

國立臺北科技大學九十六學年度碩士班招生考試

系所組別：4111 工業工程與管理系碩士班甲組

第二節 生產管理 (選考) 試題

第一頁 共二頁

注意事項：

1. 本試題共四大題，配分共 100 分。第一至三大題，答錯有倒扣。第一大題有 10 小題，第二大題有 7 小題，第三大題有 6 小題，第四大題有 2 小題
2. 請標明大題、子題編號作答，不必抄題。
3. 全部答案均須在答案卷之答案欄內作答，否則不予計分。

一、是非題 (每題 2 分，共 20 分，對的打○，錯的打×，答錯倒扣 1 分)

(注意：將題號及選答如下表抄至答案卷)

題號	1	2	3	4	5
選答					
題號	6	7	8	9	10
選答					

1. In cycle counting, the frequency of item counting and stock verification usually varies from item to item depending upon the item's classification.
2. At the economic order quantity, holding costs are equal to purchasing costs.
3. Errors made within the location decision area may overwhelm efficiencies in other areas.
4. SWOT analysis identifies those activities that make a difference between having and not having a competitive advantage.
5. Work breakdown structures is a useful tool in project management because it addresses the structure of project activities
6. Many service firms use point-of-sale computers to collect detailed records needed for accurate short-term forecasts.
7. Shortening the project by deleting unnecessary activities is called "project crashing."
8. The critical ratio sequencing rule prioritizes the jobs based on the importance or value of the customers who have placed the orders.
9. Disaggregation is the process of breaking the aggregate plan into greater detail.
10. Operations splitting involves sending pieces to the next operation before the entire lot is completed on the previous operation.

二、選擇題甲(每題 2 分，共 14 分，答錯倒扣 1 分)

(注意：將題號及選答如下表抄至答案卷)

題號	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
選答							

1. Which of the following is an example of time-based competition strategy?
 - (A) new internally developed products
 - (B) enhancements to existing products
 - (C) alliances
 - (D) migrations of existing products
2. Which of the following does **not** represent reasons for globalizing operations?
 - (A) reduce costs
 - (B) improve supply chain
 - (C) reduce responsiveness
 - (D) attract and retain global talent
3. Which of the following statements best characterizes delivery **reliability**?
 - (A) a company that always delivers on the same day of the week
 - (B) a company that always delivers at the promised time
 - (C) a company that delivers more frequently than its competitors
 - (D) a company that delivers faster than its competitors
4. Forecasts used for new product planning, capital expenditures, facility location or expansion, and R&D typically utilize a
 - (A) short-range time horizon
 - (B) medium-range time horizon
 - (C) long-range time horizon
 - (D) naive method, because there is no data history
5. The short-term scheduling activity called **loading**
 - (A) assigns dates to specific jobs or operations steps
 - (B) specifies the order in which jobs should be done at each center
 - (C) assigns jobs to work centers
 - (D) assigns workers to machines
6. The number of units projected to be available at the end of each time period refers to
 - (A) net requirements
 - (B) scheduled receipts
 - (C) the projected usage of the item
 - (D) the amount projected to be on hand
7. A major strength of MRP is its capability
 - (A) for timely and accurate replanning
 - (B) to reduce lead times
 - (C) to maximize production throughput
 - (D) to minimize scrap

注意：背面尚有試題

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三、選擇題乙(每題6分，共36分，答錯倒扣2分)

(注意：將題號及選答如下表抄至答案卷)

題號	1	2	3	4	5	6
選答						

1. 某一生產線製造多種主機板，每月工作20天，其中一種主機板之月需求為36000片，該生產線之生產速率為每天3600片，生產線之整備(setup)成本為每小時1000元，主機板之製造成本為每片1000元，存貨年儲存成本為製造成本的20%，假設管理階層希望以每日平均需求為生產批量大小，則最佳之設備整備時間為多少分？

- (A) 2940 (B) 375 (C) 22.5 (D) 15.5

2. 某葡萄酒批發商採固定訂購期間存貨系統，其葡萄酒的需求率成常態分配變動每日需求平均值為10瓶，前置時間需求標準差為4瓶，若每隔7天下單補貨，前置時間為2天，已知某次訂購時之在庫量為23瓶，若該批發商之目標服務水準95%，則補貨量為多少？

