

**TESTS FOR SELF-CONTROLLED KNOWLEDGE  
ON SUBJECT "INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS AND PROCESS  
MANAGEMENT"**

1. Wholesale price is:

- a) the price set by the government of the state administratively;
- b) the price at which the company has every opportunity to survive in the market;
- c) the price at which the enterprise is a manufacturer, the enterprise mediator sells its goods to all categories of buyers;
- d) the price at which the enterprise is a manufacturer, the enterprise mediator sells its goods to all categories of buyers except the population;

2. Fixed price is:

- a) the price, which is set by the government government administratively;
- b) the price that is set by enterprises at the negotiations;
- c) the price that ensures the survival of the enterprise in the market;
- d) the price set by the government of the state in an administrative way;

3. The pricing policy of the enterprise is:

- a) the establishment of the price level by the government of the state in an administrative way;
- b) setting the price level to ensure the survival of the enterprise on the market;
- c) the establishment of the price level at which the manufacturer's enterprise, the intermediary company sells its goods to all categories of buyers except the population;
- d) the price that is set by enterprises at the negotiations;

4. Dealer discounts are available:

- a) manufacturing companies, their sales representatives and intermediaries;
- b) companies - regular customers with whom the manufacturer expects to maintain relationships
- c) companies that have influence on the market;

d) state-owned enterprises

5. Special discounts are available:

a) manufacturing companies, their sales representatives and intermediaries;

b) companies that have influence on the market;

c) companies - regular customers with whom the manufacturer expects to maintain relationships;

d) state-owned enterprises

6. At what level of management of the distribution of products are questions about the efficient use of material resources:

a) strategic level;

b) tactical level;

c) operational level;

d) administrative level;

7. Dealers are data representatives of the manufacturer in the region, are called:

a) authorized;

b) exclusive;

c) universal;

d) general;

8. The essence of the technology of fast action is:

a) fast satisfaction of demand

b) the organization of after-sales service;

c) quick selection of the type of packaging;

d) selection of suppliers

9. Resellers with signed contracts, reduce counterparties:

a) brokers;

- b) commission agents;
- c) dealers;
- d) sales branches;

10. The subject of the logistics service are:

- a) a set of services, the process of their provision;
- b) rationalization of the distribution of finished products;
- c) the material flow, which moves from the supplier to the consumer;
- d) a specific consumer of the material flow;

11. At the macro level, the tasks of distribution logistics are:

- a) the choice of the type of packaging;
- b) the organization of after-sales service;
- c) determining the number and location of distribution centers;
- d) product distribution planning;

12. Direct logistic chains are formed:

- a) directly between the producer and the consumer;
- b) there is an intermediary between the producer and the consumer;
- c) between the producer and the consumer there are two intermediaries;
- d) between the producer and the consumer there is a certain number of intermediaries;

13. Intermediaries that perform the functions of physical distribution include:

- a) financial institutions;
- b) insurance companies;
- c) transport and forwarding companies;
- d) resellers;

14. By signs, prices are classified:

- a) wholesale, purchasing, retail
- b) Wholesale prices of enterprises, wholesale prices of industry
- c) Tightly fixed, regulated, contractual, market
- d) Prices acting on the commodity market, prices acting on the capital market

15. Depending on the degree and method of price regulation, the following are classified:

- a) wholesale, purchasing, retail
- b) Wholesale prices of enterprises, wholesale prices of industry
- c) Tightly fixed, regulated, contractual, market
- d) Prices acting on the commodity market, prices acting on the capital market

16. The interaction of the logistics service with the financial department turns out to be in the following questions:

a) Production planning per month, quarter, year; change in prices for material resources from suppliers; calculation of the need and volume of stocks of material resources

b) the quality of the supply of material resources; reclamation work; product rejection

c) Approval of draft claims; Proposals for the elimination of the reasons that gave rise to claims and sanctions against enterprises; approval of calculations of standards for working capital

d) Calculations of demand and applications for material and technical resources; reports on the use of material and technical resources; marriage acts drawn up in the prescribed manner

