CHAPTER 16 GUIDED READING ANSWERS

Why was America's prosperity intertwined with the military fortunes of Britain, France, and Russia? McAdoo was strongly pro-British and did what he could to limit loans to Germany. As a result, the country's prosperity was intertwined with the military fortunes of Britain, France, and Russia. If the Allies won, the money would be paid back; if not, the money might be lost forever.

What war time USA organization controlled the flow of raw materials, ordered the construction of new factories, and occasionally set prices? War Industries Board (WIB): Central federal agency responsible for mobilizing the U.S. economy in the event of war. Oversaw conversion of industries to war production, regulated production output, allocated raw materials, and regulated prices.

How did soldiers protect themselves from the powerful artillery fire during World War I? Trenches provided a very efficient way for soldiers to protect themselves against heavy firepower and within four months, soldiers on all fronts had begun digging trenches. This photograph shows French infantry manning a forward line of trenches in Lorraine during January 1915.

What other dangers did troops in the trenches face in addition to weapons? Trench foot, trench fever, dysentery, and cholera could inflict casualties as readily as any enemy. Rats, flies, and lice were also commonplace.

Why did the US favor Britain and France? During the early years of the war, trade with the Allies tripled. This volume of trade quickly exhausted the Allies' cash reserves, forcing them to ask the United States for credit. In October 1915, President Wilson permitted loans to belligerents, a decision that greatly favored Britain and

France.

What nation became a bitter enemy of France? This kicked off a period of intense rivalry and animosity between Germany and France that would continue nearly 150 years. The rivalry intensified after the unification of the German states and the Franco-German War of 1870, when France was forced to cede the mostly Germanic-speaking Alsace-Lorraine region to Germany.

How did the US government attempt to sway popular opinion in favor of the war effort? To influence public opinion in favor of the war, the U.S produced films, commissioned colorful posters, published pamphlets and recruited everyday Americans to “sell the war.” These efforts helped create both modern American wartime propaganda and spurred the 20th century advertising industry.

What were the four main things the US had to have to get themselves ready to fight in the war? With both the Allied and enemy forces entrenched in battles of attrition, and supplies running low on both sides, the United States needed, first and foremost, to secure enough men, money, food, and supplies to be successful.

How did the War Industries Board respond to the economic challenges of the wartime economy? The War Industries Board increased manufacturing production by 20% ensuring that the appropriate wartime supplies were produced for American troops. The board effectively transitioned the country from its previous economy to a wartime economy.

How did American troops help the Allies break the stalemate with Germany? The Americans helped break the fortified Hindenburg Line at St. Quentin, and at St. Mihiel, half a million American and 100,000 French troops, supported by 1,500 Army Air Service aircraft, took back in four days territory the Germans had held for almost four years.

Why was WW1 so bloody? Losses on all fronts for the year 1914 topped five million, with a million men killed. This was a scale of violence unknown in any previous war. The cause was to be found in the lethal combination of mass armies and modern weaponry. Chief among that latter was quick-firing artillery.

Why did both sides develop such an extensive network of trenches? Why did both sides dig trenches on the Western Front? They dug trenches to protect their armies from fierce enemy fire and the underground network linked bunkers, communication trenches, and gun emplacements.

How was the stalemate caused by trench warfare finally overcome in WW I? Battle traffic at Grevillers, France, 25 August 1918 The summer saw a reversal of fortunes. With the British prominent the Allied armies deployed immense infantry and artillery firepower, tanks, aircraft and flexible tactics in a combined arms method that worked.

What protected soldiers from shell blasts and stopped the enemy from moving quickly along trenches? To protect soldiers from shell fire and stop the enemy advancing forward. In the British Sectors there were 3 lines of trenches: the front, support and reserve. Trenches were defensive positions formed out of dug-out embankments. They were protected by barbed wire and reinforced with sandbags and wood.

How did trench warfare make the war last longer? During World War I, trench warfare was a defensive military tactic used extensively by both sides, allowing soldiers some protection from enemy fire but also hindering troops from readily advancing and thus prolonging the war. Trench warfare was the major combat tactic in France and Belgium.

Why did both France and Britain want North America? Both Countries wanted North America to hope that by establishing new colonies new colonies they could increase wealth and power wealth would come from fur trade and fishing.

