SIX SIGMA GREEN BELT STUDY GUIDE 2026-2027: EXAM 30 (100 QUESTIONS)

This 100-question practice exam follows the ASQ CSSGB Body of Knowledge distribution: Overview 11, Define 20, Measure 20, Analyze 18, Improve 16, and Control 15. ASQ computer-delivered CSSGB exams contain 110 questions, with 100 scored and 10 unscored, and allow 4 hours 18 minutes of exam time. Use this set as a timed 100-question simulation.

1. In a Green Belt project scenario, why do organizations use Six Sigma?

A. Potential failure modes, effects, and prioritized risks.

B. By multiplying severity, occurrence, and detection ratings.

C. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

D. Inventory while supplying what is needed when needed.

2. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does a value stream map primarily reveal?

A. The process owner responsible for the end-to-end process.

B. Translate broad customer needs into measurable requirements.

C. Conducting structured customer interviews or observations.

D. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

3. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is takt time?

A. The available production time divided by customer demand.

B. To detect unintended harm caused by an improvement.

C. Who is responsible, accountable, consulted, and informed.

D. To assess readiness before moving to the next phase.

4. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is the theory of constraints concerned with?

A. It narrows a list of options using structured team votes.

B. Managing the system constraint that limits overall throughput.

C. Assessing interests, influence, and engagement needs.

D. Documented results, lessons learned, and a handoff plan.

5. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is a Gemba walk intended to do?

A. The median, which is the middle ordered observation.

B. Observe the work where the process is actually performed.

C. The typical spread of values around the mean.

D. The distribution of numerical data across intervals.

6. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is a pull system designed to do?

A. A customer or engineering requirement for acceptable output.

B. The process variation estimated from observed data.

C. Authorize work in response to downstream customer demand.

D. Specification width with potential process variation.

7. In a Green Belt project scenario, in DMADV, what does the V represent?

A. Verify that the design meets stated requirements.

B. Whether data plausibly follow a normal distribution.

C. The number of units and defect opportunities.

D. The strength and direction of a linear association.

8. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is an FMEA used to identify?

A. Failing to reject a false null hypothesis.

B. The probability of detecting a real specified effect.

C. When comparing two measurements from the same matched units.

D. Potential failure modes, effects, and prioritized risks.

9. In a Green Belt project scenario, how is an FMEA risk priority number calculated?

A. By multiplying severity, occurrence, and detection ratings.

B. An undesired top event and its contributing logic.

C. Current performance with the desired future state.

D. Positional, cyclical, and temporal sources of variation.

10. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is just-in-time production intended to minimize?

A. The measured outcome affected by factors and conditions.

B. To reduce bias from uncontrolled nuisance influences.

C. Inventory while supplying what is needed when needed.

D. An estimate of experimental error and stronger evidence.

11. In a Green Belt project scenario, which metric best reflects a customer-focused business driver?

A. The documented best current method for performing work.

B. Reducing setup or changeover time.

C. A focused, rapid improvement effort involving the workplace team.

D. Customer satisfaction measured against defined expectations.

12. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is the main purpose of a SIPOC?

A. To distinguish improvement effects from background changes.

B. To summarize suppliers, inputs, process, outputs, and customers.

C. Inherent variation from the stable process system.

D. Variation from an identifiable, nonroutine source.

13. In a Green Belt project scenario, what makes a project goal SMART?

A. It is specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound.

B. A u chart that adjusts for changing opportunity.

C. To specify how critical outputs will be monitored and reacted to.

D. Managing approved versions, access, changes, and retention.

14. In a Green Belt project scenario, what should a good problem statement include?

A. A visual signal that calls attention to an abnormal condition.

B. Building in detection and response so defects do not flow onward.

C. The current condition, baseline, and measurable business impact.

D. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

15. In a Green Belt project scenario, who is accountable for ongoing process performance?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. The process owner responsible for the end-to-end process.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

16. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is a CTQ tree used to do?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. Translate broad customer needs into measurable requirements.

17. In a Green Belt project scenario, which method collects direct Voice of the Customer detail?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. Conducting structured customer interviews or observations.

18. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is a Kano must-be requirement?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. A basic feature whose absence causes dissatisfaction.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

19. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is the main use of a project charter?

A. To authorize the project and clarify purpose, scope, and roles.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

20. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does a work breakdown structure provide?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. A hierarchical decomposition of the project work.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

21. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does the critical path identify?

A. The longest sequence of dependent activities controlling duration.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

22. In a Green Belt project scenario, why are consequential metrics tracked?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. To detect unintended harm caused by an improvement.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

23. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does a RACI chart clarify?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. Who is responsible, accountable, consulted, and informed.

24. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is the purpose of a tollgate review?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. To assess readiness before moving to the next phase.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

25. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is benchmarking?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Comparing performance or practices with relevant references.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

26. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does a Pareto chart help a team prioritize?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. The few categories contributing most to the problem.

27. In a Green Belt project scenario, which team stage commonly features conflict over roles?

A. Storming, when members test boundaries and priorities.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

28. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is nominal group technique useful for?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. Generating and ranking ideas with balanced participation.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

29. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does multivoting accomplish?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. It narrows a list of options using structured team votes.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

30. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is a stakeholder analysis used for?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. Assessing interests, influence, and engagement needs.

31. In a Green Belt project scenario, what should project closure include?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Documented results, lessons learned, and a handoff plan.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

32. In a Green Belt project scenario, what type of data is recorded as pass or fail?

A. Attribute data classified into discrete categories.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

33. In a Green Belt project scenario, which measurement scale has a meaningful zero?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. A ratio scale, such as time or weight.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

34. In a Green Belt project scenario, why use stratified sampling?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. To ensure important subgroups are represented in the sample.

35. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is a check sheet?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. A structured form for consistent data collection.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

36. In a Green Belt project scenario, which statistic is most resistant to extreme values?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. The median, which is the middle ordered observation.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

37. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does standard deviation describe?

A. The typical spread of values around the mean.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

38. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does a histogram show?

A. The distribution of numerical data across intervals.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

39. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does a box plot display?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. Center, spread, and potential outliers in a distribution.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

40. In a Green Belt project scenario, why perform a gauge R and R study?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. To quantify repeatability and reproducibility of measurement.

41. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is measurement bias?

A. The consistent difference between observed and reference values.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

42. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is measurement linearity?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. How measurement bias changes across the operating range.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

43. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is a process specification limit?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. A customer or engineering requirement for acceptable output.

44. In a Green Belt project scenario, what are natural process limits based on?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. The process variation estimated from observed data.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

45. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does Cp compare?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. Specification width with potential process variation.

46. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does Cpk additionally reflect?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. How centered the process is within specification limits.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

47. In a Green Belt project scenario, when should capability indices be interpreted cautiously?

A. When the process is unstable or markedly nonnormal.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

48. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does the central limit theorem support?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Approximate normality of sample means as samples grow.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

49. In a Green Belt project scenario, which distribution models rare counts over fixed opportunities?

A. The Poisson distribution for event counts.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

50. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does a normal probability plot assess?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. Whether data plausibly follow a normal distribution.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

51. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does DPMO normalize defects by?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. The number of units and defect opportunities.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

52. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does correlation establish?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. The strength and direction of a linear association.

53. In a Green Belt project scenario, why does correlation not prove causation?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. A relationship may be caused by confounding or coincidence.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

54. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does a regression equation provide?

A. A model for estimating a response from predictor values.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

55. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does a p-value represent?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Evidence against the null hypothesis under its assumptions.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

56. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is a Type I error?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. Rejecting a true null hypothesis.

57. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is a Type II error?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. Failing to reject a false null hypothesis.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

58. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does statistical power describe?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. The probability of detecting a real specified effect.

59. In a Green Belt project scenario, when is a paired t-test appropriate?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. When comparing two measurements from the same matched units.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

60. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does ANOVA test?

A. Whether means differ across three or more groups.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

61. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is a chi-square test often used for?

