

Id	1
Question	PLM provides benefits to Product at
A	Beginning-of-Life
B	Middle-of-Life
C	End-of-Life
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	2
Question	How much years it will be appropriate to develop Vision of what PLM will look like?
A	4
B	5
C	6
D	Non of Above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	3
Question	PLM Strategy will be
A	Generic
B	Company Specific
C	Company Specific & Generic
D	Company Specific & Non-Generic
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	4
Question	The PLM benefits in
A	Financial Performance
B	Time Reduction
C	Quality & Business
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	5
Question	The Objective of PLM is to increase
A	cost
B	Revenue
C	Price
D	Area
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	6
Question	The Objective of PLM is to reduce
A	Product
B	Production
C	Product related cost
D	Performance
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	7
Question	The Objective of PLM is to maximize the value of
A	Product Portfolio
B	Production
C	Labor cost
D	Performance
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	8
Question	In which phase the product is just an idea in people's head
A	Support
B	Define
C	Realize
D	Imagine
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	9
Question	In which phase the products idea has been converted into detailed description.
A	Support
B	Define
C	Dispose
D	Imagine
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	10
Question	In which phase the products exist in its final form
A	Support
B	Define
C	Relisation
D	Imagine
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	11
Question	In which phase the products is with the customer.
A	Support
B	Define
C	Realization
D	Support
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	12
Question	During the development of a products
A	It physically exist
B	It doesn't physically exist.
C	It partially exist
D	Nun of above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	13
Question	Scope of PLM
A	Managing a well-structured and valuable Product Portfolio
B	Maximizing the financial return from the Product Portfolio
C	Providing control and visibility over products throughout the life cycle
D	All of above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	14
Question	Beginning of Life of product.
A	Imagine
B	Define
C	Realize
D	All of above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	15
Question	Which thing will make the project more attractive while evaluating a new development project using net present value analysis?
A	Market penetration
B	Sequential product development
C	Idea generation
D	Continuous improvements
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	16
Question	Increased competition leads to price decrease, increasing public awareness, sales volume increase significantly are the characteristics of _____ in PLC.
A	Mature stage
B	Decline stage
C	Growth stage
D	Market introduction stage
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	17
Question	A true definition of a product is the detailed version of the product only if it is stated in
A	Meaningful marketer view
B	Meaningful supplier view
C	Meaningful consumer view
D	Meaningful Manager view
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	18
Question	The most important performance dimension for product development project is
A	Time to market
B	Time to target
C	Time to consumer
D	Time to seller
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	19
Question	At different times the responsibility for the product may then be
A	with different Marketing, Engineering, Manufacturing in different companies
B	with different Product Management in different companies
C	with different Finance, Marketing, Sales and Service groups in different companies
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	20
Question	If a company loses control, the consequences can be
A	serious
B	Good
C	Excellent
D	None of above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	21
Question	If it loses control during product development, the product may be late to market and the _____ targeted cost.
A	Exceed
B	Fall behind
C	loss
D	Acquire
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	22
Question	The results of losing control during use of the product may be _____.
A	Satisfaction
B	Success
C	Frustration
D	Promotion
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	23
Question	The results of losing control during use of the product may be _____.
A	Lack of Satisfaction
B	Success
C	Satisfaction
D	Promotion
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	24
Question	Loss of control
A	Built Image
B	Reduce Profit
C	Increase Profit
D	Increase customer
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	25
Question	The issue incorrectly defined products is
A	Process Problem Area
B	Product Problem Area
C	Data Problem Area
D	Organization Problem Area
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	26
Question	The issue Specific skills missing is
A	Product Problem Area
B	Peoples Problem Area
C	Organization Problem Area
D	Data Problem Area
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	27
Question	The issue Islands of Automation is
A	Product Problem Area
B	Projects Problem Area
C	Equipment's Problem Area
D	Applications Problem Area
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	28
Question	The issue Machines and software licenses under-utilized or not used is
A	Product Problem Area
B	Projects Problem Area
C	Equipment's Problem Area
D	Applications Problem Area
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	29
Question	The issue lack of training is
A	Product Problem Area
B	Projects Problem Area
C	Peoples Problem Area
D	Applications Problem Area
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	30
Question	The issue Working methods not defined is
A	Product Problem Area
B	Organization Problem Area
C	Peoples Problem Area
D	Applications Problem Area
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	31
Question	The issue Data out of control is
A	Product Problem Area
B	Organization Problem Area
C	Data Problem Area
D	Applications Problem Area
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	32
Question	Globalization had made more _____ to keep control of product.