How did France Russia and Great Britain react to the formation of the Triple Alliance? How did France, Russia and Great Britain react to the formation of the Triple Alliance? They formed the Triple Entente.

Why did Great Britain France and Russia form the Triple Entente in 1907 Group of answer choices? The Triple Entente was signed in 1907 between Great Britain, France, and Russia to counter the threat posed by the Triple Alliance of Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary. The agreement was later supplemented with alliances to

Portugal and Japan. Each ally had very specific reasons for wanting the alliance.

How did the Alliance system encourage militarism? Creating a defensive atmosphere and the reassurance that one country would be supported by their alliance if they were to engage in conflict. These reasons encouraged the fighting countries to seek conflict rather than peaceful resolution when tensions were at their highest.

What are geotechnical engineering short notes? Description. Geotechnical engineering is the study of the behaviour of soils under the influence of loading forces and soil-water interactions. This knowledge is applied to the design of foundations, retaining walls, earth dams, clay liners, and geosynthetics for waste containment.

What are the basics of geotechnical engineering? Fundamental to geotechnical engineering are the study and practice of engineering geology, geomechanics (rock mechanics and soil mechanics), the design of foundations, the stabilization of slopes, the improvement of ground conditions, the excavation of tunnels and other underground openings, the analysis of ground ...

What is the main purpose of geotechnical engineering? Geotechnical engineering is important because it helps prevent complications before they happen. Without the advanced calculations and testing provided by a geotech, buildings could see significant damage after an earthquake, slope stability shifting, ongoing settlement, or other effects.

Is geotechnical engineering hard? Compared to just civil engineering, geotechnical engineering requires greater expertise in the nature of materials. The education and training needed to become a geotechnical engineer can be difficult, but once you master the trade, working as a geotechnical engineer can be both fun and incredibly challenging.

Who is the father of geotechnical engineering? Karl von Terzaghi (October 2, 1883 – October 25, 1963) was an Austrian mechanical engineer, geotechnical engineer, and geologist known as the "father of soil mechanics and geotechnical engineering".

What is the difference between a civil engineer and a geotechnical engineer? Civil engineers are responsible for every man-made infrastructure development, including roads, dams, bridges, buildings, airports and seaports. Geotechnical engineering is a branch of civil engineering that studies the properties of soil and rock to recommend foundation design.

What are the four types of geotechnical? Geotechnical testing is conducted by site characterization, laboratory testing, and professional interpretation of data obtained to complete the design and construction of the site improvement. Tests generally fall into 4 categories, test pits, trenching, boring and in situ testing.

What are the seven 7 applications of geotechnical engineering?

What is the core concept of geotechnical engineering? Core Concepts in Geotechnical Engineering is a practical introduction to soils and rocks, site investigation, and ground improvement techniques.

What makes a good geotechnical engineer? familiar with water, ground and soil gas monitoring techniques. able to apply technical knowledge to analyse problems and create solutions. adaptable to different projects and project teams. capable of building and maintaining relationships with clients and operating in a competitive and commercial environment.

What does a geotechnical engineer do on a daily basis? Geotechnical engineers design and plan for slopes, retaining walls, and tunnels. They review the organic features of a proposed construction site and its surroundings to verify the appropriateness of the location.

What are some interesting facts about geotechnical engineering? Geotechnical engineering has ancient origins, with evidence of early civilizations, such as the Egyptians and Mesopotamians, employing soil mechanics principles in constructing massive structures like pyramids and ziggurats. The art of foundation design goes back thousands of years!

Which is the toughest semester in engineering? The sixth one. I say this because many students want to get job (on or off campus) in the final year. And companies require students without standing backlogs. So clearing all your backlogs

in sixth semester must.

Where do geotechnical engineers make the most money?

What is the hardest course in civil engineering? Some of the most difficult courses in civil engineering include Engineering Mechanics, Design of Bridges, and Geotechnical Engineering. While all civil engineering courses have their own unique set of difficulties, some courses are considered to be particularly challenging for students.

Who is the most famous geotechnical engineer?

Which is the world largest geotechnical company? Keller India is the world's largest and leading geotechnical company. Keller boasts this combination as an important part of our strategy to be the world leader in geotechnical solutions.

What are the two branches of geotechnical engineering?

What problems do geotechnical engineers have?

