## **TELANGANA UNIVERSITY**

## S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)

## IV SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT I EXAMINATIONS

## **BASIC QUALITY MANAGEMNT QUESTION BANK**

a. Process flow analysis b. Histograms c. Piler d. Control charts  2. Processes that operate with "six sigma quality" over the short term are assumed to produce lont-tendefect levels below	I. Mul	iple choice question	ns.				10 X ½ = 5	Marks
a. Processes that operate with "six sigma quality" over the short term are assumed to produce lont-tendefect levels below		-		TQM system	ıs		1	1
defect levels below						d. Control cha	arts	
a. b.2.4 c.3 d.3.4  3. Inspection, scrap, and repair are examples of a. Internal costs b. external costs c. costs of dissatisfaction d. Societal costs  4are used in six sigma a. Black belt b. external costs c. both black belt and green belt d. None of these  5. Customers are primarily concerned with a. Communication, courtesy, and credibility of the sales person b. Competence, courtesy, and security of the sales person c. Competence, courtesy, and security of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and reliability of the sales person c. Competence, responsiveness, and clevenness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and clevenness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and clevenness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and clevenness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and clevenness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and clevenness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and reliability of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and reliability of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and reliability of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and reliability of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness of the sales person d. Communication f. Communication, responsiveness of the sales person d. Communication f. Communication, responsiveness of the sales person d. Communication f. Communication, responsiveness of the sales person d. Communication f.	2.	Processes that ope	rate with "six sig	ma quality" o	over the short	term are assumed	l to produce	lont-tem
a. b.2.4 c.3 d.3.4  3. Inspection, scrap, and repair are examples of a. Internal costs b. external costs c. costs of dissatisfaction d. Societal costs  4are used in six sigma a. Black belt b. external costs c. both black belt and green belt d. None of these  5. Customers are primarily concerned with a. Communication, courtesy, and credibility of the sales person b. Competence, courtesy, and security of the sales person c. Competence, courtesy, and security of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and reliability of the sales person c. Competence, responsiveness, and clevenness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and clevenness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and clevenness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and clevenness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and clevenness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and clevenness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and reliability of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and reliability of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and reliability of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and reliability of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness of the sales person d. Communication f. Communication, responsiveness of the sales person d. Communication f. Communication, responsiveness of the sales person d. Communication f. Communication, responsiveness of the sales person d. Communication f.			_					]
a. Internal costs b. external costs c. costs of dissatisfaction d. Societal costs  4are used in six sigma a. Black belt b. external costs c. both black belt and green belt d. None of these  5. Customers are primarily concerned with a. Communication, courtesy, and credibility of the sales person b. Competence, courtesy, and security of the sales person c. Competence, responsiveness, and reliability of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person d. Communication of pullity b. Herrication of great extent d. Incorrect				=	= =	, ,		