A	easy
B	difficult
C	complicated
D	mixed
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	33
Question	Because of _____ it now has the opportunity to sell its products and services worldwide.
A	Automation
B	Organization
C	Standardization
D	Globalization
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	34
Question	_____ has the opportunity to find many new customers and increase sales.
A	Automation
B	Globalization
C	Standardization
D	Organization
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	35
Question	Effect of _____ is that even small and medium-sized companies now have competitors all over the world.
A	Automation
B	Standardization
C	Globalization
D	Organization
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	36
Question	The result of the increased competition is that companies have to be
A	more innovative
B	develop better products
C	faster and develop them at lower cost.
D	All of above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	37
Question	Globalization also implies that companies have to be
A	close to customers in many places
B	to understand customer requirements
C	and sell products in many environments.
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	38
Question	Companies have to get pricing right in many different _____.
A	Environments
B	Countries
C	Places
D	States
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	39
Question	_____ have to provide technical information, parts, products and service in many locations
A	Customer
B	Company
C	Retailer
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	40
Question	Company have to coordinate the_____ of new and modified products for the global marketplace.
A	Sale
B	Production
C	launch
D	Market
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	41
Question	The opportunities for sales and profits resulting from _____ are enormous.
A	Automation
B	Globalization
C	Standardization
D	Organization
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	42
Question	As a result of the _____, the potential market for most companies is no longer a few hundred million customers for the product in a local regional market, but over 6 billion customers and users worldwide.
A	Automation
B	Standardization
C	Globalization
D	Organization
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	43
Question	For a manufacturer, the “product lifetime” is usually the time period over which a particular product is _____.
A	Imagine
B	Produced
C	Defined
D	Non of Above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	44
Question	PLM emerged in about
A	2000
B	2001
C	2002
D	2003
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	45
Question	PLM is a holistic business activity addressing not only products but also _____
A	organizational structure
B	working methods
C	Non of above
D	All of Above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	46
Question	PLM is a holistic business activity addressing not only products but also ____
A	processes
B	people
C	information structures and information systems
D	All of above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	47
Question	A paradigm is a conceptual structure that helps people think about a particular_____.
A	Product
B	Process
C	subject
D	Matter
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	48
Question	This new paradigm for a company's particular situation of
A	Products and market,
B	customers
C	competitors and technology leads to new opportunities
D	All of above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	49
Question	PLM manages each individual product across its life cycle____.
A	From top to bottom
B	From cradle to grave
C	From all sides
D	None of above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	50
Question	PLM from the very first idea for the product all the way through until it's retired and ____.
A	end
B	disposed of
C	Finish
D	Non of above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	51
Question	When a new product arrives in the market with higher quality, higher value and new features better than its competitors. Such products are known as
A	Superior products
B	Develop superior products
C	Unique superior products
D	New products
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	52
Question	Developing a unique superior product with high quality, new features, and high value in use is _____ in new product development strategy
A	New product development process
B	Typical reasons for failure
C	Success factors
D	Product concept
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	53
Question	What is the producer's strategic objective at the start up and the production stage of the product life cycle.
A	Cash flow and Profit
B	Development and production
C	Sales growth
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	54
Question	The role of Information Warehouse Manager (IWM) is to store incoming information _____ and with integrity.
A	Sincerity
B	Intensity
C	Eternity
D	Securely
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	55
Question	Approximately what percentage of products Life Cycle cost are established in the conception, design and development stage.
A	50 to 60
B	60 to 70
C	70 to 80
D	Above 80
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	56
Question	what are the opportunities for product development
A	Balance of Power
B	Increased Regulations
C	Unsolved Problems
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	57
Question	What is the main objective of Product Life Cycle Analysis from the producer's perspective.
A	Minimize Life Cycle externalizes.
B	Maximize Life Cycle Profit.
C	Minimize Life Cycle cost
D	Cost v/s Benefits
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	58
Question	In the literature of Product Life Cycle Management the term market risk refers to
A	Lost sales related to deferring investment.
B	Lost sales related to making unprofitable investment.
C	Loss Research and Development costs.
D	Lost sales related to decline market share for companies that are not technological leaders.