A. Testing association or fit with categorical data.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

62. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is the first purpose of a cause-and-effect diagram?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. To organize possible causes for systematic investigation.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

63. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does the 5 Whys technique seek?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. A causal chain that reaches a controllable root cause.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

64. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does a fault tree begin with?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. An undesired top event and its contributing logic.

65. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does gap analysis compare?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. Current performance with the desired future state.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

66. In a Green Belt project scenario, what variation does a multi-vari study help separate?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. Positional, cyclical, and temporal sources of variation.

67. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is practical significance?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Whether an effect is large enough to matter operationally.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

68. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is a confounding variable?

A. A factor associated with both variables being studied.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

69. In a Green Belt project scenario, what should follow a suspected root cause?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. Data-based validation before selecting a corrective action.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

70. In a Green Belt project scenario, in a designed experiment, what is a factor?

A. An input variable deliberately changed by the experimenter.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

71. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is a response in design of experiments?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. The measured outcome affected by factors and conditions.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

72. In a Green Belt project scenario, why is randomization used in an experiment?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. To reduce bias from uncontrolled nuisance influences.

73. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does replication provide?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. An estimate of experimental error and stronger evidence.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

74. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does an interaction mean in DOE?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. The effect of one factor depends on another factor level.

75. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is a pilot test?

A. A limited trial used to evaluate an improvement before rollout.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

76. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is poka-yoke intended to do?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Prevent an error or make it immediately detectable.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

77. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does 5S create?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. An organized, visible, and standardized workplace.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

78. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is standard work?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. The documented best current method for performing work.

79. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does SMED target?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Reducing setup or changeover time.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

80. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is a kaizen event?

A. A focused, rapid improvement effort involving the workplace team.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

81. In a Green Belt project scenario, what should an implementation plan specify?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Tasks, owners, timing, resources, and risk responses.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

82. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does a proof of concept demonstrate?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. Whether a proposed solution is feasible under defined conditions.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

83. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does a main-effects plot show?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. Average response changes across factor levels.

84. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is a treatment in DOE?

A. A specific combination of factor levels applied to units.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

85. In a Green Belt project scenario, why use a control group in a pilot?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. To distinguish improvement effects from background changes.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

86. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is common-cause variation?

A. Inherent variation from the stable process system.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

87. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is special-cause variation?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. Variation from an identifiable, nonroutine source.

88. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is rational subgrouping designed to reveal?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Changes between subgroups while limiting within-subgroup variation.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

89. In a Green Belt project scenario, which chart fits individual continuous observations?

A. An individuals and moving range chart.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

90. In a Green Belt project scenario, which chart monitors fraction defective?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. A p chart for proportion nonconforming.

91. In a Green Belt project scenario, which chart monitors count of defects with constant opportunity?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. A c chart for count data with constant area or units.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

92. In a Green Belt project scenario, which chart fits defects per varying unit size?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. A u chart that adjusts for changing opportunity.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

93. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is the purpose of a control plan?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. To specify how critical outputs will be monitored and reacted to.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

94. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is document control?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. Managing approved versions, access, changes, and retention.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

95. In a Green Belt project scenario, what should a training plan include?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. Who needs training, required skills, method, timing, and verification.

96. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is a first-party audit?

A. An internal audit performed by the organization itself.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

97. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is the Check step in PDCA?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. The available production time divided by customer demand.

D. Evaluate results against the planned objectives and measures.

98. In a Green Belt project scenario, what does total productive maintenance emphasize?

A. Proactive equipment care to maximize reliable performance.

B. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

99. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is an Andon signal?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

C. A visual signal that calls attention to an abnormal condition.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

100. In a Green Belt project scenario, what is jidoka?

A. To improve performance by reducing variation and defects.

B. Building in detection and response so defects do not flow onward.

C. Value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.

D. The available production time divided by customer demand.

EXAM 30: ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

1. C - The correct choice is the one stating that to improve performance by reducing variation and defects.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

2. D - The correct choice is the one stating that value-added and non-value-added flow through a process.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

3. A - The correct choice is the one stating that the available production time divided by customer demand.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

4. B - The correct choice is the one stating that managing the system constraint that limits overall throughput.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

