Exam Two Super Multiple Choice Puzzle
Across

4. An inventory system in which the amount of replenishment is predetermined at some economical value and its timing is then determined by the rate of previous demand.
6. A quantity multiplied by the distance that the quantity will travel, to create an overall expression of the work required by that action.
8. A person empowered to buy on behalf of an organization.
10. In purchasing, standard terms and conditions of contract, covering major generic risks.
11. A particular item of inventory.
12. A point of significance in the time line of a project.
13. Delay between requesting a product and receiving it.
17. The observation that sample values approximate a normal distribution, regardless of the underlying distribution of the population being sampled.
19. Physical loss of inventory before sale or use.
23. The acquisition of goods and services on behalf of an organization.
25. The probability that demand for an item will be met during the lead time on replenishment of that same item.
27. To fail to meet customer demand due to inadequate supply.
30. A scheduling diagram that illustrates activities across a horizontal timeline.
34. Actively and continuously changing.
36. A transportation network in which a set of destinations is connected to a central hub, so that any pair of destinations can connect by travel through the hub.
37. The time required to produce a batch of some item.
38. A person empowered to bind a selling organization in contracts with buyers.
40. Transportation by sea or other waterway.
41. The total legal obligation among two or more parties.
42. A person who solicits orders but cannot bind the selling organization in contracts with buyers.
43. Management of flow between locations, typically the transportation of products, personnel, or other resources.
44. A numerically weighted evaluation method used in situations such as awarding contracts, selecting locations, or ranking candidates.
45. To present a proposal for acceptance or rejection.
46. Buying and selling product through electronic transactions.
47. Classifying a supplier by how it would likely view the buyer.

Down

1. Bid or cost provided to a potential buyer.
2. Inventory currently in transit between locations.
3. A written offer to a supplier to buy a particular product in a particular quantity at a particular price.
4. Logistical consulting provided by a firm without logistical assets.
5. When two alternatives have identical merit.
7. Closeness to the supplier in the supply chain.
9. Giving the impression of actual authority without having actual authority.
10. Percent of a workstation time not in productive use during the operation of a product layout.
14. Closeness to the end customer in the supply chain.
15. The linking of two information systems from two different organizations to transfer data and conduct transactions.
16. A standard freight container designed to be loaded by the shipper and unloaded at its destination.
18. The tagging of objects with devices that may be detected and interrogated for information by remote electronic readers, allowing identification and tracking without contact.
20. Collecting, classifying, and reporting the expenditures of an organization.
21. Evaluation and improvement of an existing process design.
22. An invitation to offer a price for a particular product or service.
24. Starting an activity so it will finish on its deadline.
26. Expediting the completion of a task or group of tasks, to finish a project sooner.
27. Inventory held to protect against uncertain supply or demand.
28. The time required for average demand to consume an order, triggering another order for replenishment.
29. Outsourcing logistics activities to a provider.
31. Classifying purchases according to the buyer’s annual procurement cost versus relative risk.
32. Inventory held to gain economies of scale.
33. Determining which version of a contract has precedence.
35. Any sequence of linked activities that connect the beginning with the end of a project network.
39. Prioritizing the management of inventory according to the significance of each item’s annual dollar volume to the organization.

Answer Key