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	59
Question	PLM manages a company's projects to innovate and develop products, and their _____, all the way across the life cycle.
A	related services
B	related processes
C	related products
D	related market
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	60
Question	_____ are the source of growth and wealth generation in a company
A	Marketing activity
B	Innovation activities
C	Production activity
D	Customer activity
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	61
Question	If the product is in optimum working condition and guarantees the working standards, it can be directly _____
A	Recycled
B	Reused
C	Re-manufactured
D	Repaired
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	62
Question	Mastering the activities in the life cycle makes it easier to provide
A	reliable products
B	sell services on them
C	even sell services on competitors' products.
D	All of above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	63
Question	Which concept is useful for a family of products who shares similar technology?
A	Product Platform
B	Pricing Platform
C	Process Platform
D	Distribution Platform
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	64
Question	Color and size of the product, brand and packaging are considered as
A	Chemical features of product
B	Physical features of product
C	Product designing
D	Business strategy
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	65
Question	A true definition of a product is the detailed version of the product only if it is stated in
A	Meaningful marketer view
B	Meaningful supplier view
C	Meaningful consumer view
D	Meaningful Manager view
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	66
Question	The most important performance dimension for product development project is
A	Time to manager
B	Time to consumer
C	Time to seller
D	Time to market
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	67
Question	A version of products containing only those features which are absolutely necessary for it to function.
A	Expected Product
B	Augmented Product
C	Generic Product
D	Potential product
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	68
Question	_____ is one of the challenges presented by the Product Life Cycle for a product.
A	Product development
B	New product development
C	Product testing
D	Poor margins
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	69
Question	PLM has a wide scope in terms of application across a company because it's used throughout the life cycle of a product.
A	Right
B	Wrong
C	Can not say
D	None of above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	70
Question	A) Before PLM, the rule was “focus on the customer”. B) With PLM, the rule is “first focus on the product”, then focus on the customer.
A	A is Correct
B	B is Correct
C	Both A and B are Correct
D	None of above is correct
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	71
Question	Before PLM, the rule was listen to the “Voice of the Customer”. With PLM, the rule is “listen to the Voice of the Product as soon as possible”.
A	A is Correct
B	B is Correct
C	None of above
D	Both A and B are Correct
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	72
Question	Before PLM, people would carry out a Customer Survey to find out what customers thought of existing and future products. With PLM, people think _____.
A	Customer satisfaction
B	Customer Involvement.
C	Customer initiative
D	None of above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	73
Question	Smart Products, also known as_____ Products, are products that can sense and communicate information about their condition and environment.
A	Intellectual
B	Intelligent
C	Important
D	None of above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	I

Id	74
Question	The term “product data” includes all data related both to a product and to the _____.
A	Property
B	Costumer
C	processes
D	Revenue
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	75
Question	_____ is created in design engineering and manufacturing engineering.
A	Results of stress analysis
B	NC Program
C	Results of circuit analysis
D	Installation instructions
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	76
Question	Some of the data _____ is used on a customer site
A	Results of stress analysis
B	NC Program
C	Results of circuit analysis
D	Installation instructions
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	77
Question	Some of the data _____ is used within the design engineering.
A	Results of stress analysis
B	NC Program
C	Disassembly instructions
D	Installation instructions
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	78
Question	The qualitative information is one which concerns the
A	value of some variable
B	rate of change
C	condition or status of system
D	presence or absence of some specific object
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	79
Question	In _____perspective, the product assumes its physical dimension and is understood as a system of interacting components
A	Organizational
B	Marketing
C	Engineering design
D	Operations
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	80
Question	The following is the preliminary stage of Production planning
A	Capacity planning
B	Material requirements planning
C	Scheduling
D	Product development and design
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	81
Question	This is not a Issues common to product data
A	Volume
B	Variety
C	Vocabulary
D	Validation reports
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	82
Question	The necessities of distribution, use and retirement of the product is _____
A	Post design Planning
B	Product design
C	Development process planning
D	Product development
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	83
Question	Innovative design is
A	The overall intervention altering and improving preexisting design. This is necessary when the product does not fully meet the prescribed requirement.
B	The overall different characteristics design factor such as the form of the product, the method of design approach.
C	The overall design problem and its possible decomposition into similar sub-problems. Intervention then consist of synthesizing the possible alternatives for each constructional sub-unit and can be reduced to simple origination combination of preexisting components.