17. The interaction of the logistics service with the production division of the enterprise is manifested in the following issues:

a) Production planning per month, quarter, year; change in prices for material resources from suppliers; calculation of the need and volume of stocks of material resources

b) the quality of the supply of material resources; reclamation work; product rejection

c) Approval of draft claims; Proposals for the elimination of the reasons that gave rise to claims and sanctions against enterprises; approval of calculations of standards for working capital

d) Calculations of demand and applications for material and technical resources; reports on the use of material and technical resources; marriage acts drawn up in the prescribed manner

18. The interaction of the logistics service with the technical control department is manifested in the following issues:

a) Production planning per month, quarter, year; change in prices for material resources from suppliers; calculation of the need and volume of stocks of material resources

b) the quality of the supply of material resources; reclamation work; product rejection

c) Approval of draft claims; Proposals for the elimination of the reasons that gave rise to claims and sanctions against enterprises; approval of calculations of standards for working capital

d) Calculations of demand and applications for material and technical resources; reports on the use of material and technical resources; marriage acts drawn up in the prescribed manner

19. The main production process is:

a) a process that ensures the smooth functioning of the main production process and provides technological equipment, repair of technological equipment, production of non-standard equipment, the main production process with all types of energy

b) a process whose main task is to maintain the main and auxiliary production processes

c) the process associated with the implementation of transport and warehouse operations

d) a process associated with a change in geometric shapes and sizes, as well as a change in the physicochemical properties of the incoming material flow

20. The secondary production process is:

a) a process that ensures the smooth functioning of the main production process and provides technological equipment, repair of technological equipment, production of non-standard equipment, the main production process with all types of energy

b) a process whose main task is to maintain the main and auxiliary production processes

c) the process associated with the implementation of transport and warehouse operations

d) a process associated with a change in geometric shapes and sizes, as well as a change in the physicochemical properties of the incoming material flow

21. Depending on the sign of variability, the material flow is classified into:

a) continuous and discrete

b) managed and unmanaged

c) stationary and non-stationary

d) input and output

22. Production efficiency is:

a) the ratio of the number of products produced to the amount of resources spent on the production of these products

b) the economic and social performance of the enterprise

c) the degree to which the enterprise has completed its tasks.

g) the maximum satisfaction of the needs of the consumer, push him in industrial products

23. Effectiveness is:

a) the ratio of the number of products produced to the amount of resources spent on the production of these products

b) the economic and social performance of the enterprise

c) the degree to which the enterprise has completed its tasks.

g) the maximum satisfaction of the needs of the consumer, push him in industrial products

24. Performance is:

a) the ratio of the number of products produced to the amount of resources spent on the production of these products

b) the economic and social performance of the enterprise

c) the degree to which the enterprise has completed its tasks.

g) the maximum satisfaction of the needs of the consumer, push him in industrial products

25. Information flow, depending on the place of passage, is classified into:

a) input and output

b) external and internal

c) horizontal and vertical

d) low intensity, medium and high

26. The information flow, depending on the direction of movement, is classified into:

a) input and output

b) external and internal

c) horizontal and vertical

d) low intensity, medium and high

27. Logistical marketing needs are:

- a) Organizational and controlling.
- b) Specific and universal.
- c) Transport and operational.
- d) Management.

28. Specialization is:

- a) Decomposition of the production process into complex parts and assignment to each division of a certain part of the work.
- b) Uniform and complete loading of all types of equipment.
- c) Reducing interruptions during the organization of the process.
- d) Simultaneous operations.

29. Proportionality as indicators of production is:

- a) Reducing interruptions during the organization of the process.
- b) Simultaneous operations.
- c) Uniform and full loading of all types of equipment.
- d) Decomposition of the production process into complex parts.