4are used in six sigma a. Black belt b. external costs c. both black belt and green belt d. None of these  5. Customers are primarily concerned with a. Communication, courtesy, and credibility of the sales person b. Competence, courtesy, and security of the sales person c. Competence, responsiveness, and reliability of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person 6. Assured quality is necessary for building customer confidence a. Correct b. Correct some extent c. Correct to great extent d. Incorrect  7 is about supplying customers with what they want when they want it. [ ] a. JUT b.HET c. JAT d.JIT  8 are the areas that will be covered by the organization's processes [ ] a. Process areas b. Product areas c. Private areas d. Preset areas  9. All of the following costs are likely to decrease as a result of better quality except [ ] a. Customer dissatisfaction costs b. Inspection costs c. maintenance costs d. Warranty and service costs  10. Quality is defined by the customer" is a. An unrealistic definition of quality b. A user – based definition of quality c. A manufacturing – based definition of quality d. A product – based definition of quality c. A manufacturing – based definition of quality d. A product – based definition of quality c. Total Quality management d. To question management c. Total Quality management [ ] a. kauro ishikawa b. Joseph M. Juran c. W. E. Deming d. Genichi Tagucchi a. Plan, do check, act b. Schedule, do, act, check c.do, act, check, monitor d. Plan, control, act, action of the sales person c. Total Quality management d. Plan, control, act, check c.do, act, check, monitor d. Plan, control, act, check c.do, act, check, monitor d. Plan, control, act, check c.do, act, check, monitor d. Plan, control,	3.	Inspection, scrap, a	and repair are ex	amples of			[	]
a. Black belt b. external costs c. both black belt and green belt d. None of these  5. Customers are primarily concerned with		a. Internal costs	b. ext	ernal costs	c. costs of	dissatisfaction	d. Societal	costs
5. Customers are primarily concerned with	4.	are used	d in six sigma				[	]
a. Communication, courtesy, and credibility of the sales person b. Competence, courtesy, and security of the sales person c. Competence, responsiveness, and reliability of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person 6. Assured quality is necessary for building customer confidence a. Correct b. Correct some extent c. Correct to great extent d. Incorrect 7		a. Black belt b. ex	xternal costs	c. both blac	ck belt and gre	en belt d. Nor	ne of these	
b. Competence, courtesy, and security of the sales person c. Competence, responsiveness, and reliability of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person  6. Assured quality is necessary for building customer confidence a. Correct b. Correct some extent c. Correct to great extent d. Incorrect  7	5.	Customers are prin	narily concerned	with			[	]
b. Competence, courtesy, and security of the sales person c. Competence, responsiveness, and reliability of the sales person d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person  6. Assured quality is necessary for building customer confidence a. Correct b. Correct some extent c. Correct to great extent d. Incorrect  7		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-			n		
d. Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person  6. Assured quality is necessary for building customer confidence a. Correct b. Correct some extent c. Correct to great extent d. Incorrect  7								
6. Assured quality is necessary for building customer confidence a. Correct b. Correct some extent c. Correct to great extent d. Incorrect  7		c. Competence, res	ponsiveness, an	d reliability o	f the sales per	son		
a. Correct b. Correct some extent c. Correct to great extent d. Incorrect  7		d. Communication,	responsiveness,	and cleverne	ess of the sale	s person		
a. Correct b. Correct some extent c. Correct to great extent d. Incorrect  7	6.	Assured quality is r	necessary for bui	Iding custom	er confidence		ſ	1
a.JUT b.HET c. JAT d.JIT  8 are the areas that will be covered by the organization's processes [ ] a. Process areas b. Product areas c. Private areas d. Preset areas  9. All of the following costs are likely to decrease as a result of better quality except [ ] a. Customer dissatisfaction costs b. Inspection costs c. maintenance costs d. Warranty and service costs  10. Quality is defined by the customer" is				_		t extent d. Inco	orrect	•
a.JUT b.HET c. JAT d.JIT  8 are the areas that will be covered by the organization's processes [ ] a. Process areas b. Product areas c. Private areas d. Preset areas  9. All of the following costs are likely to decrease as a result of better quality except [ ] a. Customer dissatisfaction costs b. Inspection costs c. maintenance costs d. Warranty and service costs  10. Quality is defined by the customer" is	7	is :	ahout sunniving	customers wi	ith what they	want when they w	vant it 「	1
a. Process areas b. Product areas c. Private areas d. Preset areas  9. All of the following costs are likely to decrease as a result of better quality except a. Customer dissatisfaction costs b. Inspection costs c. maintenance costs d. Warranty and service costs  10. Quality is defined by the customer" is a. An unrealistic definition of quality c. A manufacturing – based definition of quality d. A product – based definition of quality  11. TQM stands for [ ] a. Total Quality management b. Total Quantity Management c. Total Qualitative Management d. To question management  12. After E.deming, who is considered to have the greatest impact in quality management? [ ] a.kauro ishikawa b.Joseph M.Juran c.W.E. Deming d. Genichi Tagucchi  13. Deming's 4 step cycle for improvement is [ ] a.Plan, do check, act b.Schedule, do, act, check c.do, act, check, monitor d.Plan, control, act,	,.				ich What they	warre writer tricy w	arre re. [	J
