

PRACTICE EXAM 5: LEAN SIX SIGMA YELLOW BELT

(100 QUESTIONS)

This 100-question practice exam is designed for Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt study. Choose the best answer for each question. A suggested completion time is 150 minutes. This is an independent study resource; score expectations vary by training provider.

1. Which statement best describes Lean?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. Removing waste to improve the flow of customer value.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

2. Which statement best describes Six Sigma?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. Reducing variation and defects through data-driven improvement.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

3. What is the primary purpose of DMAIC?

- A. To improve an existing process with a structured method.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

4. What is the primary purpose of DMADV?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. To design a new process or product that meets requirements.

5. Who receives the output of a process?

- A. The customer or next process that uses the output.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

6. What does VOC stand for?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. Voice of the Customer.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

7. Which is an example of a critical-to-quality requirement?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A measurable feature that strongly affects customer satisfaction.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

8. What is a SIPOC diagram used for?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. Defining suppliers, inputs, process, outputs, and customers at a high level.

9. What is the best definition of a process?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. A repeatable set of activities that transforms inputs into outputs.

10. What is a project charter?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A document that defines the problem, goal, scope, and team authority.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

11. Which charter element should state the business impact?

- A. The business case.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

12. Which statement is a well-written problem statement?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. It states the current measurable gap without proposing a solution.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.

D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

13. Which statement is a well-written goal statement?

- A. It gives a measurable target and timeframe for improvement.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

14. What does project scope identify?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. The process boundaries and work included or excluded from the project.

15. Why identify stakeholders early?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. To understand needs, influence, and communication requirements.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

16. What is an operational definition?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A precise, agreed method for measuring or classifying something.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

17. What is a defect?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. Any failure to meet a stated requirement.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

18. What is a defect opportunity?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. A chance for a unit to fail a requirement.

19. What is a unit in quality measurement?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. The individual item, case, or transaction being evaluated.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

20. What does DPU measure?

- A. Average defects found per unit.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

21. What does DPMO measure?

- A. Defects per million opportunities.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

22. What is first-pass yield?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. The proportion completed correctly without rework.

23. What is rolled throughput yield?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. The probability a unit passes all process steps without defects.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

24. What does a value-added activity do?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. It changes the product or service in a way the customer needs and would value.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

25. Which is a necessary non-value-added activity?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A required inspection that does not change the product.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.

D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

26. What does TIMWOODS help identify?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. Common categories of process waste.

27. What is overproduction?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. Making more, earlier, or faster than the next customer needs.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

28. What is waiting waste?

- A. Idle time caused by delays, queues, or unavailable information.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

29. What is transport waste?

- A. Unnecessary movement of materials or information between locations.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

30. What is motion waste?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. Unnecessary movement by people while doing work.

31. What is inventory waste?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. Excess materials, work in process, or finished goods beyond current need.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

32. What is overprocessing?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. Doing more work or using more precision than the customer requires.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

33. What is a defect-related waste?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. Rework, correction, scrap, or service recovery caused by an error.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

34. What is the eighth Lean waste often called?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. Unused employee talent.

35. What is a value stream map?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A visual map of material and information flow through a process.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

36. What does takt time represent?

- A. The pace needed to meet customer demand.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

37. What is a pull system?

- A. Work released in response to downstream demand.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

38. What is a Kanban?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A visual signal that authorizes replenishment or movement.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.

D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

39. What is work in process?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. Items started but not yet completed by the process.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

40. What is a bottleneck?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. The step with the lowest effective capacity that constrains total flow.

41. What does the 5S method promote?

- A. An organized, visual, and sustained workplace.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

42. What does standard work provide?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. The current best documented method for performing a task.

43. What is visual management?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. Using visible cues to communicate status, standards, and abnormalities.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

44. What is a poka-yoke?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A mistake-proofing method that prevents or immediately detects errors.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

45. What is a check sheet?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. A structured form for collecting data consistently as events occur.

46. What is a Pareto chart used for?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. Prioritizing the few categories that contribute most to a problem.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

47. What does a histogram show?

- A. The distribution and shape of a set of numerical data.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

48. What does a run chart show?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. Process data plotted in time order.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

49. What is a scatter plot used for?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. Exploring whether two variables appear related.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

50. What is a flowchart?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A diagram showing the sequence of steps and decisions in a process.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

51. What is a cause-and-effect diagram?

- A. A structured way to organize possible causes of an effect.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.

