

WORK SHEET  
UNIT-IV

1. Group Technology (GT) is a manufacturing philosophy that groups:
  - A) Machines randomly
  - B) Similar parts into families
  - C) Workers by skill level
  - D) Products by color

**Answer:** B) Similar parts into families

2. A part family consists of:
  - A) Unrelated components
  - B) Parts having similar design or manufacturing characteristics
  - C) Parts from different industries only
  - D) Finished products only

**Answer:** B) Parts having similar design or manufacturing characteristics

3. Parts classification and coding are used to:
  - A) Increase machine breakdowns
  - B) Identify and group similar parts
  - C) Reduce production volume
  - D) Eliminate quality control

**Answer:** B) Identify and group similar parts

4. Production Flow Analysis (PFA) is used to:
  - A) Analyze movement of materials and parts through production
  - B) Design products only
  - C) Test machine accuracy
  - D) Inspect finished goods

**Answer:** A) Analyze movement of materials and parts through production

5. Machine cell design is based on:
  - A) Random machine arrangement
  - B) Grouping machines to process similar part families
  - C) Product packaging
  - D) Marketing requirements

**Answer:** B) Grouping machines to process similar part families

6. One major difficulty in traditional process planning is:
  - A) High consistency and standardization
  - B) Dependence on planner experience

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- C) Complete automation
- D) Reduced planning time

**Answer:** B) Dependence on planner experience

7. CAPP stands for:
- A) Computer Aided Product Planning
  - B) Computer Aided Process Planning
  - C) Computer Automated Process Production
  - D) Computer Assisted Product Programming

**Answer:** B) Computer Aided Process Planning

8. Retrieval-type CAPP works by:
- A) Creating plans from scratch every time
  - B) Retrieving and modifying existing plans
  - C) Ignoring previous plans
  - D) Using only manual methods

**Answer:** B) Retrieving and modifying existing plans

9. Generative CAPP generates process plans using:
- A) Standard rules and decision logic
  - B) Manual records only
  - C) Printed charts only
  - D) Machine drawings only

**Answer:** A) Standard rules and decision logic

10. A machinability data system contains information about:
- A) Employee records
  - B) Material cutting characteristics
  - C) Financial transactions
  - D) Product sales

**Answer:** B) Material cutting characteristics

11. MRP stands for:
- A) Material Resource Planning
  - B) Manufacturing Resource Planning
  - C) Material Requirements Planning
  - D) Machine Resource Planning

**Answer:** C) Material Requirements Planning

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12. Which of the following is an input to MRP?
- A) Master Production Schedule
  - B) Bill of Materials
  - C) Inventory Records
  - D) All of the above

**Answer:** D) All of the above

13. An output of MRP is:
- A) Planned order schedules
  - B) Employee attendance records
  - C) Product advertisements
  - D) Machine blueprints

**Answer:** A) Planned order schedules

14. ERP stands for:
- A) Enterprise Resource Planning
  - B) Engineering Resource Planning
  - C) Enterprise Resource Production
  - D) Engineering Requirement Processing

**Answer:** A) Enterprise Resource Planning

15. Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP) is used to:
- A) Determine machine and labor capacity needs
  - B) Design products
  - C) Classify parts
  - D) Store inventory only

**Answer:** A) Determine machine and labor capacity needs

**Fill in the Blanks**

1. Group Technology groups similar parts into \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Answer:** Families
2. Parts classification and \_\_\_\_\_ help identify similar components.  
**Answer:** Coding
3. Production Flow Analysis is abbreviated as \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Answer:** PFA
4. A machine \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of machines dedicated to processing a part family.  
**Answer:** Cell
5. Traditional process planning depends heavily on planner \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Answer:** Experience

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6. CAPP stands for Computer Aided Process \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Answer:** Planning
7. Retrieval-type CAPP modifies existing process \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Answer:** Plans
8. MRP stands for Material Requirements \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Answer:** Planning
9. ERP stands for Enterprise Resource \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Answer:** Planning
10. Capacity Requirements Planning determines the required production \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Answer:** Capacity

**Fill in the Blanks:**

1. Families
2. Coding
3. PFA
4. Cell
5. Experience
6. Planning
7. Plans
8. Planning
9. Planning
10. Capacity



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