

PRACTICE EXAM 6: LEAN SIX SIGMA YELLOW BELT

(100 QUESTIONS)

This 100-question practice exam is modeled on the current ASQ CSSYB Body of Knowledge. It intentionally extends the official computer-delivered length of 90 questions for extra practice. Allow about 153 minutes, or roughly 1.5 minutes per question. Select the single best answer for each item.

1. What is the primary purpose of Six Sigma?

- A. Increase inventory levels
- B. Eliminate all inspections
- C. Replace customer requirements
- D. Reduce variation and defects

2. What is the primary purpose of Lean?

- A. Increase process variation
- B. Add approval layers
- C. Remove non-value-added waste
- D. Maximize batch sizes

3. Which sequence names the DMAIC phases?

- A. Design, Model, Act, Inspect, Close
- B. Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve, Control
- C. Develop, Monitor, Assess, Implement, Confirm
- D. Define, Manage, Approve, Improve, Close

4. Which role normally owns the process after a project closes?

- A. Process owner
- B. Project champion
- C. Yellow Belt trainee
- D. External auditor

5. A Yellow Belt most commonly contributes by:

- A. Collecting data and supporting the project team
- B. Approving enterprise strategy in context
- C. Certifying measurement systems in context
- D. Signing supplier contracts in context

6. Which role removes barriers and provides organizational support?

- A. Data collector
- B. Customer respondent
- C. Process operator
- D. Champion or sponsor

7. A cross-functional team is valuable because it:

- A. Eliminates the need for a charter
- B. Brings perspectives from several process areas
- C. Avoids customer input
- D. Works without a leader

8. During which team stage are conflicts about roles often most visible?

- A. Forming
- B. Performing
- C. Storming
- D. Adjourning

9. What is the principal output of brainstorming?

- A. A broad list of possible ideas
- B. A final approved solution
- C. A statistical confidence interval
- D. A completed control plan

10. Multivoting is used mainly to:

- A. Calculate a process mean
- B. Measure equipment bias in context
- C. Narrow a list of ideas using team preferences
- D. Assign project costs in context

11. The nominal group technique helps a team by:

- A. Replacing customer interviews in context
- B. Estimating control limits in context
- C. Testing a hypothesis in context
- D. Generating and ranking ideas in a structured way

12. Which document records decisions, actions, and owners from a meeting?

- A. A cause-and-effect diagram
- B. Meeting minutes
- C. A histogram

D. A control chart

13. Which tool displays categories in descending frequency?

- A. Pareto chart
- B. Scatter diagram
- C. Run chart
- D. SIPOC diagram

14. Which tool organizes possible causes under major categories?

- A. Gantt chart
- B. Cause-and-effect diagram
- C. Check sheet
- D. Control plan

15. Which tool shows the steps and decisions in a process?

- A. Histogram
- B. Matrix chart
- C. Affinity diagram
- D. Flowchart

16. Which tool records events as they occur for later analysis?

- A. Regression line
- B. Project charter
- C. Check sheet
- D. Network diagram

17. Which graph best shows the distribution of continuous measurements?

- A. Pareto chart
- B. SIPOC
- C. Tree diagram
- D. Histogram

18. Which graph is best for examining a possible relationship between two variables?

- A. Check sheet
- B. Scatter diagram
- C. Gantt chart
- D. FMEA

19. 12 defects are found in 300 units. What is the DPU?

- A. 0.02
- B. 0.06
- C. 0.04
- D. 0.08

20. DPMO converts defect opportunity performance to:

- A. Defects per one million opportunities
- B. Defects per one hundred units
- C. Good units per million
- D. Defects per hour worked

21. Cost of poor quality includes:

- A. Only employee training costs
- B. Costs of defects, rework, and failures
- C. Only capital equipment costs
- D. Only planned maintenance costs

22. Cycle time is the:

- A. Number of defects per unit
- B. Time between audits in context
- C. Total project budget in context
- D. Elapsed time needed to complete a process cycle

23. Voice of the customer information is used to:

- A. Set control limits automatically
- B. Replace process maps
- C. Translate needs into measurable requirements
- D. Eliminate stakeholder analysis

24. A CTQ is best described as:

- A. A measurable feature critical to customer satisfaction
- B. A general business slogan
- C. An unmeasured team opinion
- D. A supplier invoice category

25. Which project is most suitable for DMAIC?

- A. A brand-new product needing initial design
- B. A stable existing process with a measurable performance gap
- C. A one-time social event in context