D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

52. Which categories are commonly used on a fishbone diagram?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. Methods, machines, materials, measurements, people, and environment.

53. What is brainstorming intended to do?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. Generate many possible ideas before evaluating them.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

54. What does the 5 Whys technique seek?

- A. A chain of causal reasoning that reaches an underlying cause.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

55. What is root cause analysis?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A disciplined effort to identify causes that, when addressed, prevent recurrence.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

56. What does correlation mean?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. Two variables vary together in a pattern.

57. What does causation mean?

- A. A change in one factor directly produces a change in another.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

58. What is stratification?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. Separating data into meaningful groups to expose differences.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

59. What is sampling?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. Collecting data from a subset to learn about a larger population.

60. Why is random sampling valuable?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. It reduces selection bias by giving population members a fair chance of selection.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

61. What is a population?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. The complete set of items or people of interest.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

62. What is a sample?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. A subset selected from the population for study.

63. What does the mean describe?

- A. The arithmetic average of numerical observations.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

64. What does the median describe?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. The middle value after data are ordered.

D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

65. What does the mode describe?

- A. The most frequently occurring value or category.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

66. What does range measure?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. The difference between the largest and smallest values.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

67. What does standard deviation describe?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. Typical variation of values around their mean.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

68. What is a data outlier?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. An observation unusually distant from the rest of the data.

69. What is a control chart used for?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. Distinguishing routine variation from signals of special causes over time.

70. What is common-cause variation?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. Natural variation built into a stable process system.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

71. What is special-cause variation?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. Variation from an unusual, identifiable circumstance outside the normal system.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

72. What do control limits represent?

- A. Statistical boundaries based on observed process variation.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

73. What are specification limits?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. Customer or design requirements defining acceptable output.

74. What is process capability?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. How well a stable process can meet specification requirements.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

75. What is a baseline?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. The current measured performance used as a starting reference.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

76. What is a pilot test?

- A. A limited trial used to evaluate a proposed change before full deployment.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

77. What is an affinity diagram?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A tool that groups many ideas into natural themes.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.

D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

78. What is a prioritization matrix?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A structured comparison of options against selected criteria.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

79. What is a force-field analysis?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. A method for listing forces that support and resist a change.

80. What is FMEA used for?

- A. Anticipating failure modes and prioritizing prevention actions.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

81. In FMEA, what does severity rate?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. The seriousness of the effect if a failure occurs.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

82. In FMEA, what does occurrence rate?

- A. The likelihood that a failure cause will happen.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

83. In FMEA, what does detection rate?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. How likely current controls are to detect a failure before impact.

84. What is a control plan?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A document specifying how key process measures will be monitored and responded to.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

85. What is a reaction plan?

- A. Predefined actions to take when monitoring shows an unacceptable condition.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

86. What is a process owner?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. The person accountable for the ongoing performance of a process.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

87. What is a project sponsor?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. A leader who provides direction, resources, and organizational support.

88. What is the Yellow Belt role?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. Support improvement work by understanding methods, collecting data, and participating on teams.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

89. What is a Kaizen event?

- A. A focused, short-term effort to improve a process with a cross-functional team.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

90. What is continuous improvement?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

D. An ongoing effort to make processes better through repeated learning and change.

91. What does PDCA stand for?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. Plan, Do, Check, Act.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

92. What is the purpose of the Define phase?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. Clarify the business problem, customers, goals, scope, and team.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

93. What is the purpose of the Measure phase?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. Understand current performance with reliable data.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

94. What is the purpose of the Analyze phase?

- A. Identify and verify the causes that drive the problem.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

95. What is the purpose of the Improve phase?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. Develop, test, and implement solutions that address verified causes.

96. What is the purpose of the Control phase?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. Maintain the gains through monitoring, standards, and response plans.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

97. Why should a team validate the measurement system?

- A. To ensure the data are consistent enough to support decisions.
- B. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

98. What is data integrity?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.
- D. The accuracy, completeness, consistency, and trustworthiness of data.

99. What is a metric?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- C. A defined quantitative measure used to assess performance.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

100. What is a leading indicator?

- A. A report prepared only after a project is complete and no action can change results.
- B. A measure that signals conditions likely to affect future results.
- C. A financial estimate that replaces process evidence and avoids examining the actual work.
- D. A customer preference that cannot be measured, defined, or connected to a process requirement.