D	The overall design studies constrained by specific requirement but with no specifications required the transformation of the idea into product.
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	84
Question	A new product concept are often tasted with consumers before
A	pricing them.
B	developing them.
C	attempting to tern them into a product.
D	commercializing them.
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	85
Question	Information warehouse responsible for such issues such as
A	data access, storage and recall
B	information security and integrity, concurrent use of data
C	archival and recovery.
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	86
Question	_____ provides traceability of all actions taken on data.
A	Information Warehouse Manager
B	Manager
C	Operator
D	Quality Manager
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	87
Question	The PDM requires of a networked IT environment infrastructure usually includes
A	computer and communications hardware and software
B	a range of graphics terminals
C	printers, plotters, and other devices.
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	88
Question	Product data is stored in the _____.
A	Data files
B	Information Warehouse.
C	Hard Disc
D	Stores
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	89
Question	The structure of the information and processes to be managed by the PDM application is defined by the
A	System Administration Manager
B	Information Management Module
C	Product and Workflow Structure Definition Module.
D	Information Warehouse Manager
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	90
Question	To keep work flow under control is the task of
A	System Administration Manager
B	Work flow control module
C	Interface Module
D	Product And Workflow Structure Definition Module
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	91
Question	The exact structure of all products and information in the system is maintained by the _____.
A	System Administration Manager
B	Interface Module
C	Product And Workflow Structure Definition Module
D	Information Management Module.
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	92
Question	PDM applications provide support, in the complex environment of PLM, to the many activities of the life cycle such as
A	design, sign-off, the sharing of data between multiple users
B	the tracking of engineering change orders
C	the management of design alternatives, and the control of product configurations
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	93
Question	The Information Warehouse acts as a _____ for all product information.
A	single source
B	Multiple Source
C	Exact Source
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	94
Question	The Information Warehouse is sometimes referred to as
A	a repository
B	a library.
C	None of above
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	95
Question	The Information Warehouse Manager works in and
A	a distributed computing environment
B	a multi-organization, multi-company environment.
C	None of above
D	All of above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	96
Question	The Information Warehouse Manager supports
A	private data bases
B	project data bases
C	product data bases
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	97
Question	The System Administration Manager is the component of the PDM application that allows the initial_____ and environment of the application to be described.
A	Constitution
B	Configuration
C	Contract
D	Conflation
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	98
Question	Who will be used to define users and applications in the environment, and to define and modify the access rights of individual users.
A	Information Warehouse Manager
B	System Administration Manager
C	Workflow Control Module
D	Information Management Module
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	99
Question	The user interface should include _____ approaches.
A	menu-driven
B	forms-driven
C	both menu-driven and forms-driven
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	100
Question	_____ monitors progress.
A	Interface Module
B	Product And Workflow Structure Definition Module
C	Workflow Control Module
D	Information Management Module
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	101
Question	_____ensures that all necessary information is available before releasing parts to manufacturing.
A	Information Management Module
B	The Workflow Control Module
C	Interface Module
D	Product And Workflow Structure Definition Module
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	102
Question	The workflow Control Module controls _____ & manage the engineering change process.
A	Product
B	Version
C	Processes
D	Data
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	103
Question	The Product Data Management enables activities such as
A	Version management & classification
B	Revision control and search
C	Analysis and reporting
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	104
Question	The exact structure of all products and information in the system is maintained by_____
A	Interface Module
B	Work Control Module
C	Information Management Module
D	Product and Workflow Structure Definition Module
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	105
Question	_____ monitors the occurrence of events.
A	Information Management Module
B	The Workflow Control Module
C	Interface Module
D	Product And Workflow Structure Definition Module
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	106
Question	The_____ maintains an audit trail of activities relating to the process.
A	Information Management Module
B	The Workflow Control Module
C	Interface Module
D	Product And Workflow Structure Definition Module
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	107
Question	The following is the preliminary stage of Production planning
A	Capacity planning
B	Capacity planning
C	Scheduling
D	Product development and design
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	108
Question	The following is the source for developing new or improved product
A	Research and Development department of the enterprise
B	Consumer suggestions and Complaints
C	Other competitive products in the market
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	109
Question	_____ include information such as specifications, drawings, lists, programs, reports and installation manuals.
A	Interface Module
B	Product And Workflow Structure Definition Module
C	Workflow Control Module
D	Information Management Module
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	110
Question	The exact structure of all products and information in the system is maintained by the _____.
