GAQM

Exam Questions CLSSGB

Certified Lean Six Sigma Green Belt (CLSSGB)

NEW QUESTION 1
Multiple Linear Regressions (MLR) is best used when which of these are applicable? (Note: There are 3 correct answers).

A. Non-linear relationships between the inputs X's and output Y
B. Uncertainty in the slope of the linear relationship between an X and a Y
C. Relationships between Y (output) and more than one X (Input)
D. Preventing the use of a Designed Experiment if unnecessary
E. We assume that the X's are independent of each other

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 2
A primary benefit of using a Multi-Vari Chart is it provides a visual presentation of two-way interactions.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3
A 1-Sample t-test is used when you want to compare the Median of one distribution to a target value.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4
The very best way to begin an effort to map a process is to do which of these?

A. Interview the process owner
B. Interview the manager of the department
C. Walk the actual process from beginning to end
D. Take pictures of the factory floor at each shift

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5
SPC on the outputs is more preferred than SPC on the inputs when implementing SPC for your process.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6
Typically a person who is trained to the skill level of a Black Belt is nearly 80% dedicated to applying Lean Six Sigma methodologies towards process solutions.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7
A Stable process is a process whose output is consistent over time. A primary tool used to analyze Stability would be a _____.

A. Data Forward Plot
B. Bag Plot
C. Min/Max Plot
D. Time Series Plot

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8
The _____ is important because it provides an estimate of the probability of an event occurring depending on the Standard Deviation from the Mean.

A. Shewhart Principle
B. Pareto Rule
C. Mean/Mode Spread
D. Empirical Rule

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9
This output is what type of advanced Capability Analysis?

A. Continuous
B. Binomial
C. Poisson
D. Discreet
E. DPU

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
When a Belt is analyzing sample data she should keep in mind that 95% of Normally Distributed data is within +/- 2 Standard Deviations from the Mean.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
The Regression Model for an observed value of Y contains the term ?o which represents the Y axis intercept when X = 0.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 12
The actual experimental response data varied somewhat from what a Belt had predicted them to be. This is the result of which of these?

A. Inefficiency of estimates
B. Residuals
C. Confounded data
D. Gap Analysis

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 17
Some of the approaches used in Lean include station warning lights, tool boards and jidohka devices in order that which of these apply?

A. Workers do not utilize individual methods of cleaning
B. Problems are made highly visible
C. Work stoppages are documented properly
D. Lessen the amount of employee pilferage

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 21
Unequal Variances can be the result of differing types of distributions.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22
Significant variation in process performance is a consequence of several causes that can be classified using which of the terminologies shown. (Note: There are 2 correct answers).

A. Common
B. Random
C. Uneducated
D. Special
E. Vital

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 24
With the use of Statistics we define the population to be a large enough sample set of data such that you can analyze it and draw conclusions as to all of the data.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 25

Lean focuses on the sequence of activities and work required to produce a product or a service. This flow is called a _____.

A. Value-add Flow
B. Production Map
C. Value Stream
D. Operating Procedure

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 29

A Belt concludes a Lean Six Sigma project with the creation of a Control Plan. At what point can the Control Plan be closed?

A. Never, a Control Plan is a living document
B. As soon as the Champion signs off
C. Within 30 days of the LSS project review team meeting
D. After the project has been presented at the recognition event

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 31

As a type of measurement error, Linearity describes a change in accuracy through the expected operating range of the measurement instrument.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 32

_____Distributions occur when data comes from several sources that are supposed to be the same yet are not.

A. Skewed
B. Bimodal
C. Gaussian
D. Tri-peaked

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 34

When it comes to Control one of the most effective means of eliminating defects is to _____.

A. Train personnel often and thoroughly
B. Keep a Six Sigma project going on the process at all times
C. Design defect prevention into the product
D. Have each process consist of no more than five steps

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 38

To draw inferences about a sample population being studied by modeling patterns of data in a way that accounts for randomness and uncertainty in the observations is known as _____.

A. Influential Analysis
B. Inferential Statistics
C. Physical Modeling
D. Sequential Inference

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 43

As part of a Visual Factory plan Kanban cards are created and utilized to identify areas in need of cleaning and organization.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 46

When two Inputs have an impact on the Output together yet seem to have no or little impact on their own this is called a/an _____.

A. Interaction
B. Oddity
C. Coincidence
D. Impossibility

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 47
The X-Y Diagram is a tool used to identify/collate potential X's and assess their relative impact on multiple Y's.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 49
One of the metrics commonly used in Lean Six Sigma is DPU. This acronym stands for _____.

A. Deferred planned usage
B. Defects per unit
C. Decreased production utilization
D. Downtime per unit

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 50
A Lean Principle that addresses efficiency by the process worker is called _____?

A. Visual Factory
B. Supervising
C. Training
D. Standardizing

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 51
Which of these is Discrete data?

A. Train arrived at 4:17 pm.
B. Race car consumed 23 gallons of fuel.
C. Of the 42 people on the bus, 12 went into the station.
D. It took 3 hours and 32 minutes to complete the marathon.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 52
Which of these statements describe an undesirable situation when implementing SPC? (Note: There are 2 correct answers).

A. The lower Control Limit for the R chart is equal to zero
B. The Control Limits are wider than the customer specification limits
C. A process is in Statistical Control before implementation of SPC
D. Attempt to use SPC for tracking transaction times at a warehouse
E. Indication of the specification limits on the Control Chart

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 55
An employee of ACME Corporation noticed that every loan application that gets approved is copied four times and is stored in different locations in the company for no apparent reason. This would be an example of _____.

A. Internal Failure Costs
B. Appraisal Costs
C. External Failure Costs
D. Prevention Costs

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 57
The deviation of the measured value from the actual value is known as _____.