Is geotechnical engineering worth it? Additionally, geotechnical engineers often have higher salaries than other civil engineers due to their specialized knowledge and skillset. Geotechnical engineers need to be accustom to working in all weather conditions.

Is a geotechnical engineer a structural engineer? Geotechnical vs structural engineering Geotechnical engineers study the conditions on and below ground, develop solutions to ground related problems and advise on the impact of geotechnical issues on above ground structures. Structural engineers design the foundations and the structures above or within the ground.

What is the meaning of geotechnical engineer? Geotechnical engineers study the characteristics of soil and rock formations, including their composition, strength, permeability, and stability. They conduct site investigations, collect samples, perform laboratory tests, and analyze data to evaluate the suitability of the ground for construction projects.

What does geotechnical engineering involve the study of? Geotechnical engineering involves the study of soil and rock as engineering materials. It is an interdisciplinary field, drawing on other disciplines such as geology, mechanics, hydrology, structural engineering, seismology, construction, and environmental engineering.

What is the core concept of geotechnical engineering? Core Concepts in Geotechnical Engineering is a practical introduction to soils and rocks, site investigation, and ground improvement techniques.

What is an example of geotechnical engineering? Foundation engineering, excavations and supporting ground structures, underground structures, dams, natural or artificial fills, roads and airports, subgrades and ground structures, and slope stability assessments are examples of geotechnical engineering applications in practice.

Solutions to Management Accounting by Atkinson: A Q&A

1. What is Atkinson's approach to management accounting?

Atkinson's approach emphasizes the importance of linking management accounting to the strategic objectives of an organization. He argues that management accounting should be used to provide managers with information that supports decision-making and helps them achieve their goals.

2. What are some of the key solutions to management accounting identified by Atkinson?

- **The use of a balanced scorecard.** A balanced scorecard is a performance measurement tool that links financial and non-financial measures to the organization's strategic objectives. It helps managers to track progress towards their goals and identify areas where improvement is needed.
- **The adoption of activity-based costing (ABC).** ABC is a costing method that assigns costs to activities rather than products or services. This helps managers to understand the true cost of the organization's operations and identify areas where costs can be reduced.

- **The use of target costing.** Target costing is a product development process that starts with the desired selling price and works backwards to determine the costs that can be incurred to achieve that price. This helps managers to design products that are both profitable and affordable.
- **The implementation of a just-in-time (JIT) inventory system.** A JIT system is an inventory management system that reduces waste and improves efficiency. It helps managers to reduce inventory levels and free up cash flow.

3. How can Atkinson's solutions help organizations improve their performance?

Atkinson's solutions can help organizations improve their performance in a number of ways:

- **Improved decision-making.** The information provided by Atkinson's solutions helps managers make better decisions about the allocation of resources, pricing, and product development.
- **Increased efficiency.** Atkinson's solutions help organizations to identify and eliminate waste, which can lead to increased efficiency and profitability.
- **Enhanced customer satisfaction.** Atkinson's solutions help organizations to focus on meeting the needs of their customers, which can lead to increased customer satisfaction and loyalty.

4. What are the challenges of implementing Atkinson's solutions?

Implementing Atkinson's solutions can be challenging, but the potential benefits are significant. Some of the challenges include:

- **The need for a strong commitment from senior management.** Atkinson's solutions require a strong commitment from senior management in order to be successful.
- **The need for a change in culture.** Atkinson's solutions require a change in the way that organizations think about management accounting and performance measurement.

- **The need for significant investment.** Atkinson's solutions can require significant investment in time and resources.

5. Despite the challenges, why should organizations consider implementing Atkinson's solutions?

Organizations should consider implementing Atkinson's solutions because they have the potential to significantly improve performance. Atkinson's solutions provide managers with the information and tools they need to make better decisions, increase efficiency, and enhance customer satisfaction.

What is Operation Management Chapter 1 about? Chapter-1 explains about Operation and productivity. The authors defines Operation management as the set of activities that creates value in the form of goods and services by transforming inputs into outputs. The output can be goods or services. The creation of output is called production.

What is the role of operations management in Chapter 1? The role of operations management is to transform a company's inputs into the fin- ished goods or services. Inputs include human resources (such as workers and managers), facilities and processes (such as buildings and equipment), as well as materials, technology, and information.

