

MSSC MANUFACTURING PROCESSES AND PRODUCTION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. In which type of manufacturing process are end-of-line inspections considered a form of waste?**
 - A. Traditional manufacturing process
 - B. Lean manufacturing process
 - C. Mass production process
 - D. Just-in-time manufacturing process

- 2. What instrument is likely used to measure frictional forces?**
 - A. caliper
 - B. manometer
 - C. friction tester
 - D. accelerometer

- 3. What is the primary goal of ergonomics in the workplace?**
 - A. To enforce strict safety regulations
 - B. To create a competitive work environment
 - C. To enhance worker comfort and productivity
 - D. To reduce employee training time

- 4. Weight can be described as the _____ with which an object is attracted to the earth.**
 - A. mass
 - B. force
 - C. energy
 - D. pressure

- 5. What is the function of an automated guided vehicle (AGV)?**
 - A. To guide human workers in manufacturing processes
 - B. To transport materials without human input
 - C. To manage inventory levels in a warehouse
 - D. To perform assembly tasks in production

- 6. What is meant by a manufacturing cell?**
- A. A unit that handles shipping logistics
 - B. A dedicated area for a specific group of machines
 - C. A workspace for individual workers
 - D. A department that designs new products
- 7. What should be done during the tapping operation to prevent jamming?**
- A. Increase the rotational speed
 - B. Use a higher torque setting
 - C. Rotate counter clockwise periodically
 - D. Apply more lubricant
- 8. What is a 'kaizen' event?**
- A. A meeting to plan corporate strategy
 - B. A focused effort to improve a specific process
 - C. A sort of training for new employees
 - D. A quarterly financial review
- 9. _____ are used to lift the work piece off the bottom of the vice.**
- A. Shims
 - B. Parallels
 - C. Jigs
 - D. Clamps
- 10. Which direction does the Y-axis control in CNC milling?**
- A. Side to side
 - B. Diagonal
 - C. Up and down
 - D. Front to back

Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. In which type of manufacturing process are end-of-line inspections considered a form of waste?

- A. Traditional manufacturing process
- B. Lean manufacturing process**
- C. Mass production process
- D. Just-in-time manufacturing process

End-of-line inspections in a lean manufacturing process are considered a form of waste primarily because lean principles focus on eliminating non-value-adding activities to enhance efficiency and reduce costs. In lean manufacturing, the goal is to make processes as streamlined and efficient as possible, minimizing anything that does not directly contribute value to the final product. In lean methodologies, defects are identified as part of waste because they indicate that something went wrong during the production process. Instead of relying on end-of-line inspections, lean practices emphasize quality at the source, which involves preventing defects through better training, continuous improvement, and empowering workers to identify problems as they occur. By addressing issues early in the production process rather than at the end, a lean approach helps to reduce the time, materials, and effort associated with rework or scrapping defective products. This way of thinking contrasts with traditional manufacturing or mass production systems, where inspections are often integral to the quality control processes. In these settings, there may be less emphasis on early detection and prevention of defects, leading to the perception that inspections are a necessary part of ensuring product quality. Just-in-time manufacturing also values efficiency and waste reduction, but its focus is on inventory management rather than directly tackling inspection-related waste. Thus, within the lean framework

2. What instrument is likely used to measure frictional forces?

- A. caliper
- B. manometer
- C. friction tester**
- D. accelerometer

The instrument specifically designed to measure frictional forces is a friction tester. This tool directly quantifies the resistance encountered when two surfaces slide against each other, effectively measuring the coefficient of friction. Friction testers can provide critical data in applications ranging from material science to automotive engineering, as understanding friction is essential for optimizing performance, safety, and efficiency in various systems. Other instruments mentioned have distinct purposes. A caliper is primarily used for measuring dimensions and distances with high precision, making it unsuitable for assessing frictional forces. A manometer measures pressure differences, typically in fluids, and does not relate to frictional measurements. An accelerometer measures acceleration forces and is used primarily in dynamics, making it irrelevant for direct friction measurement. Thus, the friction tester is the correct choice as it is specifically designed for the task at hand.

3. What is the primary goal of ergonomics in the workplace?

- A. To enforce strict safety regulations
- B. To create a competitive work environment
- C. To enhance worker comfort and productivity**
- D. To reduce employee training time

The primary goal of ergonomics in the workplace is to enhance worker comfort and productivity. Ergonomics focuses on designing workspaces, tools, and tasks to fit the physical and cognitive capabilities of workers. This optimization helps prevent strain, injuries, and discomfort, thereby creating a healthier work environment. When workers are comfortable, they can perform their tasks more efficiently and effectively, leading to increased productivity overall. By considering factors such as body posture, repetitive motions, and the design of equipment, ergonomics aims to create a harmonious relationship between workers and their tasks, thereby fostering well-being and improving performance metrics within an organization. This focus directly correlates with higher job satisfaction, reduced fatigue, and lower rates of workplace injuries, making it a critical component of workplace design and management.

4. Weight can be described as the _____ with which an object is attracted to the earth.

- A. mass
- B. force**
- C. energy
- D. pressure

Weight is fundamentally defined as the force with which an object is attracted to the earth due to gravity. This attraction varies depending on the mass of the object and the strength of the gravitational field, which is more or less constant at the surface of the Earth, approximately 9.81 m/s^2 . Thus, weight can be calculated using the formula: $\text{Weight} = \text{mass} \times \text{gravitational acceleration}$. In this context, while mass refers to the amount of matter in an object and is usually measured in kilograms, it does not encompass the gravitational interaction that results in weight. Energy, on the other hand, pertains to the capacity to do work or cause physical change and is measured in joules; it is not directly related to the gravitational pull on an object. Pressure involves the force exerted per unit area, which does not accurately describe the concept of weight either. Therefore, the correct term to complete the sentence is force, as it captures the essence of how weight is experienced in relation to gravity.