- (A) 86.8 (B) 81.0 (C) 11.0 (D) 3.6

3. 應用運輸模式方法求解下列資料之總體規劃最小總成本。

	時期		
	1	2	3
需求	130	160	140
產能			
正常時間	100	100	100
加班	20	20	20
外包	30	30	30
期初存貨	20		
成本			
正常時間(每單位)	\$10		
加班(每單位)	15		
外包(每單位)	20		
持有成本(每單位)	2		
欠撥成本(每單位)	5		

- (A) 5460 (B) 5390 (C) 5320 (D) 4970

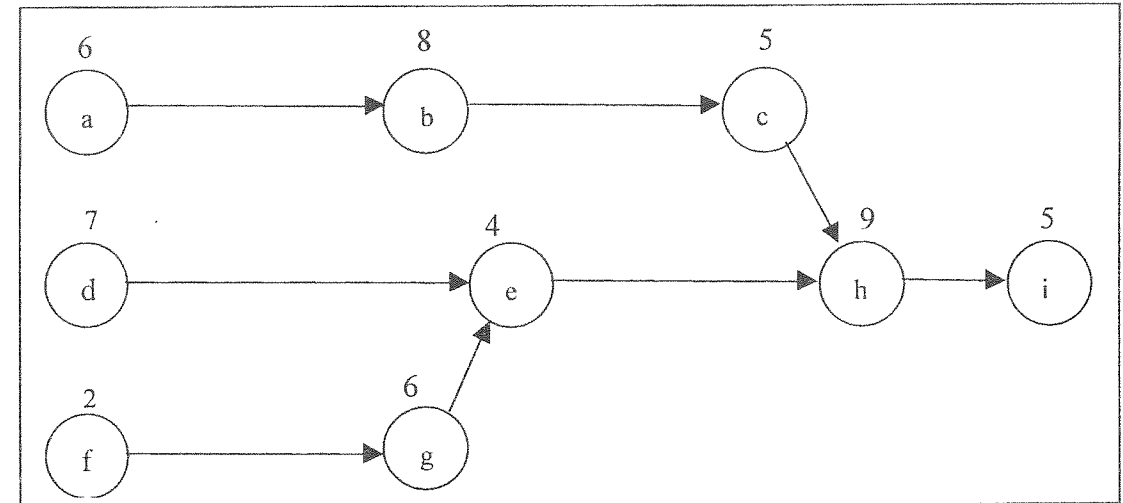
4. 若已知一組工作之作業時間及交期如下表，下列敘述何者錯誤？

工作j	1	2	3	4	5	6
作業時間 p _j	10	4	7	3	6	10
交期 d _j	20	15	15	20	25	30

- (A) 依 EDD 法則，總延遲時間(total tardiness)為 20
 (B) 依 EDD 法則，延遲工作件數為 4
 (C) 依 Hodgson 法則，最少延遲工作件數為 1
 (D) 依 Hodgson 法則，最少延遲工作件數為 2

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5. 某裝配線有9項工作元素等待平衡，其先行關係圖如下，假設該生產線週期時間為14分鐘，若以最多後續作業數法則指派工作元素，遇後續作業數相同時選時間較長者優先，那些工作元素將分配到第一工作站？



- (A) a、f 和 g (B) a、f 和 b (C) a 和 d (D) a 和 b

6. 已知某產品之需求預測客戶、確定訂單與 MPS 如下表，且目前庫存量為 35，下列敘述何者正確？

週	1	2	3	4	5	6
需求預測	20	10	40	20	0	10
客戶確定訂單	30	20	5	30	15	0
MPS		50		50		

- (A) 第 1 週之可允諾量為 15
 (B) 第 2 週至第 3 週之可允諾量為 25
 (C) 第 2 週至第 4 週之可允諾量為 30
 (D) 第 3 週之期末預計庫存為 30

四、申論題

1. ERP 與企業競爭優勢的關係為何？試申論之(務必闡述你的論點)。(15分)
 2. 多種少量的生產系統應如何設計與管理以提高生產力及競爭優勢？試列舉申論之(務必闡述你的論點)。(15分)