Lean Six Sigma Practice Test 2

(Answers)

1) A Black Belt conducted a hypothesis testsetting α at 0.05. He found that p-value is 0.65. What is an appropriate conclusion?
   a) Accept null hypothesis
   b) Reject null hypothesis
   c) Fail to reject null hypothesis
   d) Reject alternative hypothesis

2) A Green Belt run a correlation test on the following two variables: N of staff meetings held and staff's performance scores. The correlation coefficient turned out to be 0.754. What can be inferred from this number?
   a) The N of staff meeting causes staff's performance scores go up
   b) There is a strong positive statistical association between two variables
   c) No valid inference can be drawn just from this number
   d) There is a weak negative statistical association between two variables

3) An innovative governmental agency initiated a Lean Six Sigma project. A study was conducted which pointed to existence of Temporal and Cyclical variation. Positional variation was not found. What type of study or analysis was likely conducted?
   a) Multi-vari study
   b) Control chart analysis
   c) Multivariate regression analysis
   d) Seasonal variation study

4) DMV commissioned a Lean Six Sigma study to identify what causes long wait in lines. A Master Black Belt consultant collected data and was planning to conduct one way ANOVA test. She realized that normality can't be safely assumed. Which nonparametric test can she use instead?
   a) Mann-Whitney Test
   b) Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test
   c) Friedman's Test
   d) Kruskal-Wallace Test

5) A production scheduling system which operates as a "pull" system and relies on signaling cards to initiate a production process is called:
   a) Seiko
   b) Poka-yoke
   c) Muri
   d) Kanban