1.	The two main ways 3D printing can be used in industry are rapid prototyping and rapid manufacturing.	1 point
	● True	
	○ False	
2	2. What does the phrase "complexity is free" mean?	1 point
	New possibilities emerge from the ability to print something free.	
	O You can make complex parts with 3d printing	
	The marginal cost of adding complex features to an object is zero.	
	Complex objects are free to print for students enrolled in universities.	
3.	3D printing disrupts manufacturing. Out of the reasons discussed, which option below is false?	
	Osst and quality issues in 3d printing lead to adoption barriers.	
	Printing is useful to print obsolete parts.	
	Expectations of volume rise in production.	
	Implementation is too expensive,	
4.	According to the Wohler's Associates 2016 report, how many 3D printers were sold in 2015?	
	About 100,000	
	About 278,000	
	About 120,000	
	About 80,000	

5. Which of the following is(are) true about 3D printers? Select all that apply.	1 point
 ✓ 3D printing allows for more complexity than traditional methods. ✓ 3D printers can print objects larger than themselves. ✓ 3D printers get directions from software that interprets design files. 	
6. What is one problem associated with using 3D printing for manufacturing?	1 point
There are no economies of scale You cannot produce intricate geometries. There is a lot of waste	
7. It is possible to use a 3D printer to create structural airplane parts. True False	
8. In what way(s) will the job market be affected through 3D printing? Jobs will be lost. There will be a shift from selling products to selling designs. New startups will be created.	1 point
9. An important factor for success in bioprinting is to create an environment that mimics the human body. True False	1 point

10. What application of 3D printing that we've discussed so far do you find the most interesting?

1 point

- ✓ Bioprinting
- Zero gravity printing
- Printing completely functional objects
- Digital materials printing
- 3D printing food