D. An issue with no defined customer

26. Stakeholder analysis should identify:

- A. Only the project leader in context
- B. Only outside suppliers in context
- C. People affected by or able to influence the project
- D. Only finance staff in context

27. In SIPOC, the letter O represents:

- A. Outputs
- B. Objectives
- C. Operations
- D. Opportunities

28. In SIPOC, suppliers provide:

- A. Only finished products
- B. Control limits in context
- C. Customer complaints in context
- D. Inputs used by the process

29. A project charter normally includes:

- A. Problem statement, scope, goal, and baseline
- B. Final solution and audit result
- C. Only the project schedule
- D. Only the team roster

30. A well-written problem statement should:

- A. Name the preferred vendor
- B. Promise a savings amount
- C. Describe the gap without prescribing a solution
- D. Assign blame to one employee

31. Project scope protects a team from:

- A. Collecting baseline data
- B. Uncontrolled expansion beyond agreed boundaries
- C. Using a SIPOC
- D. Identifying customers in context

32. The main purpose of a communication plan is to:

- A. Replace the project charter
- B. Create a control chart
- C. Calculate DPMO in context
- D. Specify what information each stakeholder needs and when

33. A work breakdown structure decomposes:

- A. Customer needs into defects
- B. Data into histogram bars
- C. Costs into accounting codes
- D. Project work into manageable tasks

34. A Gantt chart is most useful for:

- A. Ranking causes by frequency
- B. Displaying tasks against a timeline
- C. Calculating a median
- D. Measuring gauge bias

35. An activity network diagram emphasizes:

- A. The distribution of process data
- B. The voice of the customer
- C. Dependencies among project activities
- D. The height of histogram bars

36. An affinity diagram is used to:

- A. Group many ideas into natural themes
- B. Monitor variation over time
- C. Calculate capability in context
- D. Define sampling error

37. A matrix chart is useful for showing:

- A. Relationships between two or more sets of factors
- B. Only chronological task dates
- C. Only individual defect counts
- D. Only customer quotes in context

38. A DMAIC tollgate review is intended to:

- A. Replace the project sponsor
- B. Close the project immediately
- C. Choose the final sample size

D. Confirm phase deliverables before moving forward

39. A sample contains 4, 6, 8, and 10. What is the mean?

- A. 6
- B. 8
- C. 7
- D. 9

40. The median of an ordered data set is the:

- A. Most frequent value in context
- B. Middle value, or average of two middle values
- C. Arithmetic average in context
- D. Largest observed value in context

41. The mode is the:

- A. Middle ordered value
- B. Average of values
- C. Difference between extremes
- D. Most frequently occurring value

42. Measurements are 11, 15, 18, and 23. What is their range?

- A. 12
- B. 8
- C. 10
- D. 14

43. Standard deviation describes:

- A. The number of observations
- B. The highest observation in context
- C. The typical spread of values around the mean
- D. The target specification in context

44. An operational definition states:

- A. Which solution will be selected
- B. Exactly how a characteristic will be measured or classified
- C. Who will approve the project
- D. How costs will be allocated

45. A data collection plan should specify:

- A. Only the final report format
- B. Only the desired solution in context
- C. What is collected, by whom, how, and how often
- D. Only project funding in context

46. Which is qualitative data?

- A. Cycle time in minutes
- B. Customer comments from interviews
- C. Defect count per shift
- D. Diameter in millimeters

47. Which is quantitative data?

- A. A complaint category
- B. A supplier name
- C. An operator suggestion
- D. Order-processing time in minutes

48. A survey is especially useful when a team needs:

- A. Structured feedback from many respondents
- B. A calibrated measurement device
- C. A process control limit
- D. A project network diagram

49. Measurement accuracy refers to:

- A. Consistency of repeated readings
- B. Closeness of a reading to the true value
- C. Stability over time only
- D. Number of samples collected

50. Measurement precision refers to:

- A. Consistency among repeated readings
- B. Closeness to a known standard
- C. A change in product design
- D. A project funding level

51. Measurement bias is:

- A. Random spread among readings
- B. A temporary process delay
- C. A systematic difference from a reference value

D. A customer preference in context

52. Measurement stability concerns:

- A. Whether operators agree once
- B. Whether data are qualitative
- C. Whether a defect is severe
- D. Whether performance remains consistent over time

