

Advanced Organizational Management – Chapter 3 Answers

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| 1. Aggregate planning | 7. CPM | 13. Quality circles |
| 2. CAD | 8. EOQ | 14. Quality control |
| 3. CAM | 9. Feedback control | 15. Standard |
| 4. CIM | 10. Feedforward control | 16. TQM |
| 5. Concurrent control | 11. MPS | |
| 6. Controlling | 12. PERT | |

- 3 _____ A finished design is translated into a set of programmed instructions that are sent electronically to production processing machines, instructing them to perform specific steps in a given order.
- 10 _____ Actively anticipating and prevents problems.
- 15 _____ An expected level of performance.
- 5 _____ Control that monitors and adjusts ongoing activities and processes.
- 2 _____ Designer conceives and designs parts to meet predetermined specifications using specialized computer system.
- 4 _____ Develops production systems to help workers design products, control machines, handle materials, and direct entire manufacturing processes in a systematic manner
- 8 _____ Equation used to determine how much should be ordered to meet estimated demand at the lowest cost.
- 6 _____ Evaluating performance according to the plans that have been established to ensure that the goals set forth are realized, even if modifications need to be made.
- 9 _____ Involves checking a completed activity and learning from the mistakes.
- 1 _____ Involves making decisions about how the firm's capacity will be used to respond to forecasted sales. Requires the production function to be considered as a whole.
- 12 _____ Method for project planning by analyzing the time required for each step.
- 7 _____ Sequence of events that are most critical as to timing—the longest path of activities in a system.
- 14 _____ Series of planned measurements designed to verify compliance with all specified quality standards.
- 11 _____ Sets detailed schedule for individual end products, facilities and personnel.
- 13 _____ Small groups of employees meeting on a regular basis within an organization to discuss and develop management issues and procedures.
- 16 _____ Theory whose underlying principle is that all activities and operations of any organization should be focused upon discovering and meeting the needs of the customers.