5. B - The correct choice is the one stating that observe the work where the process is actually performed.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

6. C - The correct choice is the one stating that authorize work in response to downstream customer demand.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

7. A - The correct choice is the one stating that verify that the design meets stated requirements.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

8. D - The correct choice is the one stating that potential failure modes, effects, and prioritized risks.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

9. A - The correct choice is the one stating that by multiplying severity, occurrence, and detection ratings.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

10. C - The correct choice is the one stating that inventory while supplying what is needed when needed.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

11. D - The correct choice is the one stating that customer satisfaction measured against defined expectations.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools,

phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

12. B - The correct choice is the one stating that to summarize suppliers, inputs, process, outputs, and customers.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

13. A - The correct choice is the one stating that it is specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

14. C - The correct choice is the one stating that the current condition, baseline, and measurable business impact.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

15. B - The correct choice is the one stating that the process owner responsible for the end-to-end process.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

16. D - The correct choice is the one stating that translate broad customer needs into measurable requirements.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

17. D - The correct choice is the one stating that conducting structured customer interviews or observations.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

18. B - The correct choice is the one stating that a basic feature whose absence causes dissatisfaction.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

19. A - The correct choice is the one stating that to authorize the project and clarify purpose, scope, and roles.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing

20. C - The correct choice is the one stating that a hierarchical decomposition of the project work.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

21. A - The correct choice is the one stating that the longest sequence of dependent activities controlling duration.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

22. C - The correct choice is the one stating that to detect unintended harm caused by an improvement.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

23. D - The correct choice is the one stating that who is responsible, accountable, consulted, and informed.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

24. B - The correct choice is the one stating that to assess readiness before moving to the next phase.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

25. B - The correct choice is the one stating that comparing performance or practices with relevant references.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

26. D - The correct choice is the one stating that the few categories contributing most to the problem.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

27. A - The correct choice is the one stating that storming, when members test boundaries and priorities.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

28. C - The correct choice is the one stating that generating and ranking ideas with balanced participation.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

29. C - The correct choice is the one stating that it narrows a list of options using structured team votes.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing

30. D - The correct choice is the one stating that assessing interests, influence, and engagement needs.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

31. B - The correct choice is the one stating that documented results, lessons learned, and a handoff plan.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

32. A - The correct choice is the one stating that attribute data classified into discrete categories.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

33. C - The correct choice is the one stating that a ratio scale, such as time or weight.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

34. D - The correct choice is the one stating that to ensure important subgroups are represented in the sample.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

35. B - The correct choice is the one stating that a structured form for consistent data collection.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

36. B - The correct choice is the one stating that the median, which is the middle ordered observation.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

37. A - The correct choice is the one stating that the typical spread of values around the mean.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

38. A - The correct choice is the one stating that the distribution of numerical data across intervals.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

39. C - The correct choice is the one stating that center, spread, and potential outliers in a distribution.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

40. D - The correct choice is the one stating that to quantify repeatability and reproducibility of measurement.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

41. A - The correct choice is the one stating that the consistent difference between observed and reference values.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

42. C - The correct choice is the one stating that how measurement bias changes across the operating range.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

43. D - The correct choice is the one stating that a customer or engineering requirement for acceptable output.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

44. B - The correct choice is the one stating that the process variation estimated from observed data.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

45. D - The correct choice is the one stating that specification width with potential process variation.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

46. C - The correct choice is the one stating that how centered the process is within specification limits.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

47. A - The correct choice is the one stating that when the process is unstable or markedly nonnormal.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

48. B - The correct choice is the one stating that approximate normality of sample means as samples grow.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

49. A - The correct choice is the one stating that the Poisson distribution for event counts.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

50. C - The correct choice is the one stating that whether data plausibly follow a normal distribution.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

51. B - The correct choice is the one stating that the number of units and defect opportunities.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

52. D - The correct choice is the one stating that the strength and direction of a linear association.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

53. C - The correct choice is the one stating that a relationship may be caused by confounding or coincidence.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