53. Gauge repeatability evaluates variation from:

- A. The same appraiser measuring the same item repeatedly
- B. Different appraisers using a gauge
- C. Different suppliers providing material
- D. Different customers rating service

54. Gauge reproducibility evaluates variation from:

- A. One appraiser repeating a reading
- B. Different appraisers measuring the same item
- C. A single machine cycle
- D. A changing customer need

55. A sample is used when:

- A. The team wants to avoid defining data
- B. Only qualitative data exist in context
- C. Studying every unit is impractical and the sample represents the process
- D. No process boundary is known in context

56. The first S in 5S is commonly translated as:

- A. Standardize
- B. Sustain
- C. Shine
- D. Sort

57. Value analysis asks whether an activity:

- A. Uses the most labor hours
- B. Has the largest budget
- C. Occurs in the Define phase
- D. Adds value from the customer perspective

58. In an FMEA, severity rates:

- A. How often failure occurs
- B. How likely failure is detected
- C. The seriousness of an effect if failure occurs
- D. How quickly a team meets

59. In an FMEA, occurrence rates:

- A. Effect seriousness in context
- B. How frequently a cause or failure is expected
- C. Detection strength in context
- D. Customer satisfaction in context

60. In an FMEA, detection rates:

- A. Likelihood that controls will detect a failure before impact
- B. Failure severity in context in context
- C. Failure frequency only in context
- D. Project duration in context in context

61. An FMEA has severity 6, occurrence 4, and detection 5. What is the RPN?

- A. 100
- B. 120
- C. 110
- D. 130

62. The 5 Whys technique is used to:

- A. Rank project schedules
- B. Set a specification limit
- C. Calculate a confidence interval
- D. Progressively explore causes behind a problem

63. A process map supports root-cause analysis by:

- A. Replacing all data collection
- B. Assigning control limits in context
- C. Making handoffs, steps, and decision points visible
- D. Determining annual budgets in context

64. The 8D method is primarily a structured approach for:

- A. Solving and preventing recurring problems
- B. Scheduling project tasks
- C. Measuring gauge bias

D. Estimating average cycle time

65. Force-field analysis compares:

- A. Defects and opportunities in context
- B. Means and medians in context
- C. Suppliers and customers in context
- D. Forces supporting and resisting a proposed change

66. A containment action is intended to:

- A. Serve as the permanent corrective action
- B. Protect the customer while root cause is investigated
- C. Close the project charter
- D. Replace measurement-system analysis in context

67. Permanent corrective action should:

- A. Eliminate or control the confirmed root cause
- B. Only document the complaint
- C. Increase inspection indefinitely in context
- D. Avoid checking effectiveness in context

68. Validation of corrective action means:

- A. Brainstorming new causes
- B. Changing the project scope
- C. Confirming the implemented action is effective
- D. Calculating the baseline mean

69. Preventive action focuses on:

- A. Recording current defects only
- B. Avoiding potential future failures before they occur
- C. Replacing customer requirements in context
- D. Closing every open issue

70. A poka-yoke is best described as:

- A. A method that prevents or makes errors immediately visible
- B. A chart of task durations
- C. A form for customer surveys
- D. A test of measurement bias

71. A normal distribution is typically:

- A. Always bimodal
- B. Always skewed right
- C. Symmetric and bell-shaped
- D. Limited to defect counts

72. A binomial distribution models:

- A. Continuous cycle-time measurements in context
- B. Only customer comments in context
- C. A sequence of project tasks
- D. Counts of successes in a fixed number of trials

73. A right-skewed distribution has:

- A. Equal tails around the mean
- B. Two identical peaks in context
- C. A longer tail extending to higher values
- D. No variation in context

74. A bimodal distribution often suggests:

- A. Perfect process control
- B. No need for data stratification
- C. A zero defect rate
- D. Two different underlying populations or conditions

75. Common-cause variation is:

- A. Routine variation inherent in the current process system
- B. A one-time equipment breakdown
- C. A known data-entry error
- D. A sudden supplier disruption

76. Special-cause variation is:

- A. The normal background noise of a stable process
- B. Variation from a specific, unusual source
- C. The median of a data set
- D. A customer requirement in context

77. Correlation indicates:

- A. Proof that one variable causes the other
- B. The exact process capability in context
- C. The number of defects in context

D. The strength and direction of an association between variables

78. Regression analysis is commonly used to:

- A. Estimate an outcome from one or more predictors
- B. Rank ideas by votes
- C. Identify all stakeholders in context
- D. Create a control plan

