

## Quiz

1. Cargo is:
  - a. Freight
  - b. freight plus mail
  
2. The downstream end of a supply chain is:
  - a. supplier end
  - b. customer end
  
3. In the 'unionist perspective':
  - a. logistics is a part of SCM
  - b. SCM is a part of logistics
  
4. In the 'traditionalist' perspective:
  - a. logistics is a part of SCM
  - b. SCM is a part of logistics
  
5. Containerisation was first developed in:
  - a. the 1950's
  - b. the 1970's
  
6. A low value, high volume shipment has:
  - a. a high transport cost penalty
  - b. a low transport cost penalty
  
7. The term supply chain management was introduced around:
  - a. the 1960s
  - b. the 1980s
  
8. A supply chain is best understood as:
  - a. a linear chain
  - b. a multidimensional network
  
9. Effective transport deregulation typically aims to achieve (at least in theory):
  - a. cost reduction
  - b. service improvement
  - c. both
  
10. Ethnocentricity involves:
  - a. adopting the perspective only of the home country where its headquarters are located
  - b. adopting the host country perspective
  - c. the company not adopting any particular country perspective(s)
  
11. In the context of global logistics the acronym 'TNC' stands for:
  - a. transnational corporation
  - b. transnational competence

12. Which type of company portrays more of a global identity:
- a transnational corporation
  - a multinational company
13. Offshoring can be defined as:
- the transfer of specific processes to lower cost locations in other countries
  - the transfer to a third party of the management and delivery of a process previously performed by the company itself
14. Geocentricity involves:
- adopting the perspective only of the home country where its headquarters are located
  - adopting the host country perspective
  - the company not adopting any one particular country perspective(s)
15. Craft production allows:
- high output volume with low output variety
  - high output variety with low output volume
16. Another name for postponement is:
- delayed product design
  - delayed product differentiation
17. An agile supply chain strategy works best with:
- short lead time, unpredictable demand
  - short lead time, predictable demand
18. Another term used to describe the 'functional' nature of many organisations is:
- silo
  - corporate
19. A leagile supply chain strategy works best with:
- long lead time, predictable demand
  - long lead time, unpredictable demand
20. The consignee is:
- the company or individual who sends the consignment
  - the company or individual who actually receives the shipment
21. The term NVOCC is an acronym for:
- non-vessel-owning common carrier
  - non-vessel-operating common carrier
22. The term NVOCC:
- is associated with the activity known as groupage
  - is not associated with the activity known as groupage

23. How many groups of incoterms are there?
- Two
  - Three
  - Four
24. In the hierarchy of needs for freight purchasing decision makers will typically *first* consider which of the following issues:
- avoidance of risk
  - price
25. Which of the following is correct?
- sourcing = procurement + purchasing
  - procurement = sourcing + purchasing
26. The acronym 'OEM' stands for:
- original electronics manufacturing
  - original equipment manufacturer
27. A higher score on the environmental separation index between an outsourcer and an outsourcee indicates:
- large* differences in work practices, culture and perceptions between an outsourcer and an outsource
  - small* differences in work practices, culture and perceptions between an outsourcer and an outsource
28. Which of the following statements is correct?
- In order to be an order winner a factor must first be an order qualifier
  - In order to be an order qualifier a factor must first be an order winner
29. The acronym 'RFI' as understood in the procurement process means:
- request for identification
  - road freight information
  - request for information
30. Very slow moving items of inventory are likely to be classified in an ABC inventory classification system as:
- 'A' items
  - 'B' items
  - 'C' items
31. The square root rule is concerned with:
- deciding how much inventory to re-order
  - reducing total system inventory by reducing the number of locations within which inventory is held
  - transit inventory

32. In the economic order quantity (EOQ) model the following two sets of costs are considered:
- Inventory carrying costs and order set-up costs
  - Inventory carrying costs and costs associated with inventory in transit
  - Order set-up costs and sourcing costs
33. Inventory turnover is the ratio of:
- value of average inventory held throughout the year divided by cost of all goods sold in a year
  - cost of all goods sold in a year divided by value of average inventory held throughout the year
  - value of average inventory held throughout the year divided by value of all goods sold in a year
34. A JIT system is likely to be characterized by:
- frequent orders of small quantities
  - less frequent orders of large quantities
35. Which of these is not a value-adding activity in warehousing?
- Break bulk
  - Smooth supply
  - Chase demand
36. Cross docking is:
- A process that bypasses storage
  - A process that reduces materials handling
  - A process that improves product quality
37. Which of these is the cause of the Houlihan Effect?
- Non-zero lead times and demand signal processing
  - Order batching
  - Rationing and gaming
38. Materials requirements planning (MRP) systems are used to:
- Plan and control orders with dependent demand
  - Plan and control orders with independent demand
  - Forecast demand
39. Which of these is not an information task performed by warehouse management systems (WMS)?
- Cycle counting
  - Purchase order generation
  - Pick accuracy confirmation
40. Warehouse technologies must be:
- More flexible than human operators
  - The very latest technologies
  - Fit for purpose