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37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

American Society For Quality (ASQ)

SSYEN2

Certified Six Sigma Yellow Belt

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for American Society For Quality (ASQ) SSYEN2 , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, SSYEN2
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are typically included in a Six Sigma project charter? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Problem statement and project scope
- ☐ **B** Detailed FMEA risk priority numbers
- ☒ **C** Business case and expected benefits
- ☐ **D** Statistical software license key

ANSWER A - C

WHY A project charter typically defines the problem statement, scope, goals, business case, and expected benefits. Detailed FMEA RPN calculations and software license keys are not charter elements.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following statements correctly describe the role of a Yellow Belt on a Six Sigma project team? (Choose two.)

- ☐ **A** Leads a single, small-scale project within their own work area
- ☒ **B** Participates as a team member supporting a Green or Black Belt project
- ☒ **C** Provides day-to-day subject-matter expertise on the process being improved
- ☐ **D** Has primary accountability for the organization's overall Six Sigma deployment

ANSWER B - C

WHY Yellow Belts typically function as team members who provide subject-matter expertise and support Green/Black Belts leading larger projects. Leading their own projects is generally a Green/Black Belt role, and deployment accountability rests with Champions and senior leaders.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

In which phase of DMAIC does the team typically conduct a root cause analysis and verify the statistically significant inputs (X's) that drive the problem?

- ☐ A Define
- ☐ B Measure
- ☒ C Analyze
- ☐ D Improve

ANSWER C

WHY The Analyze phase is where teams use tools such as hypothesis testing, regression, and fishbone diagrams to identify and verify the vital few root causes (X's) influencing the problem (Y). Define frames the project, Measure characterizes the process, and Improve tests solutions.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

The Six Sigma philosophy emphasizes that all process improvement must be driven primarily by:

- ☐ A Internal cost reduction targets
- ☐ B Competitive benchmarking results
- ☒ C Customer requirements and Voice of the Customer (VOC)
- ☐ D Management-defined quality standards

ANSWER C

WHY Six Sigma is built on understanding and meeting customer requirements. The Voice of the Customer (VOC) is gathered and translated into Critical-to-Quality (CTQ) characteristics that drive project selection and improvement targets.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

In a SIPOC diagram, which column identifies the person or department responsible for performing each process step?

- ☒ **A Suppliers**
- ☐ B Inputs
- ☐ C Process
- ☐ D Customers

ANSWER A

WHY In a SIPOC, Suppliers are the entities that provide the inputs to each process step. SIPOC stands for Suppliers, Inputs, Process, Outputs, Customers - and the Suppliers column typically names the responsible owner of each step.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

A Yellow Belt is asked to summarize a data set that is heavily skewed with a single outlier. Which measure of central tendency is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Mean
- ☒ **B Median**
- ☐ C Range
- ☐ D Mode

ANSWER B

WHY The median is resistant to outliers and skewed distributions, making it the preferred measure of central tendency in such cases. The mean is pulled toward the outlier, and range/mode describe spread and frequency rather than central tendency.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A Yellow Belt collects the number of defects found during a final inspection of circuit boards. This type of data is classified as:

- ☐ A Continuous
- ☒ B Attribute (discrete) - count of defects
- ☐ C Ordinal
- ☐ D Nominal

ANSWER B

WHY Defect counts (such as defects per unit) are attribute data that can be counted and take only integer values. Continuous data would be a measured characteristic such as length or weight; ordinal data has ranked categories; nominal data has named categories without order.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

A process produces 12,000 opportunities and 18 defects during a one-week observation. What is the DPMO (defects per million opportunities) for this process?

- ☐ A 150
- ☒ B 1,500
- ☐ C 15,000
- ☐ D 1.5

ANSWER B

WHY $DPMO = (\text{defects} / \text{opportunities}) \times 1,000,000 = (18 / 12,000) \times 1,000,000 = 0.0015 \times 1,000,000 = 1,500$ DPMO.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

A control chart displays seven consecutive data points trending steadily upward. This pattern most likely indicates:

- ☐ A Common cause variation within control limits
- ☐ B A random process shift requiring re-baselining
- ☒ C A non-random pattern suggesting a special cause of variation
- ☐ D Measurement system error that can be ignored

ANSWER C

WHY The Western Electric/Nelson rules identify runs of seven or more points trending in one direction as a non-random pattern indicating a special cause that should be investigated, even if all points remain within control limits.