

Exercise walk-through

3.5

Processes and Production

GAC Academic English

Method — Key knowledge: label the quantities before explaining the process

An **axis** identifies what a graph measures. A categorical bar chart compares categories, not necessarily a continuous time trend. Name the unit, relevant values and limits before interpreting a difference.

A **process** description gives a meaningful sequence, including decisions and quantities. The **passive voice** can focus on an action when the agent is unimportant; active wording can be clearer when responsibility matters. Reading or writing a script is rehearsal preparation rather than a spoken-performance assessment.

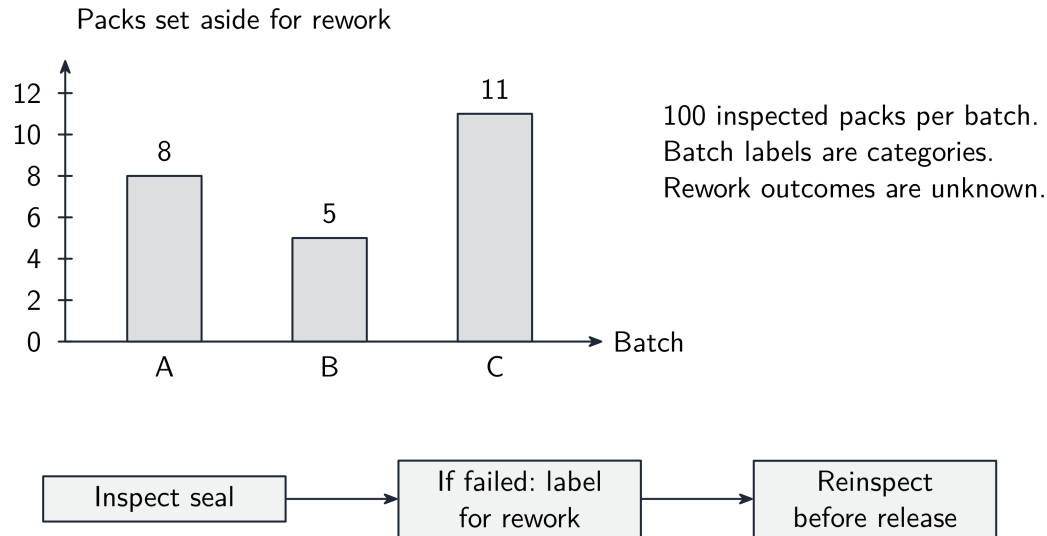
Method — Source A: text or task brief

Original fictional packaging record: Batch A contained 100 inspected packs; 8 were set aside for rework. Batch B contained 100 inspected packs; 5 were set aside. Batch C contained 100 inspected packs; 11 were set aside. The bar chart represents packs set aside, not total production or permanent waste. These batch labels are categories, not dates. No record of rework success or cause is supplied.

Process instruction: Inspect every pack. If its seal meets the stated check, put it in the ready tray. If the seal fails the check, label it for rework rather than discard it automatically. Reinspect any reworked pack before moving it to the ready tray. Record the first inspection and any later result separately.

Method — Source A: text or task brief

If its seal meets the stated check, put it in the ready tray.



The rework branch requires another inspection before a pack can enter the ready tray.

Method — Source B: response or review record

Narration draft: “Production fell steadily from A to C. Eleven percent of all future packs are permanent waste. Every failed pack is discarded. Reworked packs go directly into the ready tray without another check.”

Local spoken-description task: Explain the chart and process to a new trainee. Do not invent the causes of batch differences or a rework success rate.

Method — Worked example: describe the chart's variable rather than a different quantity

Known: each batch has 100 inspected packs, with 8,5,11 set aside. Why distinguish the variable? The chart cannot show a change in total production because all three recorded totals are 100.

For batch C, set-aside proportion $= 11 \div 100 = 11\%$ of that batch. This is not the future rate or a permanent-waste rate. The procedure requires reinspection after rework, so “If a pack fails the seal check, it is labelled for rework and checked again before release.” preserves the decision and sequence.

Exercises 2.1-2.3

2.1 State the chart's measured quantity and the unit.

[2]

2.2 Identify the lowest and highest set-aside counts with their batch labels.

[2]

2.3 Explain why fell steadily, permanent waste and all future packs are unsupported descriptions.

[3]

Exercises 2.1-2.3

2.1 State the chart's measured quantity and the unit. [2]

2.1

Packs set aside for rework at first inspection; number of packs.

2.2 Identify the lowest and highest set-aside counts with their batch labels. [2]

2.2

Batch B:5 packs; batch C:11 packs.

2.3 Explain why fell steadily, permanent waste and all future packs are unsupported descriptions. [3]

2.3

The counts 8,5,11 do not fall steadily and the labels are categories rather than dates; set-aside packs are not necessarily permanent waste; three batch records do not establish a future or universal rate.

Exercises 2.4·3.1

2.4 For batch A, give the first-inspection ready count, set-aside percentage and one missing rework detail. [3]

3.1 Describe the inspection/rework sequence in four linked stages and explain TWO safeguards it preserves. [6]

Exercises 2.4-3.1

2.4 For batch A, give the first-inspection ready count, set-aside percentage and one missing rework detail. [3]

2.4

First-inspection ready count 92; set-aside proportion 8%; rework outcomes, success rate or reasons for differences are unknown.

3.1 Describe the inspection/rework sequence in four linked stages and explain TWO safeguards it preserves. [6]

3.1

Inspect the seal; passing packs enter the ready tray; failing packs are labelled for rework; reinspect after rework and record the later result separately; the procedure avoids automatically discarding all failed packs; it prevents release without the required reinspection.

Exercise 3.2

3.2 Write an 80–110 word trainee-facing script describing the chart and the rework branch without inventing a cause or future rate. [8]

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3.2

Local analytic rubric, $8 \times B1$: correct chart variable and unit; equal 100 inspected packs per batch; accurate 8/5/11 comparison; no invented time trend, future rate or waste cause; inspection and passing-pack branch; rework followed by required reinspection; separate later records and unknown rework outcomes; coherent truthful 80–110 word response. Example: “The bar chart compares packs set aside for rework in three inspected batches. Each batch contained one hundred packs. Eight were set aside in A, five in B and eleven in C, so B had the lowest recorded count and C the highest. These categories do not show a steady time trend or a future waste rate. Inspect every pack’s seal first. A passing pack goes into the ready tray; a failing pack is labelled for rework. After rework, inspect it again before release and record the later result separately. The records do not explain the differences or report rework success.”