

## ACADEMIC YEAR 2023 – 2024

Program	Year	Semester	Paper
LTM	2	2	MIDTERM

MODULE NAME:	TRANSPORT ENGLISH-IV	
MODULE CODE:	PENG II-II	EXAM DATE: 28/03/2024
TEACHER'S NAME:	Anil	DURATION: 2 Hrs.

Questions to be answered on:	Allowed requirements	Number of pages
Space provided on the question paper	Pen	(Incl. Cover Page): 6

### Points of Attention:

- For each question, the maximum earned points are mentioned between brackets at the end of each question.
- Write very clearly! Answers that are not readable are not marked and don't get points!
- Make sure your answers are written to the point.
- All answers must be written **in English**.
- Write all the answers **in blue or black pen only**.
- When finished, submit the question paper, together with the answer scripts and the signed cover page to the invigilator.
- Any cheating/copying may fail the examination.

FINAL MARKS	
STUDENT NAME:	20
STUDENT ID:	30

Number of answer scripts: .....

Invigilator: .....

Student's signature: .....

Time of receipt: .....

## READING & LANGUAGE

[30 Marks]

### Role of Logistics in the Supply Chain

Logistics basically connects the source of supply with the sources of demand. It bridges the gaps between market demand and the capabilities of supply sources. Logistics helps in bridging these gaps to make them invisible at the logistics system such as the warehousing network, transportation network, inventory control system and supporting information system are put into operation with the objective of delivering the right product at the right place and at the right time with the least cost. The logistics system must fulfill the two primary objectives of customer service and cost while striking a balance between them.

Logistics makes it possible to deliver a product to the customer anywhere, irrespective of its manufacturing location. It is deployed for making a daily shipment of products manufactured once a week / month or otherwise as per market needs. Logistics facilitates either a full truckload or shipment once a week or a part load daily as per the requirements of customers. Thus, logistics fills the gap between supply and demand. However, when these gaps tend to be larger and the risk of dilution of service level is high, an integrated system is needed to make the operation seamless for product and information flow. SCM is a process of integration to bridge the gap between supply and demand. Today, we are discussing a virtual supply chain where in the cycle time it is reduced to zero, no warehouses exist, as inventory levels plummet to near zero and freight is cut down to a minimum through networking. This is an ideal situation, but attempts should be made to achieve this goal. After trading half the path toward the goal as above, it becomes progressively easier to tread the remaining path and bridge the gap. SCM helps to close this gap by enhancing and then aligning the capabilities through enablers such as technology, collaboration, and human resources skills.

The supply chain banks on the relationship with suppliers for performance cycle reduction, quality improvement, freight minimization and reduction in cost of material and transaction. It emphasizes flexibility in manufacturing capability for producing volumes and variety to quickly respond to the market demands, irrespective of time and place limitations. On the distribution side, the supply chain is needed to make products available at the point of sale or consumption as and when required, to minimize loss of sales due to nonavailability of products. This channel remembers requirements, speedier, reliable and 1.5 Role of Logistics in the Supply Chain 15 Logistics, Operations and Supply Chain Management consistent freight movements, load unitization, cross-docking, and freight consolidation. The supply chain tries to understand the demand signals and profiles the target customer base to adjust itself for planning and execution of customer requirement in accordance with the desired service level.

Logistics capabilities supplement supply chain operations. The **efficiency** of inventory movement across the supply chain is **largely** dependent on the capability of logistics management. Hence, integration of the

supply chain is not **possible** without the capability and reliability of the logistics operation. Cost reduction and customer service **enhancement** in the supply chain are not possible without **efficient** logistics operations such as warehousing, material handling, inventory control, packaging, and transportation. In fact, logistics and SCM cannot be separated from each other since they are part of the same customer service solution. Logistics operation may continue irrespective of whether an enterprise follows the supply chain philosophy. Inventory movement needs to take place to bridge the gap between demand and supply chain philosophy. On the other hand, the success of a supply chain is greatly dependent on logistics. However, for the success of both logistics and the supply chain, the following operations need to be taken care of, planned, and managed properly:

- Close coordination with suppliers
- Reduce inventory levels
- Speed, reliability, and consistency in inventory movement
- Faster replenishment cycle
- Shorter performance cycle
- Flexible manufacturing cycle
- Asset utilization and productivity
- Innovations for value additions in customer service offerings

In a nutshell, logistics is the key to the success of SCM. The degree of success depends on the level of integration between them using the enablers such as information and communication technology (Kendra et al, 2017).

