1. What did Ford's 1913 moving assembly line change?

   ☐ Cars were built by hand in homes

   ☐ Cars moved past workers instead of workers walking around cars

   ☐ Each worker built a whole car

   ☐ Workers were paid by commission

2. Making a single, unique product to order is:

   ☐ mass production

   ☐ batch production

   ☐ flow production

   ☐ job production

3. On a stock control chart, the re-order level is the stock level at which:

   ☐ a new order is placed

   ☐ the warehouse is full

   ☐ production must stop

   ☐ stock reaches zero

4. A firm can make 4,000 units but makes 3,000. What is its capacity utilisation (%)?

   _____

5. Which are inputs?

   ☐ Machines

   ☐ Labour

   ☐ Materials

   ☐ Finished loaves

   Tick every correct option.

6. Continuous mass production on an assembly line is:

   ☐ flow production

   ☐ cell production

   ☐ job production

   ☐ batch production

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   ☐ maximise the cash tied up in stock

   ☐ slow down production

   ☐ cope with delivery delays or demand spikes

   ☐ avoid ever ordering

8. Outsourcing can cut costs but reduces a firm's control over quality and timing.

   ☐ True ☐ False

9. A factory makes 2,400 units a week with 30 workers. What is labour productivity (units per worker per week)?

   _____

10. Automation suits bespoke, one-off production better than high-volume standardised work.

    ☐ True ☐ False

1. **Cars moved past workers instead of workers walking around cars**

   Assembly time fell to about 93 minutes.

2. **job production**

   Job production makes one bespoke item at a time.

3. **a new order is placed**

   Reaching the re-order level triggers a new order.

4. **75**

   3000 / 4000 × 100 = 75%.

5. **Machines; Labour; Materials**

   Loaves are outputs.

6. **flow production**

   Flow production runs continuously, giving a low unit cost.

7. **cope with delivery delays or demand spikes**

   Buffer stock is a safety minimum.

8. **True**

   You gain flexibility and lower cost but lose direct control.

9. **80**

   2,400 ÷ 30.

10. **False**

    False. Automation pays off in high-volume, standardised production. For bespoke one-offs, skilled labour is usually cheaper and more flexible.

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