Is the comparison of feedback against previously established standards to determine if corrective action is needed? The process of comparing outputs to previously established standards to determine if corrective action is needed is called: controlling.

Who believed in a scientific management based on observation measurement analysis and improvement of work methods and economic incentives? One of the earliest of these theorists was Frederick Winslow Taylor. He started the Scientific Management movement, and he and his associates were the first people to study the work process scientifically. They studied how work was performed, and they looked at how this affected worker productivity.

What is 1 definition of operations management? Operations management is the administration of business structure, practices, and processes to enhance efficiency

and maximize profit. It refers to the management of functions that a business needs to run effectively day-to-day, including: Overseeing multiple departments and providing goals.

What does operation management teach? Operations Managers seek to control the processes that determine outputs from businesses. In other words, as an Operations Management major you'll study operating systems, quality management, product design, supply chain management, and inventory control.

What is the main function of operation management? We can distinguish seven main functions of operation management in the industrial enterprise: planning, scheduling, purchasing, controlling, quality control and inventory control. In each of those fields operations managers should conduct many decision affecting of-organization effectiveness.

What is the main purpose of the operations manager? An operations manager is responsible for overseeing business processes to maximize long-term profitability. They consistently monitor production and supply chain operations, identify wastefulness and areas for improvement, and implement strategies to make operations as efficient as possible.

What is the purpose of operations management to manage? What Is the Purpose of Operations Management? Operations management (OM) is concerned with controlling the production process and business operations in the most efficient manner possible. OM professionals attempt to balance operating costs with revenue to maximize net operating profit.

What are the three main output controls? The three main output controls are financial measures, organizational goals, and operating budgets. Financial controls tells managers when a corporate reorganization might be necessary, when they should sell off divisions and exit businesses or when they should rethink their corporate-level strategies.

What are the steps of the control process? The control function can be viewed as a five-step process: (1) establish standards, (2) measure performance, (3) compare actual performance with standards and identify any deviations, (4) determine the reason for deviations, and (5) take corrective action if needed.

What are the two kinds of feedback involved in evaluation? Looking for feedback offers the potential to understand and manage a richer set of outcomes from decisions. There are two types of feedback: positive (reinforcing) feedback and negative (balancing) feedback.

What is an example of scientific management? A fast food restaurant, especially a large chain, is an example of the use of scientific management. These restaurants have detailed and specific plans for the tasks workers are to complete and how the work is to be done as well as blueprints for the setup of restaurants so that they are maximally efficient.

Which is a limitation of scientific management? Limitations of scientific management are as follows: Exploitative devices: The benefits of increased productivity were not shared with the workers, therefore there was no change in the economic condition of the workers. Depersonalised work: The workers were doing the same kind of work everyday, which led to monotony.

Which of the following phrases is most associated with scientific management? Short Answer The phrase most associated with F.W. Taylor's scientific management is 'one best way', therefore (b) is the correct answer.

What is the primary goal of operations management? The goals of operations management are about maximizing the organization's efforts, mainly around producing goods and/or services and managing the supply chain and infrastructure. The focus is on controlling costs, maximizing profitability and properly allocating resources.

What falls under operations? The operations of an organization include everything an organization does to serve its customers. These operations capture all regular activities across a business and bring to life an organization's strategy in its day-to-day tasks, processes, and workflows.

What factors determine production planning in a manufacturing process? However, production planning can be complex and challenging, involving factors such as demand variability, resource availability, production capacity, lead times, cost of production, and technology and automation.

What is operation management in real life? Operations management oversees and controls production to ensure everything runs smoothly and all products reach your customers perfectly. It includes making sure assembly lines work, spotting and addressing production bottlenecks, and performing frequent quality checks.

Why is it important to study operations management? Operations management is important in a business organisation because it helps effectively manage, control and supervise goods, services and people. It cuts across the sector and industry. In the health sector, operations management ensures proper health delivery with the right instruments at the right time.

What is the focus of operations management? Operations management focuses on how businesses produce goods and services while meeting customer needs and expectations. The core areas of operations management cover activities such as planning, directing, coordinating, executing, monitoring, and controlling processes to ensure efficiency.

What is operations management in your own words? Operations management is the planning, organizing, and oversight of business practices that maximize efficiency and assure company processes are driving value. It involves preparing and supervising the practices that turn resources such as labor, equipment, and raw materials into goods and services.

