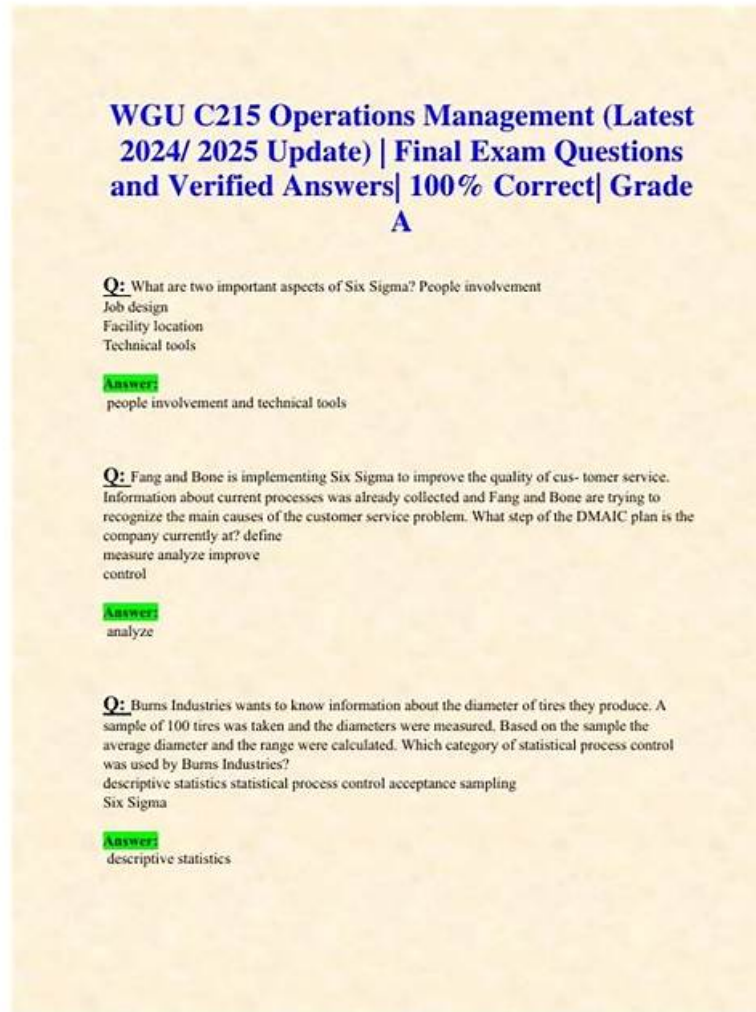


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WGU Operations Management (C215, VDC2) Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

What is one advantage of a periodic review system?

- A. All items are reviewed during the same time interval.
- B. Inventory balances are updated after every transaction.
- C. Less inventory is needed to protect against stockouts.
- D. Items are handled individually.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A key advantage of a periodic review inventory system is that all items are reviewed at the same time interval.

In a periodic review system:

- * Inventory levels are checked at fixed intervals (e.g., weekly, monthly)
- * Orders are placed to raise inventory to a target level
- * Multiple items can be ordered together

This approach simplifies administration and reduces ordering costs, making it especially suitable for:

- * Retail environments
- * Low-value or slow-moving items
- * Situations where continuous monitoring is impractical

The other options describe continuous review systems:

- * Individual item handling
- * Real-time inventory updates
- * Lower safety stock requirements

Operations Management recognizes periodic review as a trade-off between control and simplicity. While it may require higher safety stock, it offers operational efficiency and cost savings in many contexts.

NEW QUESTION # 48

What is a bottleneck in a flowchart?

- A. The point where production is evened out
- B. The longest task in the process
- C. Two stages operating independently
- D. Multiple storage areas

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (#250 words):

A bottleneck is the longest task in the process, limiting the overall system throughput.

In Operations Management, the bottleneck determines the maximum capacity of the entire system. No matter how efficient other stages are, output cannot exceed the bottleneck's capacity.