30. The business process at work is:

- a) Reconsideration of production.
- b) Process of production of services.
- c) The set of processes within a certain system.
- d) Complex of complex processes.

31. Productivity as indicators of production is:

- a) The extent to which resources are used.
- b) Quantity of manufactured products.



- c) Number of resources spent.
- d) The ratio of manufactured products to expended resources.

32. Quality as indicators of production is:

- a) Parameter of production.
- b) Maximum satisfaction of the consumer's needs, put forward to the products
- c) dimensionless value.
- d) The way of making a profit.

33. Cost as indicators of production is:

- a) it is expressed in cash in the form of current expenses for production and sales.
- b) Cost of commodity products.
- c) Cost of sold products.
- r) Cost of gross output.

34. By automation, transport is divided into:

- a) Horizontal and vertical.
- b) Automatic, mechanical and intermediate.
- c) Tarny and bulk.
- d) Loose, liquid and artificial.

35. Cargo turnover is:

- a) Moving the goods.
- b) The complex of goods moving in the interval of time.
- c) Cargoes moving for a period of time.
- d) Material flows.

36. The object of information logistics is:

- a) information

- b) information flow
- c) information systems
- d) information subsystems

37. The number of intermediaries that linearly arranges the transformation of the material flow and brings it to the consumer is linearly organized:

- a) the logistics channel
- b) the logistic chain
- c) distribution channel
- r) the echelon channel

38. Wholesale prices are the prices at which the enterprises - manufacturers:

- a) sell their goods to enterprises - consumers;
- b) sell their goods to regular customers;
- c) sell their products to all categories of consumers, except for the population;
- d) sell their goods in the retail chain.

39. The pricing policy of an enterprise is the establishment of the price of products of its own production, which ensures the survival of the enterprise in the market and includes:

- a) state regulation of prices;
- b) maximum profit;
- c) the choice of market for sales;
- d) concluding agreements with intermediaries.

40. The disadvantages of outsourcing are:

- a) deterioration in the quality of customer service;
- b) loss of potential skills;

- c) loss of new opportunities in the field of logistics;
- d) a significant increase in the control over the provider.

41. In-house logistic systems on the micro level are:

- a) an element of the micro logical system;
- b) a system consisting of elements that function together, forming a certain integrity and unity;
- c) a system that sets the rhythm of the whole system;
- d) systems that are the source of material flows.

42. The principle of ensuring the economic and effective passage of the product of all stages of the production process are:

- a) stability;
- b) straightforwardness;
- c) rhythm;
- d) continuity.

43. The basis for calculating cargo flows are:

- a) sales of products to consumers;
- b) plans for the production of production units for the year;
- c) a complex of goods moving in the interval of time;
- d) plans for the production of production units for change.

44. The "pushing" logistics systems include systems:

- a) Kanban;
- b) MRPa and MRP b;
- c) CTP;
- d) there is no correct answer.

45. Logistics services provided in the process of selling products include:

- a) Formation of logistic demand
- b) Selection and supply of supply lots
- c) Implementation of the exchange of products
- d) Sorting and labeling of products

46) Direct logistic chains are formed:

- a) There is one intermediary between the producer and the consumer
- b) Directly between producer and consumer
- c) There are two intermediaries between the producer and the consumer
- d) There is a certain number of intermediaries between the producer and the consumer

47) The subject of the logistics service is:

- a) Rationalization of the process of distribution of finished products
- b) Specific consumer of material flow
- c) The aggregate of services and the process of their provision
- d) Material flow that moves from supplier to consumer

48) At what level of management of distribution of production are solved the question of the effective use of material resources:

- a) Operational level
- b) Strategic level
- c) Tactical level
- d) Administrative level

49) What parameters are used to determine the level of logistic service by graphic means:

- a) The actual number of services provided and the maximum number of services that can be provided

b) Costs of logistics services and losses of the company in the market from poor service

c) Net income and net logistics costs

d) the volume of products sold and the costs of its implementation

50) Which of the following indicators of production does not depend on the choice of rational distribution channel:

a) Efficiency of movement of material flow

b) The speed of delivery of products

c) Product quality

r) time of delivery of production

51 Which of the following levels does not belong to the levels of product distribution at the enterprise:

a) Operational

b) Strategic

c) tactical

d) Planned

52. The amount of money paid by the buyer to the seller for receipt of the goods is:

a) cost of production;

b) the price of the product;

c) product costs;

d) estimates.

