True-False

Directions: On the line beside each statement, write True if the statement is correct or False if the statement is incorrect.

1. A profit is the amount of money a business makes before expenses have been deducted.
2. Intermittent production is when items are made one at a time, according to the customer's specifications.
3. Iron ore is one type of industrial material.
4. Fixed capital refers to all the cash a company has available to buy materials and pay workers.
5. A managed production system has four parts.
6. People are the most important input in manufacturing systems.
7. The term global market refers to the United States importing of products from all over the world.
8. Manufacturing began a very long time ago when a person first changed a material into a useful item.

Multiple Choice

Directions: In the space at the left, write the letter of the choice that BEST completes the statement or answers the question.

9. In manufacturing, recycling is one type of . . .
10. Casting molten metal in a mold is an example of . . .
11. A management strategy where employees are expected to meet a performance standard for their job is called . . .
    A. empowerment.  B. reengineering.  C. total quality management.  D. none of these.
12. Casting a metal to become magnetized is an example of . . .
Chapter 8 Review (Continued)

13. When smaller companies are owned and controlled by a larger “parent” company, they are ______ of the parent company.
   A. assets  
   B. standard stock  
   C. cottage industries  
   D. subsidiaries

14. The most economical type of production is . . .
   A. intermittent production.  
   B. custom production.  
   C. job-lot production.  
   D. continuous production.

15. Seasonal items, such as snowblowers and lawnmowers, are usually manufactured by . . .
   A. line production.  
   B. intermittent production.  
   C. custom production.  
   D. continuous production.

16. Material that is formed or packaged in a widely used size, shape, or amount is called . . .
   A. for stock.  
   B. customary size.  
   C. family size.  
   D. standard stock.

17. At which stage of processing does a material increase in value?
   A. preprocessing  
   B. materials processing  
   C. postprocessing  
   D. all of these

18. When families began to make products in their homes to sell, this was called . . .
   A. a domestic system.  
   B. the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.  
   C. cottage industries.  
   D. custom production.

19. Producing as many quality products as possible in the least amount of time is called . . .
   A. on-demand production.  
   B. continuous production.  
   C. efficiency.  
   D. diversifying.

20. Putting a coat of paint on a part is an example of . . .
   A. separating.  
   B. combining.  
   C. conditioning.  
   D. forming.