$300,000 divided by the sum \$40,000 + \$45,000 or 3.529. For 2016 it is \$330,000 divided by the sum \$51,000 + \$43,000 or 3.511. The percentage change between 2015 and 2016, then is $(3.511 - 3.529) \div 3.529$ or -0.018 divided by $3.529 = -0.51\%$.

48) E

Operations effectiveness is performing activities in a manner that best implements strategic priorities at minimum cost

49) D

Integrating operations and supply chain strategy with a firm's operations capabilities involves decisions that relate to the design of the processes and infrastructure needed to support these processes.

50) B

B is the answer. Key is that it should take care of three objectives as well as shareholders and stakeholders. (Ex 2.1).

51) D

Even though other answers contain some of the dimensions, they have other extraneous items. D has only dimensions discussed in the book. It is not exhaustive.

52) D

D is the most complete answer.

53) C

Labor productivity will increase since it takes less labor. Since labor is one of the components of multifactor productivity, it will also increase. Clearly, it cannot decrease capital productivity. And E is also wrong.

54) C

Labor productivity will not change. Material productivity doubles, since the denominator is halved. Has no effect on capital productivity. Affects overall productivity.