53. The price at which the goods are sold to the population, as well as enterprises and firms in the retail chain:

a) procurement;

b) wholesale;

- c) retail;
- d) there is no correct answer.

54. The tasks of planning the supply bodies include:

- a) analysis and search for potential suppliers;
- b) raising claims to suppliers and transport organizations;
- c) signing with suppliers of contracts for the supply of products;
- d) optimization of production stocks.

55. The scope of interaction between the two sciences, where the common area in the supply of material resources is the approach to the formation of insurance reserves and the probability of their exhaustion are:

- a) logistics-finance;
- b) logistics-marketing;
- c) logistics-production;
- d) logistics-advertising.

56. The process, the main task of which is to maintain the basic and auxiliary production processes, is called:

- a) auxiliary;
- b) basic;
- c) minor;
- d) serving.

57. Period of time during which the product passes all operations of the production process: called:

- a) the production process;
- b) production time;
- c) production cycle;
- d) production period.

58. Which of the systems does not apply to logistic methods:

- a) a decentralized supply system;
- b) transit system of supply;
- c) passive supply system;
- d) an active supply system.

59. The indicator of the material flow, which characterizes the volume of products that moves in time is called:

- a) power;
- b) tension;
- c) cost;
- d) effectiveness.

60. What is called the productive indicator characterizing the economic and social performance of the enterprise?

- a) productivity;
- b) efficiency;
- c) profitability;
- d) effectiveness.

61. Depending on the degree and method of regulation, prices are:

- a) wholesale, purchasing, retail;
- b) general, special;
- c) dealer, bonus;
- d) firm, regulated, contractual, market.

62. Recycling methods are:

- a) liquid, gaseous;
- b) mechanical, physico-chemical, biological, thermal, combined;
- c) saw-like, paste-shaped;
- d) solid, which is.

63. Which of the functions is common for both logistics and marketing:

- a) supply;
- b) production support;
- c) distribution of products;
- d) promotion.

64. Logistics operations carried out at the time of delivery aimed at:

- a) harmonization of terms of cooperation;
- b) the implementation of legally executed agreements;
- c) support of optimal characteristics of the purchased goods;
- d) creation of conditions for long-term cooperation.

65. Logistics operations carried out after delivery:

- a) development of logistics policy;
- b) allocation of resources;
- c) replacement of goods;
- d) forwarding.

66. Information provision for industrial logistics is:

- a) Ordered and deterministic
- b) Simple and complex
- c) External and internal
- d) Dependent and independent

67. Technical support is

- a) Collect and provide information tools that provide processing and transmission of information
- b) Aggregate technical and technological means for processing and transmission of information



- c) Gather all the tools that provide processing and transfer of information
- d) Combine technical means that provide processing and transmission of information

68. The distribution channel is called:

- a) Partially organized a large number of intermediaries, who carry out the flow of material flow from producer to consumer.
- b) One intermediary exercising control from the manufacturer to the consumer
- c) Independent producer and certain number of intermediaries who control the carriage of goods from producer to consumer
- d) A certain number of intermediaries who control the bringing of financial flows from producer to consumer

69. The purchase price is the price:

- a) by which the farmer buys the goods
- b) by which agricultural enterprises sell their goods
- c) by which the farms resell their goods to intermediaries
- d) by which farms sell their goods to the population