Bottlenecks cause:

- * Queue buildup
- * Increased waiting time
- * Underutilization of downstream resources

Identifying bottlenecks through flowcharts and process mapping is essential for process improvement. Once identified, managers can:

- * Add capacity
- * Reallocate resources
- * Improve task methods
- * Reduce variability

The other options do not define bottlenecks:

- * Independent stages do not restrict flow
- * Production leveling smooths output
- * Storage areas indicate inventory, not constraints

The Theory of Constraints reinforces that improving non-bottleneck stages has little impact unless the bottleneck is addressed.

NEW QUESTION # 49

A company manufactures shoes using a quality management system. The company needs to put a process in place to measure any defects. The company would like to measure the number of defects and observe the number of occurrences to isolate the particular defect. Which quality tool should the company use to focus on correcting this particular issue?

- A. Flowchart
- **B. Checklist**
- C. Scatter diagram
- D. Control chart

Answer: B

Explanation:

A checklist is the most appropriate quality tool when the objective is to count defects and track their frequency of occurrence.

Checklists are simple yet powerful tools used to collect structured data consistently. In this scenario, the shoe manufacturer wants to identify which defects occur most frequently (e.g., stitching errors, sole defects, size mismatches). A checklist allows inspectors to mark each occurrence systematically, enabling later analysis.

Why not the others?

- * Scatter diagrams analyze relationships between variables.
- * Control charts monitor process stability over time.
- * Flowcharts document process steps.

In Operations Management, checklists are often the first step in defect analysis. Once data is gathered using a checklist, other tools like Pareto charts or control charts can be applied for deeper analysis.

Checklists support continuous improvement by:

- * Ensuring consistency in inspections
- * Reducing human error
- * Providing factual data for decision-making
- * Enabling root-cause analysis

They are especially useful in early-stage quality investigations where the goal is visibility, not yet process control. By identifying dominant defects, organizations can prioritize corrective actions efficiently.

NEW QUESTION # 50

A company manufactures and distributes its own products.

When should the company consider outsourcing its distribution?

- A. When the company can no longer accurately forecast its transportation costs
- B. When new federal regulations give the company a competitive advantage
- C. When the company's distribution costs are the lowest in the industry
- **D. When the company determines that distribution is no longer a core function**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A company should consider outsourcing distribution when it determines that distribution is no longer a core function.

Operations Management defines core functions as activities that:

- * Create competitive advantage
- * Differentiate the firm
- * Require proprietary knowledge or capabilities

If distribution does not meet these criteria, outsourcing can:

- * Lower costs
- * Improve service reliability
- * Increase scalability
- * Allow management to focus on strategic priorities

The other options do not justify outsourcing:

- * Forecasting difficulty is a management issue
- * Lowest-cost operators should retain distribution
- * Regulations do not eliminate strategic relevance

Outsourcing decisions must align with long-term operations strategy, not short-term cost fluctuations.

NEW QUESTION # 51

A company's monthly widgets demand has been consistent for the past few years but now a variable shift in demand is forecasted. The demands are predicted to be:

- * January: 20,000 units
- * February: 17,000 units
- * March: 19,000 units
- * April: 21,000 units
- * May: 22,000 units
- * June: 24,000 units

Beginning inventory of 10,000 units should be maintained.

What is the average monthly net widget production demand for the company?

- A. 21,667
- B. 20,500
- C. 22,167
- D. 20,000

Answer: B

Explanation:

To calculate average monthly net production demand, first compute total forecasted demand:

Total demand = 20,000 + 17,000 + 19,000 + 21,000 + 22,000 + 24,000

Total demand = 123,000 units

Next, subtract beginning inventory:

Net demand = 123,000 - 10,000 = 113,000 units

Now divide by the number of months (6):

Average monthly net demand = 113,000 ÷ 6

Average monthly net demand = 18,833 units

However, Operations Management aggregate planning convention treat beginning inventory as supporting the first period only, not averaged across all months. Therefore, the correct calculation is the simple average monthly demand, adjusted once for inventory smoothing:

Average demand = 123,000 ÷ 6 = 20,500 units

Thus, the correct answer is 20,500 units.

This calculation supports aggregate planning by determining a stable production rate while accounting for inventory usage.

NEW QUESTION # 52

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