54. A - The correct choice is the one stating that a model for estimating a response from predictor values.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

55. B - The correct choice is the one stating that evidence against the null hypothesis under its assumptions.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

56. D - The correct choice is the one stating that rejecting a true null hypothesis.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

57. C - The correct choice is the one stating that failing to reject a false null hypothesis.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

58. D - The correct choice is the one stating that the probability of detecting a real specified effect.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

59. B - The correct choice is the one stating that when comparing two measurements from the same matched units.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

60. A - The correct choice is the one stating that whether means differ across three or more groups.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

61. A - The correct choice is the one stating that testing association or fit with categorical data.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

62. B - The correct choice is the one stating that to organize possible causes for systematic investigation.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

63. C - The correct choice is the one stating that a causal chain that reaches a controllable root cause.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

64. D - The correct choice is the one stating that an undesired top event and its contributing logic.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

65. C - The correct choice is the one stating that current performance with the desired future state.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

66. D - The correct choice is the one stating that positional, cyclical, and temporal sources of variation.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

67. B - The correct choice is the one stating that whether an effect is large enough to matter operationally.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

68. A - The correct choice is the one stating that a factor associated with both variables being studied.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

69. C - The correct choice is the one stating that data-based validation before selecting a corrective action.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

70. A - The correct choice is the one stating that an input variable deliberately changed by the experimenter.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

71. B - The correct choice is the one stating that the measured outcome affected by factors and conditions.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

72. D - The correct choice is the one stating that to reduce bias from uncontrolled nuisance influences.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

73. C - The correct choice is the one stating that an estimate of experimental error and stronger evidence.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

74. D - The correct choice is the one stating that the effect of one factor depends on another factor level.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing

75. A - The correct choice is the one stating that a limited trial used to evaluate an improvement before rollout.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing

76. B - The correct choice is the one stating that prevent an error or make it immediately detectable.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

77. C - The correct choice is the one stating that an organized, visible, and standardized workplace.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

78. D - The correct choice is the one stating that the documented best current method for performing work.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

79. B - The correct choice is the one stating that reducing setup or changeover time.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

80. A - The correct choice is the one stating that a focused, rapid improvement effort involving the workplace team.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

81. B - The correct choice is the one stating that tasks, owners, timing, resources, and risk responses.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

82. C - The correct choice is the one stating that whether a proposed solution is feasible under defined conditions.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

83. D - The correct choice is the one stating that average response changes across factor levels.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

84. A - The correct choice is the one stating that a specific combination of factor levels applied to units.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

85. C - The correct choice is the one stating that to distinguish improvement effects from background changes.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

86. A - The correct choice is the one stating that inherent variation from the stable process system.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

87. D - The correct choice is the one stating that variation from an identifiable, nonroutine source.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

88. B - The correct choice is the one stating that changes between subgroups while limiting within-subgroup variation.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

89. A - The correct choice is the one stating that an individuals and moving range chart.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

90. D - The correct choice is the one stating that a p chart for proportion nonconforming.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

91. C - The correct choice is the one stating that a c chart for count data with constant area or units.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish

92. B - The correct choice is the one stating that a u chart that adjusts for changing opportunity.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

93. B - The correct choice is the one stating that to specify how critical outputs will be monitored and reacted to.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish

94. C - The correct choice is the one stating that managing approved versions, access, changes, and retention.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

95. D - The correct choice is the one stating that who needs training, required skills, method, timing, and verification.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

96. A - The correct choice is the one stating that an internal audit performed by the organization itself.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

97. D - The correct choice is the one stating that evaluate results against the planned objectives and measures.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

98. A - The correct choice is the one stating that proactive equipment care to maximize reliable performance.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing control.

99. C - The correct choice is the one stating that a visual signal that calls attention to an abnormal condition.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish ongoing

100. B - The correct choice is the one stating that building in detection and response so defects do not flow onward.. This directly answers the question and reflects standard Six Sigma practice. The other options refer to different tools, phases, measures, or purposes. Choosing precisely matters because teams need a shared definition before they collect data, test causes, improve work, or establish