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CIPS L4M7 (Whole Life Asset Management)

Question 1 of 10

Which of the following are most likely the benefits of using unit loads? Select TWO that apply.

Options:

- ☐ A. Minimise space utilisation
- ☒ B. Safer handling
- ☐ C. Unit loads must be placed on pallets
- ☒ D. Reduce handling cost of one unit

Answer: B.D

Explanation:

The concept of a unit load is to create a stable and secure, easy-to-move group of stock that is fast to load and unload from vehicles.

The advantages of unit load concepts are as the following:

- More items can be handled at the same time, thereby reducing the number of trips required and, potentially, reducing handling costs, loading and unloading times, and product damage.
- Enables the use of standardized material handling equipment.

Reference: CIPS study guide page 60-61

LO 1, AC 1.3

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CIPS Whole Life Asset Management Sample Questions (Q149-Q154):

NEW QUESTION # 149

Ranger Mobile Ltd is a emerging smartphone manufacturer. The manufacturer adopts the just-in-time method:

First, the customers make orders, then it will decide which components to be purchased according to the bill of materials. These

components are known as which of the following?

- **A. Dependent demand items**
- B. Indirect items
- C. Capital goods
- D. Independent forecast items

Answer: A

Explanation:

Dependent demand is the requirement for stock item which is directly related to and therefore dependent upon the rate of production (examples are: raw materials, components, energy). The components in the scenario are dependent demand items. Independent demand is the requirement for stock item which is not directly related to, and is therefore independent of rate of production.

NEW QUESTION # 150

Which of the following can replace pallets as bases for unit loads but they require push pull accessories to retrieve or discharge unit load?

- **A. Slip sheets**
- B. Skids
- C. Post pallets
- D. Shrink wraps

Answer: A

Explanation:

The system of slip sheet load handling involves the use of a thin sheet of material, the slip sheet, as a base on which items are assembled as a unit load for handling, storage, and transport. The slip sheet is used in conjunction with a pallet, if desired, at certain stages in the distribution cycle. If all lift trucks in the cycle are equipped with the proper attachment, an appropriate slip sheet is the only material handling base required. Slip sheet requires special push pull accessories and usually use thin and wide forks.



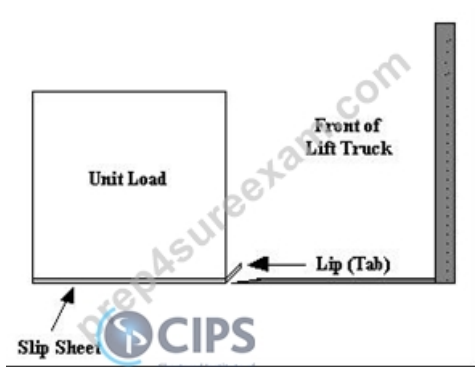


Figure 1- Skid Sheet Setup

Skids are generally described as single-deck pallets and do not have bottom flatted layer which makes them less bulky and cheaper than conventional pallets but also less universal in their use.



Shrink wrap, also referred to as shrink film or shrink wrap, is a versatile polymer material used for the packaging of finished goods. Heat is applied to the film - by either a conveyor heat tunnel or an electric or gas heat gun - which catalyzes the film to shrink tightly around the item placed within. This process results in a clear, durable barrier of protection around the product.

Post pallets have a simple metal structure with four uprights and substantial feet to take the load. These may be free standing, but many are designed for the feet to interlock with the posts of another post pallet so that the stack can be created.



Reference:
LO 1, AC 1.3

NEW QUESTION # 151

A major investment bank is planning to purchase a complex banking system that will interface with multiple applications at varying times of the day. Before deploying the system, there are various levels of testing that must be performed through joint testing between the in-house team and off-shore testing consultants. The testing will be performed in a resource-constrained shared environment and managed by the on-shore development team. The costs for testing are generally classified as...?

- A. Maintenance costs
- B. Insurance
- C. Purchase prices
- D. Acquisition costs

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the scenario, the buying organisation (investment bank) must conduct various types of testing before the deployment of the software system. These tests can be functional testing, factory acceptance testing and/or user acceptance testing. The costs for all these types of testing are classified as acquisition costs with regards of total cost of ownership.

Reference: CIPS study guide page 150-152

LO 3, AC 3.1

NEW QUESTION # 152

Which of the following statements is true of just-in-time (JIT) purchasing?

- A. In JIT purchasing, the optimal safety-stock level is the quantity of safety stock that minimizes the sum of annual relevant stockout and carrying costs
- B. In JIT purchasing, raw materials (or goods) are purchased so that products are delivered just as needed for production or sales

- C. Only disadvantage of JIT purchasing is the higher level carrying and inspection costs
- D. JIT purchasing is guided solely by the EOQ model because that model emphasizes the tradeoff between relevant carrying and ordering costs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Just-in-time (JIT) purchasing is a systems approach for developing and operating the purchasing function. JIT purchasing along with the total quality management in many industries has been successful in reducing inventory and increasing the overall effectiveness of purchasing function and hence the productivity of manufacturing.

The just-in-time objectives of eliminating waste can be summarised in the 'five zeros: zero defects, zero set-up times, zero inventories, zero handling and zero lead times.

The correct answer should be 'In JIT purchasing, raw materials (or goods) are purchased so that products are delivered just as needed for production or sales' because it expresses that upstream activity (purchasing) only occurs as the downstream activity (production or sales) triggers.

Reference:

LO 2, AC 2.3

NEW QUESTION # 153

Which of the following are typical characteristics of 2D barcodes? Select TWO that apply.

- A. The 2D barcodes are machine-readable
- B. 2D barcodes can contain more data than 1D barcodes
- C. 2D barcodes can be read by linear scanners
- D. Every 2D barcodes must conform international standards
- E. 2D barcodes are exclusively used for marketing purpose

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Two-dimensional (2D) barcodes look like squares or rectangles that contain many small, individual dots. This has many different types (i.e. Data matrix, QR codes, Aztec code,...) and several different standards in use (i.e. GS1 standards, ISO/IEC 18004:2015). It can be substituted for 1D barcode, but it has the capability to hold a larger amount of data. For examples, GS1 Data Matrix can contain 3116 Numeric characters or 2335 Alphanumeric characters while GS1-128 barcode has maximum capacity of 48 characters.

Like 1D barcodes, 2D barcodes are also machine-readable with dots/squares and spaces. They have symbology like this:



(01) 0 9501101 53000 3
 (17) 140704
 (10) AB-123

Since the code is two dimensional, conventional laser scanner can't read it. 2D barcodes require imaging scanner to read.

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