70. Depending on the degree and manner of price regulation, there are:

- a) firm, regulated, contractual, free
- b) tightly fixed, contractual, free
- c) free, retail, purchasing
- d) wholesale, purchasing, free, contractual

71. Classification of discounts:

- a) dealer, bonus, seasonal, special
- b) special, non-special, general, individual
- c) wholesale, retail, general, universal
- d) seasonal, intermediate, purchasing, specific

72. A partial arranged a large number of intermediaries who carry out the flow of material flow from a specific manufacturer to the consumer - is:

- a) Distribution channel
- b) Logistic chain
- c) Service channel
- d) Logistics center

73. The rational organization of the production process is based on the following principles:

- a) specialization, proportionality, integrity, systemicity
- b) integrity, parallelism, consistency, systemicity
- c) specialization, proportionality, parallelism, directness
- d) rhythm, continuity, continuity, consistency

74. Types of vehicles at the enterprise:

- a) large and small
- b) internally shop and interiors
- c) Suspended and bulked
- d) horizontal and vertical

75. Prices for which agricultural enterprises sell their goods are:

- a) wholesale
- b) procurement
- c) retail
- d) agricultural

76. Depending on the degree and method of price regulation, they are divided into:

- a) wholesale and retail

- b) free, solid, purchasing
- c) the price of products, the price of goods and tariffs
- d) rigidly fixed, regulated, contractual, market

77. Discounts provided to permanent buyers at the conclusion of a special agreement, which sets the scale of discounts and the procedure for its application, depending on the volume and dynamics of turnover for a specified period, is called. :

- a) seasonal
- b) general
- c) special
- d) bonus

78. According to the traditional model of the organizational structure of supply, the department of material resources management is engaged in solving the following tasks:

- a) search and analysis of potential suppliers
- b) planning and providing all necessary material resources of the enterprise
- c) organization of delivery of purchased mtr to the enterprise
- d) management of the MTR within the enterprise

79. Logistic operations carried out after delivery include:

- a) the development of logistics policy
- b) Timely correction of errors
- c) installation and adjustment
- d) transportation

80. The process associated with changing the geometric shapes and sizes, as well as the change in the chemical and physical properties of the input material stream, as a result of turning it into finished products, is called. :

- a) the main process

- b) the production process
- c) auxiliary process
- d) service process

81. The principle, which is to ensure the shortest way of passing the product of all stages and operations of the production process, is called the principle:

- a) specialization
- b) straightforwardness
- c) proportionality
- d) continuity

82. The set of programs, means of programming that provide the solution of the problems of material flow management is called:

- a) technical support
- b) information provision
- c) mathematical support
- d) software

83. What are the factors that influence the efficiency of production:

- a) implementation of scientific and technological progress;
- b) satisfaction of the consumer with the technical parameter of the product, conformity of the product to standard and standard;
- c) factors of intense nature;
- d) factors of extensive nature;

84. Resellers acting from someone else's name and at their own expense are:

- a) Commissioners;
- b) Dealers;
- c) Distributors;
- d) Brokers;

85. Media carriers are divided into three types:

- a) Universal, informational and operational;
- b) Incoming, outgoing and internal;
- c) Internal, external and simple;
- d) Paper, electronic and microfiches.

86. Frequently arranged a large number of intermediaries, who carry out the flow of material flow from a specific manufacturer to the consumer is:

- a) logistic chain;
- b) logistic channel;
- c) Another answer
- g) Level of distribution

87. Rigidly fixed prices are:

- a) prices set by the government of the state in an economic way
- b) prices set by the previous agreement
- c) prices set by the government of the state in an administrative manner
- d) prices that are formed under the influence of the conjuncture

88. Outsourcing is:

- a) transfer to a provider company specializing in logistics, logistics services in the transport and warehousing of components or finished products;
- b) creation within the enterprise of own logistic structures for realization of logistic services.
- c) re-industrial use of waste from production and consumption.
- d) another answer.