A. Bias
B. Linearity
C. Repeatability
D. Movement

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 58
According to a manager it takes an average weekday commute of 39 minutes with a Standard Deviation of 7 minutes for the employees to get to work when they

use their personal vehicles for their office commute while management set a policy of not more than 40 minutes for their daily one-way commute. A survey conducted one day on 70 employees showed an average of 34 minutes commuting time using the metro public transportation system with a Standard Deviation of 21 minutes. For the employees choosing to increase their chances to come on time using personal transportation their variation should be reduced to _____?

A. 1 minute
B. 6 minutes
C. 3.5 minutes
D. Eliminate it to 0.0 minutes

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 63
When looking at a distribution graph, the Mean is defined as the _____.

A. Average based on the sample size
B. Aggression measured
C. Total sample size
D. Measurement based off a quarter of the sample size

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 64
The practice of utilizing Poka-Yoke is also known as _____.

A. Thorough integration
B. Mistake proofing
C. On site inspection
D. Lean controls

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 69
The acronym for the defined approach taken by Lean Six Sigma to solve significant challenges related to a process is which of these?

A. DOE
B. DMAIC
C. SIPOC
D. FMEA

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 73
Which statement(s) are correct for the Regression Analysis shown here? (Note: There are 2 correct answers).

A. This Regression is an example of a Multiple Linear Regression.
B. This Regression is an example of Cubic Regression.
C. %Cu explains the majority of the process variance in heat flux.
D. Thickness explains over 80% of the process variance in heat flux.
E. The number of Residuals in this Regression Analysis is 26.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 77
The Alpha level of a test (level of significance) represents the yardstick against which P-values are measured and the Null Hypothesis is rejected if the P-value is which of these?

A. Less than the Alpha level.
B. Greater than the Alpha level.
C. Greater than the Beta and Alpha level.
D. Less than one minus Alpha.
E. Less than the power of one minus Beta.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 78
According to a manager it takes an average weekday commute of 39 minutes with a Standard Deviation of 7 minutes for the employees to get to work when they use their personal vehicles for their office commute while management set a policy of not more than 40 minutes for their daily one-way commute. A survey conducted one day on 70 employees showed an average of 34 minutes commuting time using the metro public transportation system with a Standard Deviation of 21 minutes. For the employees choosing to increase their chances to come on time using personal transportation their variation should be reduced to _____?

A. 1 minute
B. 6 minutes
C. 3.5 minutes
D. Eliminate it to 0.0 minutes

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 83
Inferential Statistics is largely about Significance. There are both Practical and _____ Significance to consider during an analysis of data in a Lean Six Sigma project.

A. Problematic
B. Impractical
C. Usable
D. Statistical

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 85
It is a Type II error if we decide to reject the Null Hypothesis when it is actually true.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 89
After a Belt has put data through the smoothing process which chart would be used to look for trends in the data?

A. Moving Average Chart
B. Multi-Vari Chart
C. X bar Chart
D. Pareto Chart

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 94
Process Capability is a function of which of these?

A. Customer requirements
B. Process performance
C. Output over time
D. All of these answers are correct

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 99
Bias in Sampling is an error due to lack of independence among random samples or due to systematic sampling procedures.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 101
The use of Kanbans work best with pull systems for determining the timing of which products or services are produced.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 105
Which statement(s) are true about the Fitted Line Plot shown here? (Note: There are 2 correct answers).

A. When Reactant increases, the Energy Consumed increases.
B. The slope of the equation is a positive 130.5.
C. The predicted output Y is close to -18 when the Reactant level is set to 6.
D. Over 85 % of the variation of the Energy Consumed is explained by the Reactant via this Linear Regression.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 110
Lean removes many forms of _____ so Six Sigma can focus on reducing _____.

A. Waste, variability
B. Inventory, defects
C. Waste, cost
D. Movement, variation

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 115
To draw inferences about a sample population being studied by modeling patterns of data in a way that accounts for randomness and uncertainty in the observations is known as_____.

A. Influential Analysis
B. Inferential Statistics
C. Physical Modeling
D. Sequential Inference

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 118
Non-parametric testing is done when which of these are applicable? (Note: There are 3 correct answers).

A. When the traditional t tests don't produce the results we need
B. A Hypothesis Test for the Median of the population is in question
C. It does not require data to come from Normally Distributed populations
D. They look at the Median rather than the Mean of populations
E. When there are no parameters to measure in the process

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 119
The following Business Case is constructed properly.
"During fiscal year 2008 the warranty returns for electric razor Model 312 were 1.3%. This represents a gap of 0.5% over target costing the company $18,500 per month."

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 121
The ability to repeat the same measurement obtained with one measurement instrument used several times by one appraiser while measuring the identical characteristic on the same part is known as _____.

A. Repeatability
B. Bias
C. Linearity
D. Reproducibility

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 126
Lean had its origins in the development and practice of the _____ Production System.

A. Honda
B. Toyota
C. Ford
D. Motorola

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 127
The Mann-Whitney Test is used to test if the Means for two samples are different.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 132
A Stable process is a process whose output is consistent over time. A primary tool used to analyze Stability would be a _____.

A. Data Forward Plot
B. Bag Plot
C. Min/Max Plot
D. Time Series Plot

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 134

Which element of waste best describes the cost of a resource being in the queue?

A. Waiting
B. Motion
C. Inventory
D. Correction

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 139
Lean removes many forms of _____ so Six Sigma can focus on reducing _____.

A. Waste, variability
B. Inventory, defects
C. Waste, cost
D. Movement, variation

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 141
A 1-Sample t-test is used to compare an expected population Mean to a target.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 143
Bias in Sampling is an error due to lack of independence among random samples or due to systematic sampling procedures.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 147
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