

PRACTICE EXAM 10: CERTIFIED SIX SIGMA GREEN BELT (100 QUESTIONS)

This 100-question practice examination is aligned to the ASQ CSSGB Body of Knowledge. Select the single best answer for each question. ASQ's current computer-delivered CSSGB examination has 110 questions, including 100 scored questions, and allows 4 hours 18 minutes of examination time. Use this practice exam to rehearse the scored-question scope.

1. A project is chosen because late shipments are damaging retention. Which outcome best connects the project to an organizational goal?

- A. Document every meeting in more detail
- B. Replace all existing scorecards
- C. Increase on-time delivery and customer retention
- D. Assign more staff to inspection

2. A team calculates customer demand at 480 units per eight-hour shift. What is takt time, assuming all 480 minutes are available?

- A. Eight minutes per unit
- B. One minute per unit
- C. 480 units per minute
- D. 60 minutes per unit

3. In a value-stream map, which activity is value-added from the customer's perspective?

- A. Transforming the product to meet a customer requirement
- B. Moving material between distant storage areas
- C. Inspecting work after every handoff

D. Waiting for approval before processing

4. The theory of constraints directs a team to improve which part of a system first?

A. The resource with the newest equipment

B. The activity with the lowest cost

C. The final inspection station

D. The resource that limits total throughput

5. Which situation most clearly represents just-in-time production?

A. Producing only what the next process needs when it needs it

B. Building extra inventory before demand occurs

C. Inspecting every unit at the end

D. Batching orders for monthly release

6. A spaghetti diagram is most useful for identifying which form of waste?

A. Excess data variation

B. Poor customer segmentation

C. Excess motion and transportation

D. Insufficient supplier capacity

7. Which statement distinguishes DMADV from DMAIC?

A. DMAIC is only used for service processes

B. DMADV is used to design or redesign while DMAIC improves an existing process

C. DMAIC excludes measurement activities

D. DMADV has no verification step

8. For an FMEA item with severity 8, occurrence 5, and detection 3, what is the RPN?

- A. 16
- B. 40
- C. 15
- D. 120

9. Which FMEA action generally reduces the detection rating?

- A. Removing a customer requirement
- B. Increasing production volume
- C. Changing the severity scale
- D. Adding an effective method to detect the failure before release

10. A design FMEA differs from a process FMEA because a design FMEA focuses on what?

- A. Supplier billing accuracy
- B. Project meeting attendance
- C. Potential failures in product design characteristics
- D. Final shipment scheduling

11. Which metric is most directly a leading indicator for a project intended to improve first-pass yield?

- A. Percentage of units passing without rework
- B. Annual marketing spend
- C. Number of project slides completed
- D. Number of team members trained

12. Which statement is the best project problem statement?

- A. Employees should be more careful
- B. Order-entry errors averaged 7% last quarter and delay billing
- C. Install a new system immediately
- D. Customer service is important

13. In a SIPOC diagram, a completed customer order is normally classified as what?

- A. An output
- B. An input
- C. A supplier
- D. A process owner

14. What is the primary purpose of a project charter?

- A. Replace the detailed process map
- B. Provide final control limits
- C. Record every raw observation
- D. Authorize the project and clarify its business case, scope, and goals

15. Which item should be excluded from a well-defined project scope?

- A. The affected process boundaries
- B. An unrelated department improvement with no connection to the problem
- C. The customer requirement being addressed
- D. The team roles and sponsors

16. Competitive benchmarking compares an organization primarily with whom?

- A. Internal departments using the same process
- B. Only direct suppliers
- C. Organizations offering similar products or services

D. Only former employees

17. Which Voice of the Customer method is best for exploring why customers abandon an online form?

- A. An internal financial audit
- B. A machine calibration study
- C. Structured customer interviews
- D. A control chart review

18. A CTQ tree is used to translate broad customer needs into what?

- A. Team vacation schedules
- B. Accounting classifications
- C. Vendor contract clauses
- D. Measurable requirements and specifications

19. In the Kano model, which feature causes dissatisfaction when absent but does not greatly increase satisfaction when present?

