**Watch the video and answer the questions.**

**Statistical Process Control Video (StatContr) Questions**

1. It is more cost effective to focus on **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Prevention\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** rather than **\_\_\_\_\_\_Correction\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to improve quality and increase productivity.
2. The method of monitoring and evaluating the process by which products are manufactured is called **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Statistical Process Control (SPC)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
3. It is cost effective to use a small **\_\_\_\_\_Samples\_\_\_\_\_\_** of data to make predictions about a larger **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Population\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
4. Process includes manpower, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Methods\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Machines\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, materials, and measurements.
5. The goal of quality control is to keep manufacturing processes running correctly under **\_\_\_\_\_\_Stable\_\_\_\_\_** conditions.
6. An ongoing representation of what is happening in a process and the basic tool of SPC is called a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Control\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** chart. It has upper and lower control limits and a centerline.
7. A process is considered to be statistically **\_\_\_\_In/Within\_\_\_\_** control if control chart data falls within upper and lower limits and appears in a random pattern.
8. A process is considered to be statistically **\_\_\_\_\_Out of**\_\_\_\_ control if control chart data falls outside upper and lower limits and does not vary in a random pattern.
9. The amount of variation expected from random chance is called **\_\_\_\_\_Natural\_\_\_\_\_\_** variation. It forms a normal distribution or bell-shaped curve, is stable, and predictable over time.
10. Specific factors that disrupt the natural variation are called **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Assignable\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** causes. Here, the output is neither stable nor predictable.
11. The purpose of SPC is to provide manufacturing with an emphasis on quality control that provides for **\_\_\_\_\_\_Prevention\_\_\_\_\_\_** rather than **\_\_\_\_\_Detection\_\_\_\_\_** by checking product quality during the manufacturing process.
12. **\_\_\_\_\_\_Prevention\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** avoids waste, while **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Detection\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** encourages waste.