

MBA II Sem III
MCQs :- 317 OSCM- Six Sigma for operation

Sr. No.	Question	Answer
1	Six Sigma is a business-driven, multi-dimensional structured approach to (A) Reducing process variability (B) Increasing customer satisfaction (C) Improving Processes (D) All of the above	D
2	Deciding to collect a sample from a population is often? A. A Personal decision B. An Economical decision C. A Risky decision D. A Team decision	B
3	Which of the following is the key benefit of multi-vari charting? (A) It keeps track of the time when measurements were made (B) It graphically displays the variation in a process (C) It assists in the breakdown of components of variation (D) It is much easier to plot than most control charts	C
4	The main purpose of a stratification plan is (A) To prove statistical validity (B) Define categories to slice and dice the data (C) Determine which statistical tool to use (D) To identify solutions	B
5	Small/Mid-sized Six Sigma projects are executed by professionals titled as: (A) Champion (B) Green Belt (C) Black Belt (D) D. Site Champion	B
6	One of the deliverables from the Control Phase is:- (A) Sustainability plan (B) Validated root causes (C) Output indicators (D) All of the above	D
7is recognized as a problem-solving tool rather than a strategy and planning tool given its comprehensive scope DMAIC DMADOV DFSS DFX	A
8	DMAIC stands for DEFINE-MEASURE-ANALYZE-IMPROVE-CORRECT DEFINE-MEASURE-ANALYZE-IMPROVE-CONTROL DEFINE-MEASURE-ANALYZE-IMPORTANT-CONTROL DEFINE-MEASURE-ASSOCIATION-IMPROVE-CONTROL	B

9	<p>.....is a special case of regression where one or more categorical variables, rather than continuous variables, are used to predict behavior of an output variable.</p> <p>(A) DMAIC (B) ANOVA (C) DMADOV (D) DFSS</p>	B
10	<p>When multiple predictors are added to the mix, we should see added explanatory power in the model. If the model is composed entirely of categorical predictors, we use</p> <p>(A) ANOVA (B) DMAIC (C) DMADOV (D) DFSS</p>	A
11	<p>The main purpose of the Measure Phase of DMAIC is to:</p> <p>(A) Determine the customer requirements. (B) Find root causes. (C) Develop solutions. (D) Set baseline data to understand how the process is currently performing.</p>	D
12	<p>Which elements are required to calculate Sigma?</p> <p>(A) Number of defectives and range. (B) Process performance and customer requirements. (C) Cycle time and quality. (D) Number of employees, number of customers.</p>	B
13	<p>Which of the following statements is NOT true about charting variation?</p> <p>(A) A mean and standard deviation will completely define a normal curve. (B) A histogram helps understand process performance. (C) A histogram is sufficient to chart variation. (D) Run charts display process performance over time</p>	C
14	<p>Operational Definitions provide:</p> <p>(A) A definition of the type of data to be collected. (B) A statistically valid sample size. (C) A clear, precise description of the factor being measured. (D) All of the above</p>	C
15	<p>The main purpose of a stratification plan is:</p> <p>(A) To prove statistical validity. (B) Define categories to slice and dice the data. (C) Determine which statistical tool to use. (D) To identify solutions</p>	B
16	<p>Simple graphical displays are used in the Measure phase to:</p> <p>(A) Show baseline information. (B) Determine stability. (C) Represent central tendency. (D) All of the above</p>	D
17	<p>Process capability indices, Cp and Cpk, are:</p>	C