Practice Exam 5: Answer Key and Explanations

- 1. C** — Removing waste to improve the flow of customer value. Lean concentrates on non-value-added work and flow. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on assumptions or isolated
- 2. B** — Reducing variation and defects through data-driven improvement. Six Sigma uses evidence to reduce process variation and defects. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on assumptions or
- 3. A** — To improve an existing process with a structured method. DMAIC is the standard improvement roadmap for an existing process. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on
- 4. D** — To design a new process or product that meets requirements. DMADV is used when a new design is needed rather than an incremental fix. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team
- 5. A** — The customer or next process that uses the output. A customer is the person or process that receives and uses an output. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather

6. C — Voice of the Customer. VOC captures stated and unstated customer needs and expectations. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on assumptions or isolated opinions.

7. B — A measurable feature that strongly affects customer satisfaction. CTQs translate customer needs into measurable performance requirements. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on assumptions or isolated

8. D — Defining suppliers, inputs, process, outputs, and customers at a high level. SIPOC gives a shared high-level view of process boundaries and stakeholders. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather

9. D — A repeatable set of activities that transforms inputs into outputs. A process changes inputs into outputs through linked, repeatable activities. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying

10. C — A document that defines the problem, goal, scope, and team authority. The charter aligns sponsors and the team on purpose, boundaries, and authority. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision

11. A — The business case. The business case explains why solving the problem matters to the organization. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on assumptions or isolated opinions.

12. B — It states the current measurable gap without proposing a solution. A problem statement describes the current condition, location, and magnitude without bias. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather

13. A — It gives a measurable target and timeframe for improvement. A goal statement sets a quantified, time-bound target tied to the problem. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than

14. D — The process boundaries and work included or excluded from the project. Scope prevents uncontrolled expansion by naming what the team will and will not address. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a

15. B — To understand needs, influence, and communication requirements. Stakeholder analysis anticipates interests and helps plan useful communication and involvement. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on assumptions

16. C — A precise, agreed method for measuring or classifying something. Operational definitions make data collection consistent across people and time. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on

17. C — Any failure to meet a stated requirement. A defect occurs whenever an output fails to meet its defined requirement. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on

18. D — A chance for a unit to fail a requirement. Opportunities count the possible ways a unit could contain a defect. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying

19. B — The individual item, case, or transaction being evaluated. The unit is the basic item inspected for one or more defect opportunities. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than

20. A — Average defects found per unit. Defects per unit divides total defects by the number of units examined. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on assumptions or

21. A — Defects per million opportunities. DPMO normalizes defects by both units and opportunities, enabling comparisons. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on assumptions or isolated opinions.

22. D — The proportion completed correctly without rework. First-pass yield shows how often work is completed right the first time. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on assumptions

23. B — The probability a unit passes all process steps without defects. RTY combines yields across steps to reveal the cumulative effect of rework and defects. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team

24. C — It changes the product or service in a way the customer needs and would value. Value-added work transforms the output in a customer-required way. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team

25. B — A required inspection that does not change the product. Necessary non-value-added work may be required by law, safety, or current technology. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than

26. D — Common categories of process waste. TIMWOODS is a mnemonic for the common forms of Lean waste. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on assumptions or isolated

27. C — Making more, earlier, or faster than the next customer needs. Overproduction creates excess inventory and often hides other process problems. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying

28. A — Idle time caused by delays, queues, or unavailable information. Waiting adds lead time without creating value for the customer. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on

29. A — Unnecessary movement of materials or information between locations. Transport adds handling and delay without changing the output for the customer. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying

30. D — Unnecessary movement by people while doing work. Motion is avoidable employee movement, distinct from moving the product itself. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on assumptions

31. C — Excess materials, work in process, or finished goods beyond current need. Excess inventory consumes space, cash, and attention while concealing process imbalance. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather

32. B — Doing more work or using more precision than the customer requires. Overprocessing adds effort or complexity that does not improve customer value. The other choices either describe a different

tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather

33. B — Rework, correction, scrap, or service recovery caused by an error. Defects consume additional resources because the original output did not meet requirements. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather

34. D — Unused employee talent. Ignoring people's knowledge and improvement ideas wastes valuable capability. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on assumptions or isolated opinions.