**Question 1.** Read the statements. Write T if the statement is True, F if the statement is False, or NI if there is No Information. **(5 marks)**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Logistics links the gaps between market needs and the capabilities of supply sources.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Logistics is a major part of marketing among businesses and corporations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The logistics system must satisfy the two initial objectives of customer service and expenses while achieving a balance between them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Logistics cannot be implemented for a daily delivery of products manufactured on a weekly or monthly basis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The gap between supply and demand are bridged by an integration process which is called SCM.

**Question 2. Answer questions 1-3 in *ONE* or *TWO* sentences. Write full sentences. (5 marks)**

1. How does SCM help to close the gap between the supply chain and demand? **(1 mark)**

---

---

2. Why does the supply chain rely heavily on its connections and interactions with suppliers? **(1 mark)**

---

---

3. Why is the supply chain required on the distribution side? **(1 mark)**

---

---

4. From your point of view, why does the supply chain try to understand the demand signals? Write **FOUR** sentences. (Each meaningful sentence carries 0.5 marks). **(2 marks)**

---

---

---

---

---

**Question 3. Complete the paragraph from the text using the given synonyms from the box.  
TWO WORDS are extra. Choose a word only once. (5 marks)**

<b>effective</b>	<b>feasible</b>	<b>function</b>	<b>improvement</b>
<b>deduction</b>	<b>effectiveness</b>	<b>mainly</b>	

Logistics capabilities supplement supply chain operations. The 1. \_\_\_\_\_ of inventory movement across the supply chain is 2. \_\_\_\_\_ dependent on the capability of logistics management. Hence, integration of the supply chain is not 3. \_\_\_\_\_ without the capability and reliability of the logistics operation. Cost reduction and customer service 4. \_\_\_\_\_ in the supply chain are not possible without 5. \_\_\_\_\_ logistics operations such as warehousing, material handling, inventory control, packaging, and transportation (Kendra et al., 2017).

**Question 4. Change the following sentences from the text to active or passive voice. (5 marks)**

1. Logistics basically connects the sources of supply with the sources of demand.

---

2. Today, we are discussing a virtual supply chain.

---

3. Operations need to be taken care of by the logisticians.

---

4. To achieve this goal attempts should be made by the experts.

---

5. Logistics and SCM cannot be separated from each other by the authorities.

---

**Question 5. Match each word with the correct definition. Write A-G on the lines. There are TWO EXTRA definitions. (5 marks)**

Word	Definition
1. consumption _____	A. when someone obeys a rule, agreement, or demand
2. comprise _____	B. the amount of stock, including raw materials, supplies, and finished goods, that a company has at a particular time
3. eliminate _____	C. to make a formal request, usually written, for something
4. compliance _____	D. to consist of parts, groups, etc.
5. inventory _____	E. to stop doing something, especially something that you do regularly
	F. the act of buying and using products
	G. to completely get rid of something that is unnecessary or unwanted

(Longman Dictionary, n.d.)

**Question 6. Make an LTM-related sentence using both words in *italics*. Write accurate and meaningful sentences. (0.5 marks for Grammar and 0.5 marks for Meaning). (5 marks)**

1. *deliver* (v.) / *materials* (n.)

---

---

2. *operation* (n.) / *successful* (adj.)

---

---

3. *reduction* (v.) / *cost* (n.)

---

---

4. *freight* (v.) / *shipment* (n.)

---

---

5. *distribute* (v.) / *regularly* (adv.)

---

---

### References:

Kendra, C., Community Centre, Vihar, P., Delhi-110092. (2017). *Logistics, Operations and Supply Chain Management. Student Handbook. Class XII. CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION* [online]. Available at: [https://cbseacademic.nic.in/web\\_material/Curriculum/Vocational/2017/Logistics%20operations%20and%20supply%20chain%20management\\_XII.pdf](https://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/Curriculum/Vocational/2017/Logistics%20operations%20and%20supply%20chain%20management_XII.pdf). [Accessed 21 February 2024].

Longman Dictionary. (n.d.). Longman Dictionary. [online]. Available at: <https://www.ldoceonline.com/>. [Accessed 28 February 2024].