- A. An excitement requirement
- B. A basic requirement
- C. A reverse requirement
- D. An indifferent requirement

20. Which planning tool decomposes project deliverables into manageable work packages?

- A. Work breakdown structure
- B. Gantt chart
- C. Critical path diagram
- D. Scatter diagram

21. In a network plan, the critical path is the sequence that has what characteristic?

- A. The longest total duration
- B. The shortest total duration
- C. The lowest resource cost
- D. The fewest activities

22. A consequential metric is monitored mainly to identify what?

- A. The project sponsor's title
- B. The order of training sessions
- C. The color of a dashboard
- D. Unintended negative effects of the improvement

23. Which project risk response is appropriate when a risk cannot be eliminated but its impact can be reduced?

- A. Accept the risk without action
- B. Mitigate the risk
- C. Transfer all project ownership
- D. Close the project immediately

24. In a RACI chart, who is accountable for ensuring an activity is completed?

- A. Every person consulted
- B. Only the person informed
- C. The person ultimately answerable for the result
- D. Any person observing the work

25. A team is in the storming stage when members are most likely doing what?

- A. Celebrating project closure
- B. Resolving disagreements about roles and approaches
- C. Working independently without interaction
- D. Documenting control limits

26. Which decision-making method lets individuals generate ideas silently before group discussion and ranking?

- A. Brainstorming without structure
- B. A cause-and-effect diagram
- C. A Pareto chart
- D. Nominal group technique

27. A prioritization matrix is most useful when a team needs to do what?

- A. Write a problem statement
- B. Calculate a control limit
- C. Rank alternatives against weighted criteria
- D. Map material movement

28. Which management tool organizes a large number of verbal ideas into natural groups?

- A. Affinity diagram
- B. Tree diagram
- C. Matrix diagram
- D. Network diagram

29. The primary role of a process owner after project completion is to do what?

- A. Maintain responsibility for the process and its performance
- B. Approve all team travel
- C. Create every training slide
- D. Replace the project sponsor

30. Which communication path occurs when a frontline employee provides feedback to senior management?

- A. Top-down communication
- B. Horizontal communication
- C. External communication
- D. Bottom-up communication

31. Cost of poor quality includes which cost?

- A. Brand advertising
- B. Planned capital depreciation
- C. Rework caused by nonconforming output
- D. Employee benefit premiums

32. Which data type is the number of defective invoices found each day?

- A. Continuous variable data
- B. Discrete attribute data
- C. Ordinal scale data
- D. Interval scale data

33. Temperature measured in degrees Celsius is commonly treated as which measurement scale?

- A. Nominal
- B. Interval

- C. Ordinal
- D. Ratio

34. Which sampling method ensures every member of the population has a known, nonzero chance of selection?

- A. Convenience sampling
- B. Judgment sampling
- C. Quota sampling
- D. Random sampling

35. A stratified sample is especially useful when a population contains what?

- A. Only one homogeneous subgroup
- B. No available sampling frame
- C. Important subgroups that should each be represented
- D. Data that cannot be categorized

36. Which statistic is most resistant to a single extreme outlier?

- A. Median
- B. Arithmetic mean
- C. Range
- D. Standard deviation

37. For the data 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10, what is the mean?

- A. 6
- B. 5
- C. 8
- D. 30

38. Which graph is most appropriate for displaying the distribution of continuous cycle-time data?

- A. Pareto chart
- B. Histogram
- C. Pie chart
- D. Run chart

39. A scatter plot is primarily used to examine what?

- A. The order of process steps
- B. The frequency of categories only
- C. The relationship between two quantitative variables
- D. The project work sequence

40. Which condition is required before interpreting a conventional C_p index as meaningful?

- A. Every unit is inspected twice
- B. The mean equals the target exactly
- C. The sample size is always ten
- D. The process is stable and the distribution is reasonably appropriate

41. For USL 110, LSL 90, and sigma 2, what is C_p ?

- A. 1.67
- B. 0.83
- C. 1.00
- D. 1.25

42. What does C_{pk} measure in addition to process spread?

- A. The number of operators trained
- B. The project schedule variance
- C. The count of customer complaints
- D. How centered the process is relative to specifications

