Exam Two Super Multiple Choice Puzzle 2
Across

1. The acquisition of goods and services on behalf of an organization.
2. Physical loss of inventory before sale or use.
3. A scheduling diagram that illustrates activities across a horizontal time line.
4. The total legal obligation among two or more parties.
5. A database for analyzing and presenting information about a location.
6. A person empowered to bind a selling organization in contracts with buyers.
7. Classifying purchases according to the buyer’s annual procurement cost versus relative risk.
8. The time required for average demand to consume an order, triggering another order for replenishment.
9. A standard freight container designed to be loaded by the shipper and unloaded at its destination.
10. Assigning decision making and authority to one individual or set of individuals within a larger organization.
11. To fail to meet customer demand due to inadequate supply.
12. Giving the impression of actual authority without having actual authority.
13. The time required to produce a batch of some item.
14. Consolidating related products or services to increase buying leverage.
15. The probability that demand for an item will be met during the lead time on replenishment of that same item.
16. In purchasing, standard terms and conditions of contract, covering major generic risks.
17. Expediting the completion of a task or group of tasks, to finish a project sooner.
18. Inventory currently in transit between locations.
19. The observation that sample values approximate a normal distribution, regardless of the underlying distribution of the population being sampled.
20. Evaluation and improvement of an existing process design.
21. An inventory system in which the amount of replenishment is determined by the rate of previous
22. Authority specified explicitly, often in the job description.
23. A numerically weighted evaluation method used in situations such as awarding contracts, selecting locations, or ranking candidates.
24. Collecting, classifying, and reporting the expenditures of an organization.
25. Inventory held to gain economies of scale.
26. Prioritizing the management of inventory according to the significance of each item’s annual dollar volume to the organization.
27. Outsourcing logistics activities to a provider.
28. To present a proposal for acceptance or rejection.
29. Transportation by sea or other waterway.
30. Inventory held to protect against uncertain supply or demand.
31. Percent of a workstation time not in productive use during the operation of a product layout.
32. A quantity multiplied by the distance that the quantity will travel, to create an overall expression of the work required by that action.
33. Classifying a supplier by how it would likely view the buyer.
34. Closeness to the end customer in the supply chain.
35. Inventory held to protect against uncertain supply or demand.
36. The time required to produce a batch of some item.
37. Bid or cost provided to a potential buyer.
38. The total legal obligation among two or more parties.
39. To present a proposal for acceptance or rejection.
40. Authority specified explicitly, often in the job description.
41. Giving the impression of actual authority without having actual authority.
42. The time required to produce a batch of some item.
43. Inventory currently in transit between locations.
44. A quantity multiplied by the distance that the quantity will travel, to create an overall expression of the work required by that action.
45. A standard freight container designed to be loaded by the shipper and unloaded at its destination.
46. Transferal of ownership and management of inventory within a system to its external provider, who will be compensated after its use by the system.
47. Authority specified explicitly, often in the job description.

Down

1. A written offer to a supplier to buy a particular product in a particular quantity at a particular price.
2. The total legal obligation among two or more parties.
3. A database for analyzing and presenting information about a location.
4. A person empowered to bind a selling organization in contracts with buyers.
5. Assigning decision making and authority to one individual or set of individuals within a larger organization.
6. To fail to meet customer demand due to inadequate supply.
7. Giving the impression of actual authority without having actual authority.
8. The probability that demand for an item will be met during the lead time on replenishment of that same item.
9. Starting an activity so it will finish on its deadline.
11. Inventory currently in transit between locations.
12. Expediting the completion of a task or group of tasks, to finish a project sooner.
13. Evaluation and improvement of an existing process design.
14. An inventory system in which the amount of replenishment is determined by the rate of previous
demand and its timing is predetermined at an economical interval.
22. Management of flow into a facility or other system.
24. Management of flow between locations, typically the transportation of products, personnel, or other resources.
25. A person empowered to buy on behalf of an organization.
26. Logistical consulting provided by a firm without logistical assets.
27. Closeness to the supplier in the supply chain.
29. Management of flow departing a facility or other system.
30. Actively and continuously changing.
33. Delay between requesting a product and receiving it.
35. A point of significance in the time line of a project.
43. A particular item of inventory.
45. Any sequence of linked activities that connect the beginning with the end of a project network.

Answer Key