A	Interface Module
B	Product And Workflow Structure Definition Module
C	Information Management Module
D	Workflow Control Module
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	111
Question	The exact structure of all products and information in the system is maintained in _____
A	Product and Workflow Structure Definition Module
B	Work Control Module
C	Interface Module
D	Information Management Module
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	112
Question	Technology questions addressed by the policy statements. pick up odd one.
A	Leader or Follower
B	Maturity level for use
C	Prevention
D	Develop proprietary technology use commercially available technology?
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	113
Question	A new product concept are often tested with consumers before _____
A	Commercializing them
B	Attempting to tern them into a product
C	Pricing them
D	Developing them
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	114
Question	Designs are periodically modified to
A	improve product performance
B	strive for zero-based rejection and waste
C	make products easier and faster to manufacture
D	all of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	115
Question	If the customer perceive that price of the product is less then the value it provides to customer then the customer
A	would not buy product
B	would get free product
C	would buy product
D	would get discount
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	116
Question	If the product is in optimum working condition and guarantees the working standards, it can be directly _____
A	Recycled
B	Re-manufactured
C	Repaired
D	Reused
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	117
Question	The Strategies aimed at extending a product's useful life is
A	Maintenance and repair
B	Upgrading and adoption
C	Only a
D	Both a & b
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	118
Question	The foundation of CE is frequently represented by several essential principals which can be summarized. pick the odd one
A	Highlighting the role of Production Process Planning and it's influence on the decisions of the product design process.
B	Emphasizing the multidisciplinary dimension of the design team engaged in the product development process.
C	Paying grater attention to the customer demands and satisfaction.
D	Considering the promotion of development times and of time to market as factors of product success and competitiveness
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	119
Question	Efficient and Competitive industrial production must produce products of high performance and quality at low cost and in short time to achieve the requirements of
A	Product development must be structured and managed as a simultaneous and multidisciplinary processes
B	Suitable structure design team able to cover a broad spectrum of competencies.
C	All of above
D	None of above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	120
Question	In the DFX, "X" stands for
A	Characteristics
B	Quality
C	Properties
D	Attributes
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	121
Question	The primary objective of Concurrent Engineering is
A	Reducing Cost
B	Reducing Product Design Process
C	Reducing Product Development Time
D	Reducing Material Cost
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	122
Question	CE can be seen as " Summery of best practice in product development, rather than the adoption of a radical new set of ideas" said by
A	Mc Grath
B	Smith
C	Winner
D	Wing
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	123
Question	In the Methodological Contexts that are simultaneous and in close interaction in relation to all the phases of product development that provide for design actions of _____ and synthesis.
A	Functionality
B	Analysis
C	Productivity
D	Reliability
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	124
Question	In which phase of design includes a preliminary study of the shape of the components
A	Embodiment design
B	Detail Design
C	Conceptual design
D	Process Design
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	125
Question	By which phase completes the Product Development Process
A	Prototyping and tasting
B	Post design planning
C	Production ramp-up
D	Research and Development
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	126
Question	In product development process : Sequential model, the Research and Development comes _____product definition.
A	After
B	Before
C	Parallel
D	Does not come
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	127
Question	The primary stage of production planning is
A	Capacity planning
B	Material requirement planning
C	Scheduling
D	Product development and design
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	128
Question	The product may fail because
A	the market size may have been overestimated.
B	the product's design did not meet consumer's expectation.
C	they were priced too high.
D	any of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	129
Question	The greatest opportunity for product life cycle cost is in the
A	Conception stage
B	Design stage
C	Development stage
D	Production stage
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	130
Question	The life cycle of a product includes
A	extraction of natural resources
B	processing of raw materials
C	manufacturing of products
D	all of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	131
Question	The ultimate objective of the product is
A	To provide a new look
B	Utilizing existing manpower
C	To monopolize the market
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	132
Question	_____ helps in establishing the interchangeability of products
A	Simplification
B	Specialization
C	Standardization
D	Diversification
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	133
Question	Product _____ is the ultimate objective of variety reduction
A	Simplification
B	Standardization
C	Specialization
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	134
Question	The product assumes its physical dimension and is understood as a system of interacting components is _____.
A	Organizational perspective
B	Engineering design perspective
C	Marketing perspective
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	135
Question	The product is understood as a set of attributes which, together with the final price, constitute the most significant decision variables is _____.
