



## Practice Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt Exam

1. Which one of the following receive the outputs from a process ?
  - A. Customers
  - B. Managers
  - C. Suppliers
  - D. Employees
  
2. Who is responsible for running a small to medium Lean Six Sigma project ?
  - A. Champion
  - B. Green Belt
  - C. Executive Leadership
  - D. Master Black Belt
  
3. A Value Stream map which describes the current state of a the process is called what ?
  - A. As-is Value Stream map
  - B. Cross functional VSM
  - C. Swim lane diagram
  - D. To-be Value Stream map
  
4. DMAIC refers to.....
  - A. Develop – Measure – Analyze – Improve – Control
  - B. Define – Measure – Analyze – Improve – Control
  - C. Design – Measure – Analyze – Improve – Control
  - D. Define – Measure – Analyze – Implement – Control



## Practice Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt Exam

5.

The general focus of any Lean Six Sigma programme should be the elimination of \_\_\_\_\_?

- A.  
Quality Problems and Waste
- B.  
Only Over-Production
- C.  
Only Defects

6.

In "Lean" terms, what is the best description of Waste?

- A.  
Waste is a necessary part of any Process
- B.  
Waste is something you put in the rubbish, garbage or trash.
- C.  
Waste is the use of any resource which is not recognized by the Customer or the Business as adding value to the product or service they produce or receive

7.

Which of the following is NOT one of the 8 Wastes?

- A.  
Rework / scrap / Defects
- B.  
Inventory



## Practice Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt Exam

C.

Transport

D.

Working

8.

Lean techniques define the "Value" from the perspective of who?

A.

The Customer

B.

The Manager

C.

Team Members

D.

The CEO

9.

There is a big difference between problem fixing and problem solving. Fixing a problem eliminates the symptoms, not necessarily the root cause?

A.

True

B.

False

10.

The 5 Whys should be used when using which Root Cause Analysis tool?



## Practice Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt Exam

- A.  
Process Flow Charts
- B.  
Value Stream Maps
- C.  
Fishbone Diagram
- D.  
Pareto Analysis

11.

What is the acronym used to remember the 8 Wastes?

- A.  
UPTOWN
- B.  
DOWNTIME
- C.  
DOWNTOWN
- D.  
UPTIME

12.

Which is the most important thing you need to do in order to identify as many process improvement opportunities as possible ?

- A.  
Involve the workers closest to the process and listen to their ideas



## Practice Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt Exam

- B.  
Validate the problem
- C.  
Start designing a solution
- D.  
Identify the root cause

13.

What does SIPOC stand for?

- A.  
Supplier, Industry, People, Opportunity, Client
- B.  
Supplier, Inputs, Process, Outputs, Customer
- C.  
Source, Inputs, Process, Outsourcing, Customer

14.

What is the name given to the Lean practice of displaying important process information so all necessary people can see it clearly?

- A.  
5S
- B.  
Visual Workplace
- C.  
Poka Yoke



## Practice Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt Exam

**15.** Which of the following options is the main reason that we should understand the Voice of the Customer (VOC)

- A.  
The outputs of a process must meet the expectations of the customer
- B.  
The help organise the workplace
- C.  
To analyse waste in a process
- D.  
To identify the root cause of a problem

**16.** What part of the 5S approach deals with having those items needed regularly at hand and those items need less regularly stored out of the way?

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

**17.** Which one of the following is the most effective means of reducing defects?

- A.  
Statistical analysis



## Practice Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt Exam

- B.  
5S
- C.  
Poka Yoke ( Mistake Proofing )
- D.  
Standardised Work

**18.** A Kanban is used as a signal for movement of raw materials, parts or finished goods. In which direction does a Kanban signal typically move ?

- A.  
Downstream to Upstream
- B.  
Upstream to Downstream
- C.  
With the Flow of the product or service
- D.  
A Kanban does not move in any direction.

