**Tests to make up for missed lectures**

**1. . . . - science of planning, organising, managing, controlling and regulating the movement of material flows**. 1)Logistics

2)Management

3)Marketing

4)Economics

5)Informatics

**2.The main functional approach in logistics is the management of . . . . .**

1)goods movement

2)personnel

3)planning

4)quality control

5)information

**3. In modern conditions, the following types of logistics are distinguished:**

1)purchasing, production, sales logistics

2) procurement, warehousing, sales

3) marketing, transport, local

4)warehousing, production, raw materials

5)control, procurement, transport

4. **1. The foundations of modern logistics have been laid since . . . Twentieth century.**

1) 40х

2)30х

3)50х

4)60х

5) 70х

**5. logistics involves co-ordinating the processes of goods movement, production and . . . .**

1) marketing

2) costs

3)income

4)demand

5)resources

6. The most important criterion of the integrated logistics approach of an enterprise

**is . . . .**

1)cost minimisation

2)market analysis

3)supplier research

4)inventory level

5)marketing level

**7. In order to achieve minimum delivery time, it is advisable to locate warehouses near . . . . .**

1) customers

2)suppliers

3)manufacturers

4)wholesale network

**8. The process of commodity circulation is carried out in the conditions of ... pharmaceutical products.**

1)diversification

2)intensification

3)unification

4)differentiation

5)internationalisation

**9. The management of the commodity circulation process requires ... i.e. tracking of sell-by dates and shelf-life.**

1)monitoring liquidity

2)supplier research

3)market analysis

4) assortment eplenishment

5)timely shipment

**10.Logistics is....**

1)the art and science of managing material flows.

2)the art of transport.

3)entrepreneurial activity.

4)the science of information processing methods.

5)the algebra section of logic.

**11. Material flow on its way from the primary source of raw materials to the final**

consumer passes a number of production links. Management of material flow at this stage has its own specificity and is called .... logistics.

1)production

2)procurement

3)information

4)distribution

5)warehousing

**12.. Prioritising flexibility of delivery means.....**

1)avoiding complaints in case of incomplete deliveries.

2)the ability to change the route.

3)ability to accommodate customer requests.

4)ability to change the type of packaging.

5)ability to change the means of transport.

13. **The most important element in procurement policy**:

1)analysing the price of purchased goods

2)cost of additional work and services

3)analysing the usefulness of the product

4)accounting of storage costs

5)costing by equivalents

14. **Inventories in a logistics system serve to ..**. .

1)reduce the dependence between supplier, producer and consumer

2) satisfying the demand of wholesale and retail customers

3) creating conditions for uniformity of transport operation

4) production of products taking into account current and future needs

5) efficient operation of the goods promotion

**15. logistic operations with material flows in the sphere of circulation of .** **. . .**

1) operations of loading, unloading, transporting, picking, warehousing, distribution, stocking

2) order placement, warehousing management, selection of equipment and suppliers

3) creation of information systems, collection, storage, processing, transfer of information

4) planning and dispatching of the production process, accounting and inventory management

5) carrying out cost analyses at all stages of economic activity

**16.** **Macro-logistics addresses issues related to**... .

1) development of a general concept of transformation of material flow

2) operational movement of material flow in space and time

3) development of the general concept of the firm's activity

4)analysing the market of suppliers and consumers

5)movement of material and related flows

**17.** **Principles and approaches to supply chain management:**

1. integration of warehouses and production facilities

2. Shelf life management

3. transport optimisation

4. optimal purchasing and inventory management

5. **.** Control and feedback

**18.logistics in the sphere of goods movement in the pharmaceutical market in the presence of two intermediaries is called :**

1. two-tier

2. single-tier

3. three-level

4. four-level

5. all answers are correct

**19.** **Distribution channels can be:**

1. vertical

2. horizontal

3. a combination of vertical and horizontal

4. vertical only

5. all answers are correct

**20.** **....complex technical construction , consisting of numerous interconnected elements, has a certain structure and performs a number of functions to transform material flows**

**accumulation, processing and distribution of through material flow between consumers**

1. warehouse

2. port

3. customs

4. forwarding department

5. all answers are correct

**21.** **The advantages of warehousing in logistics are:**

1. high utilisation of space and volume

2. free access to goods

3. ensuring control of structural changes in stocks

4. possibility of high-rise warehousing

5. possibility of automated management

**22.** **In the warehousing process, warehouses are categorised in relation to the main**

logistics operations in the supply chain:

1. warehouse of raw materials and supplies, working with homogeneous goods

2. warehouse of raw materials and supplies, working with large batches of supplies

3. warehouses of production products (tare and piece goods)

4. warehouses for other products

5. all answers are correct

**23. Characteristics of volume-planning and constructive solutions of warehouse buildings:**

1. pitch

2. span

3. storey height

4. length

5. width

**24.** **Select warehouse operations:**

1. unloading and receiving goods

2. storing (racking, stacking)

3. picking and shipping of goods

4. intra-warehouse transport of goods

5. all answers are correct

**25.** **The following types of warehousing activities are distinguished:**

1. receiving goods from suppliers

2. applying barcodes to materials for identification purposes

3. sorting goods and storing goods

4. inventory management and packing of goods

5. loading goods onto vehicles for delivery to the customer

**26.** **The storage room complex includes:**

1. receiving room (area)

2. room (area) for sampling of medicinal products in accordance with the requirements of the OFS ‘Sampling’.

3. room (zone) for quarantine storage of medicinal products

4. room for medicinal products requiring special storage conditions

5. room (area) for storage of rejected, returned, recalled and/or expired medicinal products

**27.** **If on the package of medicinal products as storage conditions it is stated‘ does not require special storage conditions’ without requirements for light- and moisture-protective packaging implies :**

1. temperature from 15 to 25 ° C

2. temperature from 10 to 15 ° C

3. temperature from 10 to 25 **° C**

4. temperature from 20 to 25 **° C**

5. temperature from 15 to 25 **° C**

**28.** **Classification signs of sales methods:**

1. depending on the type of sales channel

2. depending on the degree of sales intensity

3. by customer orientation

4. according to the type of sales marketing and logistics systems

5. all answers are correct

**29. the main content of sales activity:**

1. the process of promoting finished products on the market

2. organisation of commodity exchange for the purpose of profit extraction

3. selection of rational distribution channels of goods movement

4. study of the pharmaceutical market and consumers

5. all answers are correct

**30 .What is the essence of the method of hierarchy analysis?**

1. construction of a tree of objectives

2. decomposition of the problem into parts and their evaluation

synthesis of subproblems

3. prioritising the factors at each level of the hierarchy

4. graphing

5. all answers are correct