89. Market prices are:

- a) prices established by the previous agreement between the buyer and the consumer and fixed by the contract;
- b) prices established by the government of the state in an administrative manner;
- c) the price, which is formed under the influence of the market conic, the laws of demand and supply;
- d) price set by the government of the state (regulated)

90. Dealer discounts are:

- a) discounts provided to regular customers under a final special agreement;
- b) off-season discounts;
- c) discounts granted to companies by manufacturers to their sales representatives and intermediaries;
- d) discounts provided to buyers of goods from the reference price with the use of various financial instruments

91. The main production process is:

- a) a process that ensures the direct operation of the main production process and the provision of technological equipment, repairs and technical equipment;
- b) the process, the main task of which is to serve the main and auxiliary production process;
- c) the process is connected with the change of geometric shapes and sizes, as well as with the change of physical and chemical properties of the input material flow
- d) a process consisting of several operations that result in a finished product

92. The production cycle is:

- a) the way the product falls from the manufacturer to the consumer.
- b) the calendar period of time for which the product falls from the manufacturer to the consumer.
- c) the calendar period of time for which the product passes all operations of the production process.

d) the way the product passes all operations of the production process.

93. Transfer by a provider company specializing in logistics, logistics services for transport and warehousing, is:

- a) Recycling;
- b) Insourcing;
- c) Outsourcing
- d) Marketing.

94. The task of the planning bureau is:

- a) Deducing misunderstandings;
- b) Market research analysis;
- c) control over the implementation of the plan;
- d) Organization of delivery of MTR.

95. The method of profitability analysis is:

- a) comparison method;
- b) Substitution method;
- c) method of production cycle;
- d) Method of reducing costs.

96. The task of transporting the enterprise is:

- a) organization of movement of goods in the middle of the enterprise;
- b) Production control at the enterprise;
- c) Planning the provision of MTR;
- d) Organization of storage of MTR

97. Riccling is:

- a) transfer of the company to the provider, logistic services in transportation and storage;
- b) re-industrial use of waste from production and consumption;
- c) the price policy of production;
- d) market strategy.

98. The pushing system is:

- a) system of management of material flows, as a result of which resources are transferred to the production site, without ordering in the previous section;
- b) system of supply of products to the market;
- c) system with a high degree of automation control;
- d) the system of regulation of material flow.

99. The ratio of the amount of manufactured products to the amount of resources spent on the production of this product - is it?

- a) profitability;
- b) quality;
- c) productivity;
- d) effectiveness.

100. Factors increasing profitability;

- a) introduction of reengineering into production;
- b) consolidation and analytical grouping;
- c) intensive and extensive nature;
- d) implementation of scientific and technical processes in production;

101. Means of transport of vehicles:

- a) Tare, without Tare;
- b) stacked, block;
- c) horizontal, vertical;



d) linear

102. Systems of internal production routes of transport are:

- a) Shelf
- b) down, up;
- c) external, internal;
- d) pendular, ring

103. Types of document circulation:

- a) universal, operational;
- b) paper, electronic;
- c) planned
- d) incoming, outgoing

104. The distribution channel is:

- a) the number of intermediaries who carry out the proven material flow from the manufacturer to the consumer is not organized;
- b) supply and marketing organizations;
- c) partially arranged a large number of intermediaries who carry out the flow of material flow from producer to consumer;
- d) partially arranged a large number of intermediaries who carry out bringing the goods to the market;

105. Channels and chains in the macro-logistic system are divided into:

- a) external, internal;
- b) tactical, operational;
- c) direct, inverse;
- d) straight, echeloned

106. Horizontal distribution channel is:

- a) one manufacturer and several intermediaries, each maximizing their profit;
- b) many manufacturers and one intermediary;
- c) one manufacturer and several intermediaries, and one is the owner of the whole channel;
- d) independent organizations.

