

Test tasks on the topic: "Inventories and commodity security"**Option 1****1. The creation of inventories is due to:**

- a) fluctuations in supply and demand b) serial production of drugs

2. The motives for creating inventories are:

- a) precaution
b) the need to perform trading operations
c) all of the above

3. At the place of storage, inventories are divided into all except:

- a) inventories in the retail network
b) inventory on the way
c) inventories at wholesale enterprises

4. By size, inventories are divided into:

- a) minimum b) optimal c) all of the above

5. The rationing of inventories is carried out in:

- a) wholesale prices b) retail sales

6. The continuous identification method is used to evaluate:

- a) inventories b) turnover

7. Inventories are estimated:

- a) in stock days and natural units
b) in monetary units
c) in all the listed ways

8. Inventories are affected:

- a) organization of the distribution network
b) terms of the supply agreement
c) all of the above

9. Leads to an increase in inventories:

- a) increase in sales volume
- b) expansion of the assortment
- c) all of the above

10. Inventory analysis includes:

- a) assortment analysis
- b) analysis of the volume of sales
- c) all of the above

11. The coefficient of fixation is:

- a) the ratio of the amount of the average inventory to the volume of sales at wholesale prices
- b) the quotient of the number of days of the period for the turnover rate indicator

12. The optimal stock consists of:

- a) the stock of current replenishment
- b) working (trading) stock
- c) all of the above

13. The costs of completing the order include:

- a) the costs of accepting the goods
- b) the cost of placing an order
- c) all of the above

14. The working stock consists of drugs that are:

- a) in the trading floor
- b) on the way
- c) all of the above

15. The insurance reserve is calculated taking into account:

- a) the level of service
- b) the frequency of delivery of medicines
- c) all of the above

Test tasks on the topic: "Inventories and commodity security"**Option 2****1. The creation of inventories is due to:**

- a) fluctuations in delivery time
- b) the terms of the purchase and sale agreement

2. By purpose, inventories are divided into:

- a) current storage
- b) seasonal accumulation
- c) the intended purpose
- d) all of the above

3. By terms, inventories are divided into:

- a) reporting
- b) all of the above
- c) weekends

4. Inventories are measured:

- a) in natural meters
- b) in absolute meters

5. Relative indicators of inventories are:

- a) days
- b) packing
- c) pieces

6. Inventories are estimated by:

- a) the method of continuous identification
- b) at an average cost
- c) all of the above

7. Inventories are affected:

- a) the volume of sales
- b) the location of the pharmacy
- c) all of the above

8. Inventory reduction is led by:

- a) rationalization of commodity distribution
- b) increase in turnover
- c) all of the above

9. Inventory analysis includes:

- a) studying the speed of goods movement
- b) study of contracts with supplier companies
- c) all of the above

10. the turnover rate of goods is measured in:

- a) days
- b) packages

11. The minimum stock includes:

- a) insurance stock
- b) stock for the time of receipt of the goods and submission of the order
- c) working stock
- d) all of the above
- e) everything except c) and d)

12. The current storage stock consists of:

- a) the optimal stock
- b) insurance stock
- c) all of the above

13. Inventory storage costs include:

- a) storage losses
- b) costs of acceptance of the goods
- c) all of the above

14. The stock of current replenishment is formed taking into account:

- a) the delivery schedule
- b) the demand for this drug
- c) all of the above

15. The growth rate of trade turnover should be:

- a) higher than the growth rate of inventories
- b) below the growth rate of inventories

Test tasks on the topic: "Inventories and commodity security"**1. The creation of inventories is caused by:**

- A) fluctuations in demand and supply
- b) serial production of drugs

2. The creation of inventories is due to:

- A) fluctuations in delivery times
- b) the terms of the purchase and sale agreement

3. The motives for creating inventories are:

- a) precaution
- b) the need to perform trading operations
- c) all of the above

4. By purpose, inventories are divided into:

- a) current storage
- b) seasonal accumulation
- c) the intended purpose
- d) all of the above

5. At the place of storage, inventories are divided into all except:

- a) inventories in the retail network
- b) inventory on the way
- c) inventories at wholesale enterprises

6. By terms, inventories are divided into:

- a) accounting
- b) all of the above
- c) weekends

7. By size, inventories are divided into:

- a) minimum
- b) optimal
- c) all of the above

8. Inventories are measured:

- a) in natural meters
- b) in absolute meters

9. The rationing of inventories is carried out in:

- a) wholesale prices
- b) retail sales

10. Relative indicators of inventories are:

- a) days
- b) packing
- c) pieces

11. The continuous identification method is used to evaluate:

- a) Inventories
- b) turnover

12. Inventories are being evaluated:

- a) by the method of continuous identification
- b) at an average cost
- c) all of the above

13. Inventories are being evaluated:

- A) in stock days and natural units
- b) in monetary units
- c) in all the listed ways

14. Inventories are affected by:

- a) sales volume
- b) the location of the pharmacy
- c) all of the above

15. Inventories are affected by:

- a) the organization of the distribution network
- b) terms of the supply agreement
- c) all of the above

16. Inventory reduction is led by:

- a) rationalization of commodity distribution
- b) increase in turnover
- c) all of the above

17. The following leads to an increase in inventories:

- a) an increase in sales volume
- b) expansion of the assortment
- c) all of the above

18. The analysis of inventories includes:

- a) the study of the speed of movement of goods
- b) study of contracts with supplier companies
- c) all of the above

19. Inventory analysis includes:

- a) assortment analysis
- b) analysis of the volume of sales
- c) all of the above

20. The turnover rate of goods is measured in:

- a) days
- b) packages

21. The coefficient of fixation is:

- a) the ratio of the amount of the average inventory to the volume of sales at wholesale prices
- b) the quotient of the number of days of the period for the turnover rate indicator

22. The minimum stock includes:

- a) insurance stock
- b) stock for the time of receipt of the goods and submission of the order
- c) working stock
- d) all of the above
- e) everything except c) and d)

23. The optimal stock consists of:

- a) the stock of current replenishment
- b) working (trading) stock
- c) all of the above

24. The current storage stock consists of:

- a) the optimal stock b) insurance stock c) all of the above

25. The costs of completing the order include:

- a) the cost of receiving the goods
b) the cost of placing an order
c) all of the above

26. Inventory storage costs include:

- a) storage losses
b) costs of acceptance of the goods
c) all of the above

27. The working stock consists of drugs located:

- a) in the trading floor b) on the way c) all of the above

28. The stock of current replenishment is formed taking into account:

- a) the delivery schedule
b) the demand for this drug
c) all of the above

29. The insurance reserve is calculated taking into account:

- a) the level of service
b) the frequency of delivery of medicines
c) all of the above

30. The growth rate of trade turnover should be:

- a) above the growth rate of inventories
b) below the growth rate of inventories

Tasks on the topic of inventories.

Task1. Calculate the turnover rate of goods of goods in a pharmacy if the turnover is 36,000 thousand rubles per year. Inventories average 1800 thousand rubles.

Task2. Make a stock replenishment plan for the month, if at the beginning of the month the balance of goods is 15.300 thousand rubles. The rest of the goods at the end of the month – according to the standard of inventories – 14 days . The turnover for the month is planned to be 38,000 thousand rubles.

Task3. The turnover plan for the year is 48,000 thousand rubles. the standard of inventories is 16 days. Calculate the amount of inventory in total. The pharmacy is open 240 days a year.

Task4. Determine the average stocks during the quarter, if the remaining goods on 01.04 were 23,500, on 01.05 -22,000, on 01.06 – 22400, on 30.06 – 23000.