A	Organizational perspective
B	Engineering design perspective
C	Marketing perspective
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	136
Question	In the _____ interventions altering and improving preexisting designs. This is necessary when a product does not fully meet the prescribed requirements or when changes in the environmental context for which the product was destined produce new requirements to which the product must be adapted if it is to remain on the market.
A	Redesign
B	Creative design
C	Innovative design
D	Routine design
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	137
Question	The typology which includes design studies constrained by specific requirements such as functionality, performance and productivity but with no specifications regarding the transformation of the idea into product or the realm of possible solutions is _____.
A	Redesign
B	Creative design
C	Innovative design
D	Routine design
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	138
Question	In the _____ the overall design problem and its possible decomposition into simpler sub problems is already known. Intervention then consists of synthesizing the possible alternatives for each constructional sub unit, and can be reduced to a simple original combination of preexisting components.
A	Redesign
B	Creative design
C	Innovative design
D	Routine design
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	139
Question	In the _____ different characteristic design factors such as the form of the product, the method of design approach, and the production system are all known before the design process begins. Intervention is then reduced to the choice of the best alternative with respect to each sub-unit of the product.
A	Redesign
B	Creative design
C	Innovative design
D	Routine design
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	140
Question	Select the odd one
A	Development process planning
B	Routine design
C	Prototyping and testing
D	Production ramp-up
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	141
Question	An activity that applies scientific techniques and principles to a set of information with the aim of defining the constructional system comprising the product in a manner sufficiently detailed to allow its physical realization is _____.
A	Process Design
B	Product Design
C	Organizational Design
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	II

Id	142
Question	Select the proper steps of Product design process
A	Problem Specification-Embodiment Design-Detail Design-Conceptual Design.
B	Conceptual Design-Problem Specification-Embodiment Design-Detail Design-Conceptual Design.
C	Problem Specification-Conceptual Design-Embodiment Design-Detail Design.
D	Conceptual Design-Problem Specification-Embodiment Design-Detail Design.
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	143
Question	In _____ phase all the information relative to the project in question is elaborated to develop and define the requisites that must characterize the product. Information describing the needs to be satisfied, the consumer requirements, the market conditions, and the company strategies must be clarified (and integrated, if necessary) and used to generate the specifications that will guide the subsequent design phases.
A	Embodiment Design
B	Conceptual Design
C	Problem Specification
D	Detail Design
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	144
Question	In _____ phase, “product” is understood in the abstract sense, as a set of attributes that must be embodied in the product concept.
A	Embodiment Design
B	Conceptual Design
C	Problem Specification
D	Detail Design
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	145
Question	The concepts formulated in the previous phases are developed, their feasibility is verified, and finally they are translated into a general product layout that defines subsystems and functional components.
A	Detail Design
B	Conceptual Design
C	Problem Specification
D	Embodiment Design
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	146
Question	Involves a flexible system of design methodologies and tools, each directed at the attainment of a particular product requirement is _____.
A	Concurrent Engineering (CE)
B	Design for X (DFX)
C	Life Cycle Design (LCD)
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	147
Question	Extends the field of design analysis to the entire life cycle of the product, from the production and use of materials to disposal is _____.
A	Concurrent Engineering (CE)
B	Design for X (DFX)
C	Life Cycle Design (LCD)
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	148
Question	Aims at a full harmonization between the increase in product quality and the reduction of development times and costs through a structuring of product development that involves a large design team conducting simultaneous and interconnected analysis and synthesis actions, in relation to all the phases of development is.
A	Life Cycle Design (LCD)
B	Design for X (DFX)
C	Concurrent Engineering (CE)
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	149
Question	Design of components directed at reducing the sensitivity of product performance to uncontrollable disturbance phenomena
A	Design for Productivity
B	Design for Variety
C	Design for Robustness
D	Design for Assembly
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	150
Question	Design oriented toward product variety, achieved through definition and optimization of basic model typologies, to provide a flexible product architecture guaranteeing variety in relation to market demand is
A	Design for Productivity
B	Design for Variety
C	Design for Robustness
D	Design for Assembly
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III

Id	151
Question	Design for facilitating assembly, reducing assembly times and the possibility of error is
A	Design for Productivity
B	Design for Variety
C	Design for Robustness
D	Design for Assembly
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	III