35. C — A visual map of material and information flow through a process. Value stream mapping exposes flow, delays, inventories, and information handoffs across the system. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team

36. A — The pace needed to meet customer demand. Takt time links available production time to the rate of customer demand. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on

37. A — Work released in response to downstream demand. Pull limits premature work by authorizing production when the next customer signals a need. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than

38. B — A visual signal that authorizes replenishment or movement. Kanban supports pull by making replenishment signals visible and standardized. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on assumptions

39. C — Items started but not yet completed by the process. WIP is partially completed work waiting for or moving through process steps. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than

40. D — The step with the lowest effective capacity that constrains total flow. A bottleneck limits system output, so improving non-bottlenecks may not increase total throughput. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team

41. A — An organized, visual, and sustained workplace. 5S creates a stable workplace where needed items and abnormal conditions are easy to see. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse

a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than

42. D — The current best documented method for performing a task. Standard work establishes a repeatable baseline for safety, quality, training, and improvement. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than

43. C — Using visible cues to communicate status, standards, and abnormalities. Visual management makes important process conditions understandable at a glance. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on

44. B — A mistake-proofing method that prevents or immediately detects errors. Poka-yoke changes the work so an error is hard to make or easy to detect. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team

45. D — A structured form for collecting data consistently as events occur. Check sheets simplify reliable data capture and often reveal patterns for later analysis. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision

46. B — Prioritizing the few categories that contribute most to a problem. Pareto charts order categories by frequency or impact to focus improvement effort. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather

47. A — The distribution and shape of a set of numerical data. A histogram groups numerical values into intervals so spread, center, and shape become visible. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team

48. C — Process data plotted in time order. Run charts reveal trends, shifts, cycles, and unusual patterns over time. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on assumptions or

49. B — Exploring whether two variables appear related. A scatter plot displays paired observations to explore correlation or other relationships. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on assumptions

50. C — A diagram showing the sequence of steps and decisions in a process. Flowcharts make process logic visible and help teams find loops, handoffs, and delays. The other choices either describe a

different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a

51. A — A structured way to organize possible causes of an effect. The fishbone diagram helps teams expand and categorize possible causes before testing them. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision

52. D — Methods, machines, materials, measurements, people, and environment. These categories prompt broad cause exploration rather than premature focus on one explanation. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying

53. B — Generate many possible ideas before evaluating them. Brainstorming separates idea generation from judgment so teams can surface more possible causes or solutions. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather

54. A — A chain of causal reasoning that reaches an underlying cause. Repeatedly asking why helps move beyond symptoms toward a cause that can be addressed. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team

55. C — A disciplined effort to identify causes that, when addressed, prevent recurrence. Root cause analysis tests causal explanations rather than merely treating visible symptoms. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision

56. D — Two variables vary together in a pattern. Correlation can suggest a relationship but does not alone prove that one variable causes the other. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision

57. A — A change in one factor directly produces a change in another. Causation requires stronger evidence than association because confounding factors may exist. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather

58. B — Separating data into meaningful groups to expose differences. Stratifying by shift, product, supplier, or location can reveal patterns hidden in combined data. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather

59. D — Collecting data from a subset to learn about a larger population. Sampling can save time while providing useful evidence when the subset represents the population. The other choices either describe a

different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a

60. C — It reduces selection bias by giving population members a fair chance of selection. Random selection makes a sample more likely to reflect the population fairly. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a

61. B — The complete set of items or people of interest. The population is the full group about which the team wants to draw conclusions. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision

62. D — A subset selected from the population for study. A sample is observed when examining every population member is impractical. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on

63. A — The arithmetic average of numerical observations. The mean summarizes center by adding values and dividing by the number of observations. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying

64. C — The middle value after data are ordered. The median is a center measure that is less affected by extreme values than the mean. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision

65. A — The most frequently occurring value or category. The mode identifies the most common observation, particularly useful for categorical data. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on

66. B — The difference between the largest and smallest values. Range is a simple measure of spread based only on the two extreme observations. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather

67. C — Typical variation of values around their mean. Standard deviation summarizes how tightly or widely observations cluster around the average. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on

68. D — An observation unusually distant from the rest of the data. Outliers deserve investigation because they may indicate special causes, errors, or rare conditions. The other choices either describe a

different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision

69. D — Distinguishing routine variation from signals of special causes over time. Control charts use time-ordered data and limits to assess whether a process is stable. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team

