

Demand	The amount needed or available for use, stock; the quantity of a commodity available for sale at a certain price at a given time
Supply	To gather or pile up something; collect, amass; to grow in size.
Accumulate	The act or instance of passing across or through, movement from one place to another; the act of carrying or being carried from one point to another

Exercise 18. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the types of inventories?
2. Why does pipeline inventory exist?
3. What is the function of pipeline inventory?
4. What type of inventory helps to define how many to move at any one time?
5. What inventory protects against unpredictable variations in demand or supply time?
6. What is the function of capacity inventory?
7. What is the essence of decoupling inventories?

Exercise 19. Translate into Ukrainian.

Significant inventory build-up, stock-out risk, sales pattern, peak capacity requirement, spare process capacity, sufficiently independent, low-cost operations, corporate perspective, separate functions.

Exercise 20. Complete the following text by inserting appropriate

demonstratives:

1. _____ morning I'd like to ask, 'Why hold inventory?' I am sure you have already asked yourself 2. _____ same question. In fact the answer to 3. _____ is easily given, though it is more difficult or even impossible to measure return. Firstly, let me summarize the two schools of thought.

Exercise 21. Speculate on the following questions.

4. _____ go roughly as follows. There are 5. _____ that hold the view that the costs of not holding inventories are usually considered greater than the costs of holding them. But 6. _____ is not the most important reason. It is more that they are necessary in order to do business. However, 8. _____ inventory are measurable in the corporate sense. However, 8. _____ whose low inventory levels are achieved by using the just-in-time manufacturing systems naturally question 9. _____ views.

Exercise 22. Various prefixes are used to make negative forms. What are the negative forms of the following words from the text?

Example:

predictable – unpredictable

dependent – independent

possible – impossible

Common, logical, advantage, sufficient, reliable, associated, usually, flexibility, normally, significant.

Exercise 23. Use noun + noun compounds instead of the following phrases.

Example: types of inventory – inventory types

1. Organisations which provide services.

2. Function of management.

3. Sheets which show the balance of companies in the UK.

4. The purchases of equipment.

5. The operations carried out by companies.

6. A meeting of management.