**19.** How does Single Minute Exchange of Dies (SMED) reduce waste in a Lean process?

- A.  
Increased Inventory
- B.  
Prevents defects
- C.  
It is a step in 5S for workplace organisation



## Practice Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt Exam

- D.  
Reduces Downtime ( non-value-added time )

**20.** What is the important Lean principle related to management behaviour towards workers ?

- A.  
Management must respect the workers and listen to their ideas
- B.  
Workers behave more efficiently with 'command and control' management.
- C.  
Managers always know more than workers
- D.  
Management behaviour is not important to workers

**21.** What are the 8 Wastes ?

- A.  
Defects, Waiting, Overproduction, Innovation, Motion, Timing, Over-Processing and Non-Utilized Talent / Skills
- B.  
Defects, Waiting, Overproduction, Inventory, Motion, Transportation, Over-Processing and Non-Utilized Talent / Skills
- C.  
Downtime, Waiting, Overproduction, Inventory, Motion, Timing, Over-Processing and Non-Utilized Talent / Skills
- D.  
Defects, Waiting, Over-working, Inventory, Motion, Transportation, Over-Processing and Non-Utilized Management





## Practice Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt Exam

**22.** A Fishbone Diagram (or Ishikawa Diagram) is a very common tool to group potential causes of a problem into 6 categories:

A.

Mean, Median, Mode, Metrics, Movement, Measurements

B.

Machine, Manpower, Mother Nature, Materials, Methods, Measurements

C.

Sort, Set-in Place, Shine, Standardise, Sustain, Straighten

D.

Machine, Mine, More, Move, Method, Measure

**23.** Yellow Belt is using the 5S approach to organize tools and decides to use a Shadow-Board. Which 'S' is the Shadow Board helping with ?

A.

Shine

B.

Sort

C.

Set-in-Place

D.

Sustain



## Practice Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt Exam

**24.** What tool would be most applicable to use when there is a need to follow procedures and work instructions more closely?

- A. Spaghetti Diagram
- B. Pareto Chart
- C. Standardised Operating Procedure (SOP)
- D. Fish-bone diagram

**25.** Which of the following is NOT one of the 8 Wastes in a process?

- A. Inventory excess
- B. Motion
- C. Innovation
- D. Transport



## Practice Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt Exam

26. A good definition of a Kaizen is \_\_\_\_\_

- A.  
A project management framework
- B.  
Lean Management
- C.  
Workplace organisation
- D.  
Continuous Improvement

27. What is a Pareto Diagram tool commonly used for?

- A.  
Separate out the X's from the Y's
- B.  
Understanding which categories of causes create the most defects in a process
- C.  
Understand relationships between Inputs and Outputs
- D.  
Mapping the Value Stream



## Practice Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt Exam

28. What is the advantage of reducing Inventory (Stock) in a business?

A.

It forces management to address root causes of production problems

B.

It reduces the cost of storage space

C.

It reduces waste dues to goods the expire or perish ( corrosion etc )

D.

All the above answers are correct

29. What is the best definition of Lean Six Sigma ?

A.

A set pf principles and tools for proces improvement

B.

Defect reduction

C.

Waste reduction

D.

A set pf principles and tools for cost reduction



## Practice Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt Exam

30. Which company is most associated with the origins of Lean ?

A.

General Electric

B.

A set of principles

C.

Toyota

D.

Honda



## Practice Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt Exam

Answers:

1	<b>A</b>	25	<b>C</b>
2	<b>B</b>	26	<b>D</b>
3	<b>A</b>	27	<b>B</b>
4	<b>B</b>	28	<b>D</b>
5	<b>A</b>	29	<b>A</b>
6	<b>C</b>	30	<b>C</b>
7	<b>D</b>		
8	<b>A</b>		
9	<b>A</b>		
10	<b>C</b>		
11	<b>B</b>		
12	<b>A</b>		
13	<b>B</b>		
14	<b>B</b>		
15	<b>A</b>		
16	<b>C</b>		
17	<b>C</b>		
18	<b>A</b>		
19	<b>D</b>		
20	<b>A</b>		
21	<b>B</b>		
22	<b>B</b>		
23	<b>C</b>		
24	<b>C</b>		



ILSSI.org

International Lean Six Sigma Institute

## Practice Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt Exam