43. A gauge R&R study is used primarily to evaluate what?

- A. Supplier delivery performance
- B. Financial return on investment
- C. Measurement variation from repeatability and reproducibility
- D. Customer survey response rate

44. Repeatability refers to variation observed when what is held constant?

- A. Different appraisers measure different parts
- B. One appraiser repeatedly measures the same part
- C. The process changes after improvement
- D. Customers rate different products

45. Reproducibility refers to variation attributable mainly to what?

- A. Changes in one part over time
- B. The specification width
- C. The customer requirement
- D. Differences among appraisers

46. Which distribution models the number of defects per unit of opportunity when events are relatively rare?

- A. Normal distribution
- B. Poisson distribution
- C. Binomial distribution
- D. Uniform distribution

47. The central limit theorem helps explain why what becomes approximately normal?

- A. The sampling distribution of the mean for sufficiently large samples
- B. Every individual observation
- C. Every categorical proportion
- D. All process specifications

48. Two events are mutually exclusive when they can do what?

- A. Always occur together
- B. Occur only independently
- C. Never occur together
- D. Have equal probabilities

49. If events A and B are independent, how is $P(A \text{ and } B)$ calculated?

- A. $P(A)$ plus $P(B)$
- B. $P(A)$ multiplied by $P(B)$
- C. $P(A)$ divided by $P(B)$
- D. One minus $P(A)$

50. A data collection plan should specify which item before collection begins?

- A. The preferred conclusion
- B. The final control limits
- C. Operational definitions for each measure

D. The sponsor's decision

51. Which chart best summarizes the median, quartiles, and possible outliers?

- A. Box-and-whisker plot
- B. Histogram
- C. Fishbone diagram
- D. Gantt chart

52. A correlation coefficient near zero indicates what about a linear relationship?

- A. Perfect causal association
- B. A strong nonlinear association
- C. A statistically significant effect
- D. Little or no linear association

53. Why does correlation alone not establish causation?

- A. All correlated variables are identical
- B. A third variable or reverse direction may explain the association
- C. Correlation ignores sample size
- D. Causation requires no data

54. A Type I error occurs when a team does what?

- A. Rejects a true null hypothesis
- B. Fails to reject a false null hypothesis
- C. Accepts every alternative hypothesis
- D. Uses a sample that is too large

55. Statistical power is the probability of doing what?

- A. Making a Type I error
- B. Accepting a true null hypothesis
- C. Rejecting a false null hypothesis
- D. Calculating a confidence interval

56. A p-value below the chosen alpha level generally leads to what decision?

- A. Increase the sample mean
- B. Accept all practical changes
- C. Ignore the result
- D. Reject the null hypothesis

57. Which test is appropriate for comparing the means of two independent normal groups when variances are reasonably similar?

- A. Two-sample t-test
- B. Chi-square test
- C. F-test
- D. Paired sign test

58. Which test is most appropriate for comparing the proportion defective before and after an improvement?

- A. A one-way ANOVA
- B. A test for two proportions
- C. A variance ratio test
- D. A regression residual test

59. ANOVA is used primarily to compare what?

- A. Two categorical frequencies
- B. Only two variances
- C. One sample median
- D. Means across three or more groups

60. A cause-and-effect diagram is most useful for what early root-cause activity?

- A. Calculating a confidence interval
- B. Selecting control limits
- C. Organizing possible causes into categories
- D. Estimating project cost

61. The 5 Whys technique is intended to help a team do what?

- A. Prove a solution before testing
- B. Move from a symptom toward an underlying cause
- C. Replace data collection
- D. Rank customer needs

62. A multi-vari study is especially useful for separating what sources of variation?

- A. Supplier, customer, and finance variation
- B. Only common and special causes
- C. Only attribute and variable data
- D. Positional, cyclical, and temporal variation

63. A regression model is most appropriate for which task?

- A. Estimating a response from one or more predictor variables

- B. Counting defects by category
- C. Documenting a process boundary
- D. Assigning team responsibilities

64. Practical significance refers primarily to whether a result is what?

- A. Below every possible p-value
- B. Guaranteed to be causal
- C. Large enough to matter in the business context
- D. Based only on a large sample

65. A confidence interval for a mean provides what?

- A. A plausible range for the population mean based on sample data
- B. A guaranteed range for every observation
- C. A control limit for individuals
- D. A ranking of root causes

66. Which root-cause tool begins with an undesired top event and branches downward through logical combinations of causes?