	<p>(A) Productivity measures. (B) Financial measures. (C) Quality measures. (D) Time measures.</p>	
18	<p>The main purpose of the analyze phase is to: (A) Identify possible solutions. (B) Create a pilot plan. (C) Identify and validate root causes. (D) All of the above</p>	C
19	<p>Validation of root cause is made only when which standard(s) is met: (A) There is a statistically significant relationship between the suspected root cause and the effect. (B) The data is normal. (C) Knowledge of the process corroborates this causal relationship.. (D) Both A and C above</p>	D
20	<p>The main purpose of the Improve Phase is to. (A) Develop a SIPOC map. (B) Put plans in place to maintain the gains made. (C) Identify the critical measures of the process. (D) Identify the creative solutions that solve the validated root causes</p>	D
21	<p>A deliverable of the Improve phase is to: (A) Determine project goals. (B) Identify and validate root causes. (C) Develop a plan for controlling the implemented solutions. (D) None of the above</p>	D
22	<p>The major purpose of the Control Phase in DMAIC is to: (A) Identify root causes. (B) Determine long term solutions. (C) Maintain the gains made with implemented solutions. (D) Calculate Cp and Cpk</p>	C
23	<p>A _____ is used to create a model of the affect on an output by the variation in two or more of the inputs. (A) Correlation Coefficient (B) Linear Regression (C) Multiple Regression (D) D. X-Y Diagram</p>	C
24	<p>Which of the following Six Sigma tools illustrates the dynamic impact of customer needs on customer satisfaction? (A) Pareto chart (B) Affinity diagram (C) Kano model (D) D. PERT</p>	C
25	<p>Which of the following statements regarding Six Sigma team leadership is true? (A) A Black Belt leads the team through the DMAIC methodology.</p>	A

	<p>(B) A Green Belt is a full-time team lead. (C) A Black Belt typically creates the project charter. (D) D. A Green Belt leads at least four projects per year.</p>	
26	<p>Dr. Joseph Juran forwarded the concept of a quality trilogy consisting of planning, control, and improvement. He believed it was better to invest more time in planning so less time (and money) would be needed in control and improvement. This philosophy is similar to the Six Sigma concept of:</p> <p>(A) Always listen to the customer (B) Nominal is best (C) Quality through inspection (D) D. Defect prevention</p>	D
27	<p>The primary goals of Six Sigma are to improve:</p> <p>(A) Effectiveness and efficiency (B) Customer retention and employee retention (C) Defect rate and profitability (D) Knowledge transfer and cycle time</p>	A
28	<p>At the beginning of a Six Sigma project, who is responsible for identifying a high-impact, low-performing process in need of improvement?</p> <p>(A) Project Champion (B) Master Black Belt (C) Quality Leader (D) D. Management/Process management council</p>	D
29	<p>When should you stop branching out in a CTQ tree?</p> <p>(A) When it is no longer economical to keep branching out (B) At five branches (similar to the 5 whys) (C) When you get to something you can actually measure (D) When you have satisfied all of the customers' needs</p>	C
30	<p>Which of the following statements is true regarding Pareto charts?</p> <p>(A) It is the process of ranking opportunities from the smallest to largest (B) It is known for "separating the vital few from the useful many/trivial many" (C) It is an alphabetical ranking of categories (D) D. None of the above</p>	B
31	<p>Why would you want your baseline sigma to be one, two, or three?</p> <p>(A) Because a "one, two, or three" is the target (B) Because a "one, two, or three" is the voice of the customer (C) Because a "one, two, or three" is the desired value a process can achieve in terms of baseline sigma according to leading quality experts (D) So the team can see improvement in the project</p>	D
32	<p>The peak of the bell-shaped curve represents:</p>	D