79. A Type I error occurs when a team:

- A. Fails to reject a false null hypothesis
- B. Rejects a true null hypothesis
- C. Accepts every alternative hypothesis
- D. Finds a perfect correlation

80. A kaizen event is best described as:

- A. A long-term statistical audit
- B. A measurement-system study
- C. A focused, rapid improvement effort
- D. A project charter review

81. A kaizen blitz differs from routine kaizen because it is:

- A. Limited to financial measures
- B. Intensive and completed in a short, concentrated period
- C. Performed only after Control
- D. A replacement for customer input

82. In PDCA, the Check step involves:

- A. Defining the project scope
- B. Implementing every idea permanently
- C. Collecting no data
- D. Studying results against the expected outcome

83. In PDCA, the Act step involves:

- A. Standardizing successful change or adjusting based on learning
- B. Writing the original problem statement
- C. Calculating the baseline mean
- D. Selecting the survey population

84. Cost-benefit analysis compares:

- A. Only labor costs
- B. Only customer opinions
- C. Expected benefits with the resources required
- D. Only measurement precision

85. A pilot test is used to:

- A. Replace the control plan in context
- B. Avoid evaluating risks in context in context
- C. Try a proposed change on a limited scale before broad rollout
- D. Close a project before implementation in context

86. A control plan documents:

- A. Only the original problem statement
- B. How key process measures will be monitored and responded to
- C. Only the team meeting schedule
- D. Only the project budget in context

87. A reaction plan states:

- A. What to do when a monitored measure signals a problem
- B. How to select a project
- C. How to calculate a median
- D. How to interview customers in context

88. An X-bar chart is used to monitor:

- A. The count of project tasks
- B. Only individual defect categories
- C. Supplier contract dates
- D. The average of subgroups over time

89. An R chart is used to monitor:

- A. The project scope
- B. The voice of the customer
- C. Within-subgroup variation over time
- D. The number of stakeholders

90. A point beyond a control limit is usually treated as:

- A. Proof the process meets all specifications
- B. A reason to change every limit immediately
- C. A normal result that must be ignored

D. A signal to investigate a possible special cause

91. Control limits are based on:

- A. Customer preference alone
- B. Process behavior and statistical variation
- C. Management targets alone
- D. The project budget alone

92. Specification limits are based on:

- A. Customer or design requirements
- B. Only historical process averages
- C. Only control-chart calculations
- D. The number of operators

93. Document control helps ensure:

- A. All drafts remain in use
- B. Only managers can see changes
- C. Current approved procedures are available where needed
- D. Process data are discarded

94. A standard operating procedure provides:

- A. An approved, repeatable method for performing work
- B. A list of possible project ideas
- C. A histogram of results
- D. A substitute for training

95. Work instructions should be:

- A. Kept informal to allow variation
- B. Specific enough for consistent task execution
- C. Limited to customer complaints
- D. Used only during project selection

96. Training after an improvement is important because it:

- A. Replaces monitoring completely in context
- B. Eliminates the need for procedures
- C. Guarantees no future variation
- D. Builds consistent adoption of the new standard work

97. Visual management supports control by:

- A. Hiding performance data in context
- B. Making status and abnormalities easy to see
- C. Increasing approval delays in context
- D. Removing customer requirements in context

98. An audit after implementation can help:

- A. Verify that the new process is followed as designed
- B. Replace all process owners in context
- C. Set the original baseline in context
- D. Eliminate all documentation in context

99. A sustainment metric should:

- A. Measure only kickoff attendance
- B. Replace every process measure
- C. Be chosen after the project is forgotten
- D. Track whether the improved result continues over time

100. When an improved process drifts from target, the team should first:

- A. Ignore one data point automatically
- B. Change the customer requirement
- C. Follow the reaction plan and investigate the signal
- D. End all monitoring in context

Practice Exam 6: Answer Key and Explanations

1. D — Reduce variation and defects is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

2. C — Remove non-value-added waste is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

3. B — Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve, Control is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

4. A — Process owner is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

5. A — Collecting data and supporting the project team is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

6. D — Champion or sponsor is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

7. B — Brings perspectives from several process areas is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

8. C — Storming is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

9. A — A broad list of possible ideas is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

10. C — Narrow a list of ideas using team preferences is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

11. D — Generating and ranking ideas in a structured way is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

12. B — Meeting minutes is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

13. A — Pareto chart is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

14. B — Cause-and-effect diagram is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

15. D — Flowchart is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

16. C — Check sheet is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

17. D — Histogram is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

18. B — Scatter diagram is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

19. C — 0.04 is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

20. A — Defects per one million opportunities is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

21. B — Costs of defects, rework, and failures is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

22. D — Elapsed time needed to complete a process cycle is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

23. C — Translate needs into measurable requirements is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

24. A — A measurable feature critical to customer satisfaction is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem.