- A. Pareto analysis
- B. Fault tree analysis
- C. Affinity diagram
- D. Process capability study

67. A gap analysis compares which two conditions?

- A. Customer needs and supplier invoices
- B. Control limits and specification limits
- C. Current performance and desired future performance

D. Means and medians

68. Which action helps prevent confirmation bias during root-cause analysis?

- A. Select the first cause proposed by a leader
- B. Ignore contradictory observations
- C. Use only customer anecdotes
- D. Test suspected causes with data before selecting solutions

69. A non-significant hypothesis test means the team should conclude what?

- A. The null hypothesis is proven true
- B. The improvement definitely failed
- C. The sample has no variability
- D. The data did not provide sufficient evidence at the chosen alpha level

70. In a designed experiment, a factor is what?

- A. An output measured after the test
- B. An input deliberately varied to study its effect
- C. A random measurement error
- D. A completed control plan

71. In DOE, replication is used mainly to do what?

- A. Change factor labels
- B. Eliminate all random variation
- C. Estimate experimental error and improve precision
- D. Avoid randomization

72. Randomization in an experiment helps protect against what?

- A. Bias from time-related or nuisance effects
- B. All measurement error
- C. The need for a response variable
- D. The use of factor levels

73. An interaction occurs when what happens?

- A. One factor has no effect
- B. All factors have equal effects
- C. The response is always centered
- D. The effect of one factor depends on the level of another factor

74. A pilot test should be used before broad implementation primarily to do what?

- A. Replace the control plan
- B. Avoid collecting feedback
- C. Evaluate the change on a limited scale and learn before rollout
- D. Eliminate project risks permanently

75. A proof of concept is most useful for determining whether what is feasible?

- A. A project charter is complete
- B. A proposed solution can work under defined conditions
- C. A process is statistically stable
- D. A supplier contract is legal

76. Which lean tool uses visible signals to trigger replenishment based on downstream demand?

- A. Kanban
- B. 5S
- C. FMEA
- D. Poka-yoke

77. What is the primary purpose of 5S?

- A. Increase batch sizes
- B. Create and sustain an organized, visual workplace
- C. Replace preventive maintenance
- D. Perform hypothesis tests

78. A poka-yoke is designed to do what?

- A. Estimate a process mean
- B. Measure operator agreement
- C. Prevent an error or make it immediately obvious
- D. Determine a critical path

79. SMED focuses on reducing what type of time?

- A. Customer wait time only
- B. Product design time
- C. Audit preparation time
- D. Setup and changeover time

80. Continuous flow is most likely to reduce which condition?

- A. Waiting and work-in-process inventory
- B. Customer requirements
- C. Measurement bias

D. Project sponsorship

81. A kaizen blitz is best described as what?

- A. A lengthy annual audit
- B. A measurement system study
- C. A focused, rapid improvement event
- D. A contract negotiation

82. Standard work is valuable because it does what?

- A. Defines the current best known method for consistent execution
- B. Eliminates all need for training
- C. Substitutes for a control chart
- D. Sets customer specifications

83. Which implementation action best supports adoption across affected groups?

- A. Wait until after rollout to communicate
- B. Let each area choose undocumented methods
- C. Avoid feedback during the pilot
- D. Use a communication and training plan tailored to stakeholders

84. A main-effects plot is used to display what?

- A. The sequence of project tasks
- B. The average response at each level of a factor
- C. The count of defects by type
- D. The location of equipment

85. Which criterion is most important when selecting among feasible improvement solutions?

- A. Expected benefit, risk, and alignment with the project objective
- B. The number of presentation slides
- C. The seniority of the idea source
- D. The color of the visual controls

86. Common-cause variation is variation that is what?

- A. Caused by a single identifiable event
- B. Inherent in a stable process system
- C. Always eliminated by inspection
- D. Outside every specification limit