What is an example of operations management? Another example is a train manufacturer who must manage the flow of parts, materials, and finished trains to factories and clients.

What is the key concept of operations management? One of the most important concepts of operations management is operational strategy. Every business enterprise needs to frame and implement an appropriate strategy in order to achieve anything. Without a proper strategy, there will be lost of wastage in the precious organizational resources.

What is the most important function in operations management? Operational planning Operational planning is the foundational function of operations management. Your duties within this function may include: Monitoring daily

production of goods. Managing and controlling your inventory.

What are the three basic functions of operations management? AI Automation | Marketing Automation | Messenger… Operations Management performs three major groups of activities that are deriving from its planning, organizing, and supervising functions.

What is the key responsibility of operations management? An operations manager oversees the day-to-day activities of an organization or department. Their primary responsibility is to ensure smooth operations, eliminate bottlenecks, and drive efficiency.

What is Chapter 1 of the Time Machine about?

What is the general idea of operations management? Operations management is a field of business concerned with the administration of business practices to maximize efficiency within an organization. It involves planning, organizing, and overseeing the organization's processes to balance revenues and costs and achieve the highest possible operating profit.

What is the introduction of operations management? Operations management (OM) is the administration of business practices to create the highest level of efficiency possible within an organization. Operations management is concerned with converting materials and labor into goods and services as efficiently as possible.

What is the main function of operation management? We can distinguish seven main functions of operation management in the industrial enterprise: planning, scheduling, purchasing, controlling, quality control and inventory control. In each of those fields operations managers should conduct many decision affecting of-organization effectiveness.

What is the main message of The Time Machine? Answer. Wells' novel 'The Time Machine' conveys an essential message: class divisions must be removed before mankind wrecks itself. In the narrative 'the time machine,' a time traveller uses his time machine, which he built himself in his laboratory, to go into the future.

Why might most characters in chapter 1 of The Time Machine lack a name? Expert-Verified Answer. The most characters in chapter 1 of The Time Machine lack

a name Because each character represents not just themselves but the view point of a larger group.

What happened in chapter 1 of machines like me? Chapter 1 Summary In 1982, Charlie Friend, a former anthropology student and AI enthusiast, purchases one of the exclusive first models of artificial humans with money he inherited from his mother. What persuaded him to do so was that his idol, Sir Alan Turing, also purchased a model.

What is an example of operations management? Operations Management Example The first is a manager who oversees a company's production, workflow, inventory, equipment and people. Another one in is a manager overseeing a service, such as IT. The field has evolved to include service-related tasks involved in making efficient, value-driven operational decisions.

What is the primary focus of operations management? In summary, the primary objective of operations management is to oversee the process of converting resources (like raw materials, labour, and energy) into goods and services as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Why do we study operation management? Operations management is important in a business organisation because it helps effectively manage, control and supervise goods, services and people. It cuts across the sector and industry. In the health sector, operations management ensures proper health delivery with the right instruments at the right time.

What is taught in operations management? Some of the subjects included are: Operations Strategy. Demand and Business Forecasting. Total Quality Management. Business Process Modelling.

What are the three key concepts of operations management? The concept of Operations Management can be broken down into three main components: Inputs: these are the raw materials, labour, technology, and other resources needed to produce the end product or service. Processes: these are the activities and tasks involved in transforming the inputs into outputs.

What is the basic principles of operations management? Operations management includes processes like proper planning, stringent quality controls, and proper employee placement which all result in products/services that meet the needs of customers.

What is operations management in your own words? Operations management is the planning, organizing, and oversight of business practices that maximize efficiency and assure company processes are driving value. It involves preparing and supervising the practices that turn resources such as labor, equipment, and raw materials into goods and services.

What is the aim of the operations management? Operations Management Defined One of the key objectives of operations management is to ensure that resources — such as labor, materials and equipment — are used effectively to produce goods and services.

What is the key responsibility of operations management? An operations manager oversees the day-to-day activities of an organization or department. Their primary responsibility is to ensure smooth operations, eliminate bottlenecks, and drive efficiency.

> *geotechnical engineering lecture notes adroneore*, *solutions to management accounting by atkinson*, *chapter 01 introduction to operations management*

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