70. B — Natural variation built into a stable process system. Common causes arise from the usual system and generally require system-level improvement. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying

71. C — Variation from an unusual, identifiable circumstance outside the normal system. Special causes are signals that something different happened and may require local investigation. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision

72. A — Statistical boundaries based on observed process variation. Control limits describe expected process behavior and are not the same as customer specifications. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than

73. D — Customer or design requirements defining acceptable output. Specification limits reflect what is acceptable to the customer or design, not process behavior. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than

74. C — How well a stable process can meet specification requirements. Capability compares the process's natural spread and center with customer specification limits. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than

75. B — The current measured performance used as a starting reference. A baseline quantifies the starting condition so improvement can be demonstrated objectively. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than

76. A — A limited trial used to evaluate a proposed change before full deployment. Pilots reduce risk by testing effectiveness and unintended effects on a manageable scale. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a

77. B — A tool that groups many ideas into natural themes. Affinity diagrams organize large idea sets into themes that make patterns easier to discuss. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision

78. C — A structured comparison of options against selected criteria. Prioritization matrices make selection criteria visible and reduce decisions based solely on opinion. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than

79. D — A method for listing forces that support and resist a change. Force-field analysis helps teams plan how to strengthen drivers and reduce barriers. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision

80. A — Anticipating failure modes and prioritizing prevention actions. FMEA systematically considers how a process can fail, its effects, and controls. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on

81. C — The seriousness of the effect if a failure occurs. Severity assesses the impact of a failure's effect, separate from likelihood or detection. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather

82. A — The likelihood that a failure cause will happen. Occurrence estimates how often a cause is expected to occur under current conditions. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than

83. D — How likely current controls are to detect a failure before impact. Detection evaluates the ability of existing controls to find a problem before it reaches the customer. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and

84. B — A document specifying how key process measures will be monitored and responded to. A control plan sustains gains by defining measures, frequencies, owners, and reaction plans. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support

85. A — Predefined actions to take when monitoring shows an unacceptable condition. Reaction plans turn detection into timely action by clarifying who does what when a signal occurs. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support

86. B — The person accountable for the ongoing performance of a process. A process owner maintains the process and helps sustain improvements after the project ends. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team

87. D — A leader who provides direction, resources, and organizational support. Sponsors remove barriers, align the project with strategy, and support the team's authority. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather

88. C — Support improvement work by understanding methods, collecting data, and participating on teams. Yellow Belts contribute practical process knowledge and use foundational tools under project leadership. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a

89. A — A focused, short-term effort to improve a process with a cross-functional team. Kaizen events accelerate change through concentrated observation, experimentation, and implementation. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather

90. D — An ongoing effort to make processes better through repeated learning and change. Continuous improvement treats performance as something to refine rather than a one-time project result. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support

91. B — Plan, Do, Check, Act. PDCA is an iterative cycle for testing changes, studying results, and standardizing learning. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on assumptions or

92. C — Clarify the business problem, customers, goals, scope, and team. Define creates shared direction before a team invests in measurement or solution development. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather

93. B — Understand current performance with reliable data. Measure establishes trustworthy baseline evidence about the current process and problem. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than relying on assumptions or

94. A — Identify and verify the causes that drive the problem. Analyze uses data and process knowledge to test which causes matter most. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than

95. D — Develop, test, and implement solutions that address verified causes. Improve changes the process based on validated causes and evaluates results before scaling. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather

96. C — Maintain the gains through monitoring, standards, and response plans. Control prevents backsliding by embedding ownership, measurement, and corrective action into daily work. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather

97. A — To ensure the data are consistent enough to support decisions. If measurement is unreliable, apparent differences may be noise rather than real process behavior. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team

98. D — The accuracy, completeness, consistency, and trustworthiness of data. Data integrity means collected information can be relied upon for analysis and decisions. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than

99. C — A defined quantitative measure used to assess performance. Metrics convert performance into evidence that can be monitored and compared over time. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision rather than

100. B — A measure that signals conditions likely to affect future results. Leading indicators provide early information that can prompt preventive action before outcomes worsen. The other choices either describe a different tool, confuse a related term, or ignore the customer and process context. A Yellow Belt should use this concept to define work clearly, examine evidence, and support a team decision