The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

25. B — A stable existing process with a measurable performance gap is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

26. C — People affected by or able to influence the project is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

27. A — Outputs is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

28. D — Inputs used by the process is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

29. A — Problem statement, scope, goal, and baseline is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

30. C — Describe the gap without prescribing a solution is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

31. B — Uncontrolled expansion beyond agreed boundaries is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

32. D — Specify what information each stakeholder needs and when is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

33. D — Project work into manageable tasks is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The

remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

34. B — Displaying tasks against a timeline is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

35. C — Dependencies among project activities is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

36. A — Group many ideas into natural themes is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

37. A — Relationships between two or more sets of factors is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

38. D — Confirm phase deliverables before moving forward is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

39. C — 7 is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

40. B — Middle value, or average of two middle values is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

41. D — Most frequently occurring value is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

42. A — 12 is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

43. C — The typical spread of values around the mean is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

44. B — Exactly how a characteristic will be measured or classified is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

45. C — What is collected, by whom, how, and how often is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

46. B — Customer comments from interviews is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

47. D — Order-processing time in minutes is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

48. A — Structured feedback from many respondents is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

49. B — Closeness of a reading to the true value is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

50. A — Consistency among repeated readings is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

51. C — A systematic difference from a reference value is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

52. D — Whether performance remains consistent over time is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

53. A — The same appraiser measuring the same item repeatedly is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

54. B — Different appraisers measuring the same item is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

55. C — Studying every unit is impractical and the sample represents the process is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

56. D — Sort is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

57. D — Adds value from the customer perspective is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

58. C — The seriousness of an effect if failure occurs is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

59. B — How frequently a cause or failure is expected is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

60. A — Likelihood that controls will detect a failure before impact is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

61. B — 120 is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

62. D — Progressively explore causes behind a problem is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

63. C — Making handoffs, steps, and decision points visible is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

64. A — Solving and preventing recurring problems is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

65. D — Forces supporting and resisting a proposed change is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

66. B — Protect the customer while root cause is investigated is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

67. A — Eliminate or control the confirmed root cause is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

68. C — Confirming the implemented action is effective is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

69. B — Avoiding potential future failures before they occur is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

70. A — A method that prevents or makes errors immediately visible is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in

the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

71. C — Symmetric and bell-shaped is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

72. D — Counts of successes in a fixed number of trials is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

73. C — A longer tail extending to higher values is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

74. D — Two different underlying populations or conditions is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

75. A — Routine variation inherent in the current process system is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

76. B — Variation from a specific, unusual source is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

77. D — The strength and direction of an association between variables is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

78. A — Estimate an outcome from one or more predictors is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

79. B — Rejects a true null hypothesis is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices

are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

80. C — A focused, rapid improvement effort is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

81. B — Intensive and completed in a short, concentrated period is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

82. D — Studying results against the expected outcome is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

83. A — Standardizing successful change or adjusting based on learning is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

84. C — Expected benefits with the resources required is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

85. C — Try a proposed change on a limited scale before broad rollout is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

86. B — How key process measures will be monitored and responded to is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

87. A — What to do when a monitored measure signals a problem is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

88. D — The average of subgroups over time is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The

remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

89. C — Within-subgroup variation over time is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

90. D — A signal to investigate a possible special cause is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

91. B — Process behavior and statistical variation is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

92. A — Customer or design requirements is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

93. C — Current approved procedures are available where needed is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

94. A — An approved, repeatable method for performing work is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

95. B — Specific enough for consistent task execution is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

96. D — Builds consistent adoption of the new standard work is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

97. B — Making status and abnormalities easy to see is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The

remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

98. A — Verify that the new process is followed as designed is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

99. D — Track whether the improved result continues over time is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.

100. C — Follow the reaction plan and investigate the signal is correct. This question tests a core Lean Six Sigma concept. The selected choice matches the tool, role, metric, or purpose named in the stem. The remaining choices are related ideas but apply to a different phase, task, or outcome. Choosing the precise definition prevents a common exam mistake.