

Name: _____ Class: _____
Date Taken: _____ Total Possible Marks: 27



Production Methods - Introduction

Complete the following questions in the time allowed by your teacher

Quick definitions

Provide a short, accurate definition of each of the following terms (two marks for each good definition)

$\frac{_}{2}$ 1. Define: job production

$\frac{_}{2}$ 2. Define: batch production

$\frac{_}{2}$ 3. Define: flow production

Provide outline answers to the following questions (one mark for each relevant or valid point listed)

$\frac{_}{3}$ 4. Identify up to three advantages of a business using job production

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

$\frac{_}{3}$ 5. Identify up to three disadvantages of a business using batch production

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

6. List two examples for each of job, batch and flow production

6

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____

Outline your answers to the following questions (up to three marks for each question)

 7. Explain the different capital (machinery) requirements for the job, batch and flow
3 methods of production

8. Explain which method of production is most generally most flexible, and why
3

9. Outline the main factors that a business will consider when choosing the most
3 appropriate method of production

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Production Methods - Introduction

Complete the following questions in the time allowed by your teacher

Quick definitions

Provide a short, accurate definition of each of the following terms (two marks for each good definition)

 1. Define: job production

2

Production of special "one-off" products made to a specific order

 2. Define: batch production

2

Groups of a particular product made to order, with production of each group passing through each stage of production together

 3. Define: flow production

2

Standardised products made in large quantities, usually by an assembly line

Provide outline answers to the following questions (one mark for each relevant or valid point listed)

 4. Identify up to three advantages of a business using job production

3

A. Customer's specific requirements are addressed

B. The mark-up or margin is likely to be high

C. Workers involved in production likely to be more motivated

D. A flexible production method - the work can be changed as it progresses

E. Often associated with achieving higher quality

 5. Identify up to three disadvantages of a business using batch production

3

A. Need to hold higher stocks of raw materials and work-in-progress

B. Some time is lost switching from one batch to another ("down time")

C. Production capacity may limit size of batches

D. Tasks may become boring (repetitive) - reducing motivation

6. List two examples for each of job, batch and flow production

6 A. Job: Building projects (e.g. housing)

B. Job: Custom-made clothing (e.g. suits)

C. Batch: Baked food - e.g. cakes, bread

D. Batch: Cricket bats

E. Flow: Chocolates

F. Flow: Motor vehicles

Outline your answers to the following questions (up to three marks for each question)

7. Explain the different capital (machinery) requirements for the job, batch and flow methods of production

Job production: capital requirement will depend on the nature of the project; job is often labour rather than capital intensive

Batch: a mixture of machines & equipment likely to be used at each stage of production

Flow: usually associated with intensive use of machinery; often needs equipment designed for specific purposes (e.g. robots, material handling)

8. Explain which method of production is most generally most flexible, and why

3

Job production is generally seen as the most flexible method of production, since customer requirements and changes can be accommodated during the project.

Batch production is reasonably flexible. Work on individual batches can continue even if other parts of the production process are halted temporarily.

Flow production- very inflexible; long set-up time and the whole production line stops if there is a problem

9. Outline the main factors that a business will consider when choosing the most appropriate method of production

3

The target market - what kind of product or service do customers want?

The state of production technology - can labour be replaced by machinery?

The need for efficiency - how important is it for the business to minimise unit costs

Availability of resources: e.g. cash, working capital, space, skilled labour

Competition - how do competitors use production to gain advantage?

The need for flexibility

How important is product quality to the consumer?