87. A point beyond a control limit on a control chart is evidence of what?

- A. Guaranteed customer dissatisfaction
- B. A new specification limit
- C. Normal random variation only
- D. A potential special cause requiring investigation

88. Which chart is generally appropriate for monitoring the fraction defective when sample sizes may vary?

- A. np chart
- B. c chart
- C. p chart
- D. u chart

89. Which chart is appropriate for the number of defects per unit when the opportunity area varies?

- A. u chart
- B. X-bar chart
- C. p chart
- D. individuals chart

90. An individuals and moving-range chart is commonly used when data are collected how?

- A. In fixed subgroups of five
- B. Only as defect counts
- C. Only as customer ratings
- D. One observation at a time

91. Rational subgrouping seeks to make variation within subgroups represent what?

- A. All customer-to-customer variation
- B. Short-term common-cause variation
- C. Only special-cause variation
- D. Specification variation

92. A control plan should specify which element for each critical characteristic?

- A. The project team's meeting schedule
- B. The original brainstorming list
- C. How it is measured, monitored, and reacted to when out of control
- D. Every possible customer preference

93. Document control helps sustain gains by ensuring what?

- A. Every employee writes a separate procedure

- B. People use the current approved version of procedures
- C. Old forms remain available
- D. Changes require no review

94. A first-party audit is conducted by whom?

- A. The organization auditing its own system
- B. A customer auditing a supplier
- C. An independent certification body
- D. A regulator conducting an inspection

95. In PDCA, which step evaluates results against the planned objective?

- A. Plan
- B. Do
- C. Act
- D. Check

96. Total productive maintenance emphasizes what?

- A. Final inspection after failure
- B. Larger production batches
- C. Proactive equipment care involving operators and maintenance
- D. Eliminating all maintenance records

97. An Andon system is primarily a visual method for doing what?

- A. Signaling abnormal conditions so action can be taken
- B. Changing customer specifications
- C. Calculating capability indices
- D. Scheduling project tasks

98. Jidoka is best described as what?

- A. Producing inventory ahead of demand
- B. Ranking causes by frequency
- C. Selecting a project sponsor
- D. Building in the ability to detect abnormalities and stop for correction

99. Which action is most appropriate after a stable improvement has been implemented?

- A. Remove all performance measures
- B. End communication with stakeholders
- C. Transfer ownership through a documented control plan and training
- D. Discard the revised work instructions

100. A reaction plan on a control chart should tell the operator what?

- A. How to recalculate specifications
- B. What immediate actions and escalation are required for an out-of-control signal
- C. How to select a project charter
- D. How to write an FMEA

Practice Exam 10: Answer Key and Explanations

- 1. C** — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.
- 2. B** — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.
- 3. A** — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.
- 4. D** — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.
- 5. A** — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.
- 6. C** — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.
- 7. B** — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.
- 8. D** — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.
- 9. D** — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

10. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

11. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

12. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

13. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

14. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

15. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

16. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

17. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

18. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

19. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

20. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

21. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

22. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

23. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

24. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

25. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

26. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

27. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

28. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

29. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

30. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

31. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

32. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

33. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

34. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

35. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

36. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

37. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

38. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

39. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

40. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

41. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

42. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

43. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

44. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

45. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

46. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

47. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

48. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

49. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

50. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

51. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

52. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

53. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

54. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

55. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

56. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

57. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

58. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

59. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

60. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

61. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

62. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

63. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

64. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

65. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

66. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

67. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

68. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

69. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

70. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

71. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

72. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

73. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

74. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

75. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

76. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

77. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

78. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

79. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

80. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

81. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

82. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

83. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

84. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

85. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

86. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

87. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

88. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

89. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

90. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

91. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

92. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

93. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

94. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

95. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

96. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

97. A — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

98. D — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

99. C — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.

100. B — The keyed response matches the stated situation and applies the appropriate Six Sigma concept. It supports reliable process understanding, disciplined decision making, or improvement activity in the relevant DMAIC phase. The other options are less suitable because they describe a different tool, confuse a related concept, or lack the evidence needed for a sound data-driven project decision.