107. The notion of information logistics covers:

- a) covers the management of moving, warehousing, etc.;
- b) the process of planning, control and management;
- c) the process of distribution, forecasting,
- d) sales of goods.

108. The concept of planning needs / resources is:

- a) DRP
- b) MRP
- c) KANBAN
- d) JIT

109. Industrial logistics is:

- a) The totality of material and technical resources
- b) The system of organizational planning and implementation of in-plant freight inputs
- c) Calendar period of time
- d) The volume of production that moves in time

110. Efficiency of production is:

- a) Maximum profit for optimal use of MTR
- b) Monetary form of production
- c) The degree of enterprise use of the necessary resources
- d) The degree of implementation of the enterprise tasks set before him

111. The traffic flow is called:

- a) Complex of goods moving in a given interval of time
- b) Complex of automated and mechanized works
- c) Organization of material flow
- d) Transportation of cargo

112. The main tasks of information logistics include:

- a) Pre-sales service
- b) Control of logistic processes
- c) Reducing costs
- d) Improving the quality of service

113. Indicators of effectiveness:

- a) Productivity, cost
- b) Power, tension
- c) Power, speed, profitability
- d) Quality, quantity, timeliness

114. Depending on the range of goods, warehouses are:

- a) Specialized, universal
- b) Open, closed
- c) Generally industrial, shop
- d) Material, production

115. Direction of development of warehouse economy at the enterprise:

- a) The widespread introduction of computer technology to control inputs account for warehouses
- b) Improvement, planning and management of transport
- c) Reduce the cost of organizing logistics services
- d) Re-thinking of production

116. Information systems at enterprise level are divided:

- a) Incoming, Weekend
- b) Planned, dispatching, operational
- c) Not intensity, medium intensity, high intensity
- d) External, internal

117. The object of information logistics is:

- a) Information systems
- b) Transportation
- c) Production
- d) Implementation of NTP in production

118. Information provision of industrial logistics is divided into:

- a) Horizontal, vertical
- b) Internal, external
- c) Planned, operational
- d) Active, transit

119. Task of the planned information system:

- a) Processing and grouping of primary information
- b) Selection and accounting of goods on request
- c) Creation and optimization of logistics chain links
- d) Formation of cargo units

120. The stock levels are:

- a) stocks warehouse, industrial
- b) stocks of finished goods, intermediate goods and components syrovynyabo komplektuyuchyhi stocks purchased
- c) seasonal reserve, stimulating, cyclic.

D) unfinished reserve, reserve and "dead stock".

121. In accordance with its purpose, material resources are divided into the following types:

- a) stocks of finished products, semi-finished products and completing and stocks of raw materials or components purchased
- b) stocks warehouse, industrial
- c) cyclic stock; incomplete, speculative, warehouse, production.
- d) cyclic stock; incomplete, speculative, seasonal, stimulating, "dead stock".

122. Stocks that ensure the continuity of supply of the production process between the two deliveries, as well as the organization of trade and consumption, are:

- a) preparatory
- b) current (buffer);
- c) warranty;
- d) seasonal;

123. Inventories that are extracted from the production inventory, if necessary, additional preparation for use in production is:

- a) preparatory (buffer);
- b) current;
- c) warranty;
- d) seasonal.

124. Stocks intended for the uninterrupted supply of consumers in the event of unforeseen circumstances: variations in the periodicity and the size of the supply lots from the planned changes in the intensity of consumption, delays in deliveries, etc. it:

- a) preparatory (buffer);
- b) current;

- c) warranty;
- d) seasonal.

125. Stocks produced by the seasonal nature of the production of food, their consumption or transportation are:

- a) preparatory (buffer);
- b) current;
- c) warranty;
- d) seasonal.

126. A stock that determines the level of inventory that is economically relevant in this inventory management system is:

- a) the marginal level of the stock;
- b) illiquid reserve;
- c) the maximum desired stock;
- d) warranty reserve.