Actuating: initiating the work related to an action plan.

Assembling: the manufacturing process in which materials and parts are brought together to make a finished product.

Buildings: structures erected to protect people, materials, and equipment from the outside environment.

Casting and molding: a method of shaping parts or products by pouring liquid material into a shaped cavity.

Civil engineering structures: structures such as bridges, airports, or highways that are designed by civil engineers.

Commercial structures: buildings used to conduct business.

Conditioning: an action altering and improving the internal structure of materials. This action will change the properties of the material.

Constraints: the limits on a design.

Control: the system that makes changes in speed and direction of a vehicle possible.

Controlling: the function of comparing system outputs to the goals.

Conversion/processing: the final step in agricultural practices that changes a food product into a foodstuff for human use.

Criteria: the features a product or system must have in order to meet the expectations of the customer.

Decoding: putting a meaning to a message. Decoding is understanding the message so proper action can be taken.

Diagnosis: the area of medicine that involves using knowledge, technological devices, and other means to determine the causes of abnormal body conditions. It is performed by conducting interviews, physical examinations, and medical tests.

Drilling: the process of obtaining materials by pumping them through holes drilled into the earth.

Encoding: the step in the communication process that involves changing a message into a format that can be transmitted.

Finishing: the process in which the surface of parts and products are coated or modified to protect them or make them more appealing to consumers.

Forming: squeezing or stretching materials into a desired shape. It also includes bending, shaping, stamping, and crushing.

Foundation: the base of a structure.

Graphic communications: communications processes in which messages are visual and have two dimensions.
**Growth:** a major step in agricultural practices that involves providing feed and water for animals or cultivating and watering crops.

**Guidance:** the system that gathers and displays information so a vehicle can be kept on course.

**Harvesting:** a step in agricultural practices that involves removing edible parts of plants from trees and stocks and butchering animals to produce meat and other products for consumption. It is the process of gathering genetic materials from the earth or bodies of water at the proper stage of their life cycles.

**Heavy engineering structures:** structures, such as bridges, highways, and airports, that help our economy function effectively.

**Ideation:** a process in which designers create many possible answers by letting their minds create solutions.

**Industrial structure:** a building housing machines that make products, or used to store raw materials or finished products.

**Iterative:** repetitious.

**Management processes:** the actions people use to ensure that production processes operate efficiently and appropriately. These processes are also designed and used to guide and direct the design, development, production, and marketing of the technological device, service, structure, or system.

**Mining:** the process of obtaining materials from the earth through shafts or pits.

**Organizing:** a function that involves dividing tasks into major segments and structuring a work force so goals can be met and resources can be assigned to complete each task.

**Pathways:** the structures along which vehicles travel.

**Planning:** the process of setting goals and developing courses of action for a company or parts of the company to reach the goals.

**Prevention:** the area of medicine that involves using knowledge, technological devices, and other means to help people maintain healthy bodies.

**Primary processing:** the step in which material resources are converted into industrial materials.

**Problem-solving/design processes:** the procedure used to develop technology that will attempt to satisfy people’s technological needs and wants.

**Processes:** the steps needed to complete a series of identifiable tasks within a system.

**Production processes:** the actions completed to perform the function of the technological system.

**Propagating:** a step in agricultural practices that allows a biological organism to reproduce.

**Propulsion:** the system in a vehicle that generates motion through energy conversion and transmission.

**Receiving:** recognizing and accepting information.

**Retrieving:** a process that allows information to be brought back.
Secondary processes: manufacturing processes that change industrial materials into industrial equipment and consumer products.

Separating: using tools to sheer or machine away unwanted material.

Servicing: maintenance, repair, and reconditioning. It is the scheduled adjustment, lubrication, or cleaning required to keep a product or structure operating properly.

Site preparation: the step in a construction project that involves removing existing buildings, structures, brush, and trees that will interfere with locating the new structure.

Storing: processes that allow information to be retained for later use.

Structure: the system that provides spaces for devices in vehicles.

Superstructure: the framework of a building or tower constructed on a foundation. It also includes the pipes for pipelines, surfaces for roads and airport runways, and tracks for railroads.

Support systems: the external operations and facilities that maintain transportation systems.

Suspension: the subsystem that maintains a vehicle on a pathway.

Telecommunications: a communication process that depends on electromagnetic waves to carry a message over a distance.

Terminals: the structures where transportation activities begin and end. They house passenger and cargo storage and loading facilities.

Transmitting: to send a coded message from a sender to a receiver.

Treatment: the area of medicine that involves using knowledge and technological devices and applying medical procedures to fight diseases, heal injuries, or ease symptoms.

Utilities: the systems of a structure that provide water, electricity, heat, cooling, and communications.

Vehicular systems: the onboard technical systems that make a vehicle work.