	<p>(A) The standard deviation (B) Process sigma (C) The width or fatness of the shape of the distribution (D) The mean or average of the distribution</p>	
33	<p>A trend in a run chart is defined as:</p> <p>(A) Seven consecutive points (B) Seven points in a row above or below the center line (C) Seven points in a row in an upward or downward direction (D) Seven points in a subgroup</p>	C
34	<p>The control chart most commonly used for between and within subgroup variation is the:</p> <p>(A) X Bar and R Chart (B) X Bar and the Standard Deviation Chart (C) X Bar and the Variance Chart (D) D. X Bar and the Mean Chart</p>	A
35	<p>Theis a document that officially starts a project or a phase. It formally authorizes the existence of the project and provides a reference source for the future. The charter gives a direction and a sense of purpose to the management from start to end.</p> <p>(A) Plan Charter (B) Project Channel (C) Project Check (D) project charter</p>	D
36	<p>Strategic Decision making consist of :-</p> <p>(A) Data Gathering (B) Analysis (C) A & B both (D) Only B</p>	C
37	<p>“Competitors may be gaining an edge by diversification, making forays into firm niche market by making new and better products. Suppliers could be forming cartels and preparing to drive hard bargains.” are the functions of?</p> <p>(A) Data gathering (B) Environmental Scanning (C) Global Condition (D) Data Finding</p>	B
38	<p>Classification of Grand Strategy does not includes:-</p> <p>(A) Stability Strategy (B) Growth Strategy (C) Retrenchment Strategy (D) Separate Strategy</p>	D
39	<p>A strategy iswhen a firm attempts to maintain its status-quo with existing levels of efforts and it is satisfied with only incremental growth/improvement by marginally changing the business and concentrates its</p>	C

	resources where it has or can develop rapidly a meaningful competitive advantages in the narrowest possible product market scope. (A) Instability Strategy (B) Purposeful Strategy (C) Stability Strategy (D) Process Strategy	
40	It is one in which a firm tries to maintain its existence in unfavorable critical conditions like constraints on finance resources, raw material resources etc., govt. policy, cheaper imports, competitor by big and capable competitors etc. What are we talking about? (A) Success growth strategy (B) Sustainable growth strategy (C) Sustainable growth story (D) Support growth strategy	B
41are means by which an organization plans to achieve the increased level of objective that is much higher than its past achievement level. (A) Growth Level (B) Green Strategies (C) Growth Strategies (D) Sustainable Strategies	C
42	It is the process of entry into a business which is new to an organization. Well Known as (A) Diversification Strategy (B) Unique Strategy (C) Division Strategy (D) Growth Strategy	A
43	Factors Affecting Today's Global Business Conditions are which of the below:- (A) Quality, customer service, and cost challenges (B) Reality of global competition (C) A & B Both (D) Only A	C
44	Linking Operations and Marketing Strategies (A) Operations Strategy (B) Product-focused (C) Make-to-order (D) All Options are correct	D
45	Reality of global competition ,Quality, customer service, and cost challenges Rapid expansion of advanced technologies is the factors affecting (A) Global Business Conditions (B) Local Business Condition (C) Current business (D) None of all	A
46as a concept was first recognized by Skinner (1969), referring to a manufacturing strategy as to exploit certain properties of the	A

	<p>manufacturing function to achieve competitive advantages.</p> <p>(A) Manufacturing strategy (B) Man strategy (C) Process strategy (D) Product strategy</p>	
47	<p>SIMPOC Stands for</p> <p>(A) Supplier- Inputs-Measurement-Procedure-Order-Customers (B) Supplier- Inputs-Measurement-Produce-Outputs-Customers (C) Supplier- Inputs-Measurement-Procedure-Outputs-Customers (D) Supplier- Intelligent -Measurement-Procedure-Outputs-Customers</p>	C
48	<p>Themodel can help by providing a framework for documenting standardized processes such that best practices might find application throughout the organization.</p> <p>(A) ANOVA (B) DMAIC (C) SIMPOC (D) DMADOV</p>	C
49	<p>SIPOC stands for</p> <p>(A) Suppliers, Inputs, Process, Option, And Customers (B) Suppliers, Inputs, Process, Outputs, And Customers (C) Suppliers, Inputs, Procure , Outputs, And Customers (D) Suppliers, Inputs, Process, Outputs, And Collection</p>	B
50	<p>R & R stands for.....</p> <p>(A) Repeatability and Reproducibility (B) Read and Reduce (C) Relax and Rest (D) Redo and Random</p>	A