5. What is the function of an automated guided vehicle (AGV)?

- A. To guide human workers in manufacturing processes
- B. To transport materials without human input**
- C. To manage inventory levels in a warehouse
- D. To perform assembly tasks in production

An automated guided vehicle (AGV) primarily functions to transport materials from one location to another without the need for human intervention. These vehicles utilize various technologies, such as lasers or magnetic strips, to navigate through a facility, making them ideal for efficiently handling materials, especially in manufacturing and warehouse environments. The ability to operate autonomously allows AGVs to improve productivity, reduce labor costs, and minimize operational errors by streamlining the material handling process. While guiding human workers, managing inventory levels, and performing assembly tasks are important functionalities within a manufacturing or warehouse setting, they do not accurately represent the primary role of AGVs. AGVs are specifically designed for the transportation of materials, freeing up human workers for tasks that require more complex decision-making or dexterity. This focus on transportation distinguishes AGVs from other automated systems that might emphasize different operational functions.

6. What is meant by a manufacturing cell?

- A. A unit that handles shipping logistics
- B. A dedicated area for a specific group of machines**
- C. A workspace for individual workers
- D. A department that designs new products

A manufacturing cell refers to a dedicated area for a specific group of machines working together to produce a particular product or a family of products. This layout is designed to enhance efficiency by minimizing the movement of materials, reducing setup times, and facilitating better communication among the machines and operators. The purpose of a manufacturing cell is to streamline the production process by grouping related operations, which typically allows for a more efficient workflow and improved production rates. This concept is part of lean manufacturing practices, aimed at eliminating waste and optimizing resource usage.

7. What should be done during the tapping operation to prevent jamming?

- A. Increase the rotational speed
- B. Use a higher torque setting
- C. Rotate counter clockwise periodically**
- D. Apply more lubricant

During the tapping operation, it is important to prevent the tap from jamming within the hole being threaded. One effective method to achieve this is to periodically rotate the tap counter-clockwise. This technique helps to break free any material that might be causing the tap to bind, ensuring a smoother operation. The counter-clockwise rotation essentially serves to dislodge any chips or debris that could become trapped, facilitating a clear path for the tap and reducing the risk of jamming. Utilizing this method not only promotes a more efficient tapping process but also extends the life of the tooling by minimizing wear and tear caused by friction and binding. Proper chip removal is critical in maintaining the performance of the tap, as built-up debris can lead to increased pressure and potential breakage. Other methods such as increasing rotational speed, using a higher torque setting, or applying more lubricant might not effectively address the core issue of jamming, which revolves around chip removal and the prevention of material obstruction. Thus, rotating counter-clockwise periodically stands out as the recommended practice for ensuring a successful tapping operation without jamming.

8. What is a 'kaizen' event?

- A. A meeting to plan corporate strategy
- B. A focused effort to improve a specific process**
- C. A sort of training for new employees
- D. A quarterly financial review

A 'kaizen' event refers to a concentrated effort to improve a specific process through small, incremental changes rather than large-scale shifts. The term "kaizen" itself comes from the Japanese words for "change" (kai) and "good" (zen), embodying the philosophy of continuous improvement. In a typical kaizen event, team members come together to analyze a process, identify areas for improvement, and implement changes that can lead to better efficiency, higher quality, and reduced waste. During these events, participants often gather metrics, brainstorm solutions, and test new approaches in a collaborative environment. The focus is on involving everyone with knowledge of the process, fostering a team-oriented atmosphere, and encouraging a culture of continuous improvement. This contrasts with the other options, which do not have the same direct application to process improvement in a manufacturing or operational context.

9. _____ are used to lift the work piece off the bottom of the vice.

- A. Shims
- B. Parallels**
- C. Jigs
- D. Clamps

Parallels are tools designed to provide a level and stable platform for workpieces during machining processes, particularly in milling or machining operations. They are often placed between the workpiece and the vice to lift the workpiece off the bottom, ensuring that it is held securely in a way that allows for accurate cutting or milling without interference from the vice jaws. This elevation of the workpiece also promotes better chip removal and enhances tool clearance, which can be critical for achieving high-quality finishes and precise dimensions. Using parallels ensures that the workpiece is adequately supported throughout the machining operation and helps in maintaining alignment, which is crucial for producing parts to desired specifications. In contrast, the other options serve different purposes: shims are typically used for leveling or adjusting heights in assemblies, jigs guide the workpiece for consistent machining, and clamps secure the workpiece but do not provide the necessary elevation from the vice.

10. Which direction does the Y-axis control in CNC milling?

- A. Side to side
- B. Diagonal
- C. Up and down**
- D. Front to back

In CNC milling, the Y-axis typically controls movement in the up and down direction relative to the workpiece. This axis allows the milling machine's cutting tool to move vertically to create depth in the material being machined. Understanding the coordinate system of CNC machines is essential for programming and operating them effectively. The standard arrangement usually has the X-axis represent the left to right movement, while the Y-axis corresponds to moving the tool or the workpiece up and down. This precise control is crucial for achieving accurate cuts and maintaining the desired dimensions in milling operations. The other directions—side to side, diagonal, and front to back—are not accurate representations of the Y-axis movements in a typical CNC milling machine setup. Each axis in CNC machines is designed to control specific movements that combine to achieve the desired machining paths, with the Y-axis being firmly established as responsible for vertical control.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://msscmanufacturingproduction.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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