a. Process areas b. Product areas c. Private areas d. Preset areas  9. All of the following costs are likely to decrease as a result of better quality except a. Customer dissatisfaction costs b. Inspection costs c. maintenance costs d. Warranty and service costs  10. Quality is defined by the customer" is a. An unrealistic definition of quality c. A manufacturing – based definition of quality d. A product – based definition of quality  11. TQM stands for [ ] a. Total Quality management b. Total Quantity Management c. Total Qualitative Management d. To question management  12. After E.deming, who is considered to have the greatest impact in quality management? [ ] a.kauro ishikawa b.Joseph M.Juran c.W.E. Deming d. Genichi Tagucchi  13. Deming's 4 step cycle for improvement is [ ] a.Plan, do check, act b.Schedule, do, act, check c.do, act, check, monitor d.Plan, control, act,	8	are	the areas that w	ill he covered	l hy the organ	ization's processe	s [	1
a. Customer dissatisfaction costs b. Inspection costs c. maintenance costs d. Warranty and service costs  10. Quality is defined by the customer" is [ ] a. An unrealistic definition of quality b. A user – based definition of quality c. A manufacturing – based definition of quality d. A product – based definition of quality  11. TQM stands for [ ] a. Total Quality management b. Total Quantity Management c. Total Qualitative Management d. To question management  12. After E.deming, who is considered to have the greatest impact in quality management? [ ] a.kauro ishikawa b.Joseph M.Juran c.W.E. Deming d. Genichi Tagucchi  13. Deming's 4 step cycle for improvement is [ ] a.Plan, do check, act b.Schedule, do, act, check c.do, act, check, monitor d.Plan, control, act,	0.							J
a. Customer dissatisfaction costs b. Inspection costs c. maintenance costs d. Warranty and service costs  10. Quality is defined by the customer" is [ ] a. An unrealistic definition of quality b. A user – based definition of quality c. A manufacturing – based definition of quality d. A product – based definition of quality  11. TQM stands for [ ] a. Total Quality management b. Total Quantity Management c. Total Qualitative Management d. To question management  12. After E.deming, who is considered to have the greatest impact in quality management? [ ] a.kauro ishikawa b.Joseph M.Juran c.W.E. Deming d. Genichi Tagucchi  13. Deming's 4 step cycle for improvement is [ ] a.Plan, do check, act b.Schedule, do, act, check c.do, act, check, monitor d.Plan, control, act,	0	All of the following	costs are likely t	o docrosco s	c a recult of be	attor quality avec	.+ [	1
d. Warranty and service costs  10. Quality is defined by the customer" is a. An unrealistic definition of quality c. A manufacturing – based definition of quality d. A product – based definition of quality  11. TQM stands for	9.	_	<del>-</del>					J
a. An unrealistic definition of quality c. A manufacturing – based definition of quality d. A product – based definition of quality  11. TQM stands for				b. mspeedie	711 00313	nameenance costs		
a. An unrealistic definition of quality c. A manufacturing – based definition of quality d. A product – based definition of quality  11. TQM stands for	10			7:-			г	1
c. A manufacturing – based definition of quality d. A product – based definition of quality  11. TQM stands for [ ] a. Total Quality management b. Total Quantity Management c. Total Qualitative Management d. To question management  12. After E.deming, who is considered to have the greatest impact in quality management? [ ] a.kauro ishikawa b.Joseph M.Juran c.W.E. Deming d. Genichi Tagucchi  13. Deming's 4 step cycle for improvement is [ ] a.Plan, do check, act b.Schedule, do, act, check c.do, act, check, monitor d.Plan, control, act,	10		=		h Ausor	based definition	of quality	J
a. Total Quality management b. Total Quantity Management c. Total Qualitative Management d. To question management  12. After E.deming, who is considered to have the greatest impact in quality management? [ ] a.kauro ishikawa b.Joseph M.Juran c.W.E. Deming d. Genichi Tagucchi  13. Deming's 4 step cycle for improvement is [ ] a.Plan, do check, act b.Schedule, do, act, check c.do, act, check, monitor d.Plan, control, act,			•	•			•	/
a. Total Quality management b. Total Quantity Management c. Total Qualitative Management d. To question management  12. After E.deming, who is considered to have the greatest impact in quality management? [ ] a.kauro ishikawa b.Joseph M.Juran c.W.E. Deming d. Genichi Tagucchi  13. Deming's 4 step cycle for improvement is [ ] a.Plan, do check, act b.Schedule, do, act, check c.do, act, check, monitor d.Plan, control, act,	11	TOM stands for					r	1
c. Total Qualitative Management d. To question management  12. After E.deming, who is considered to have the greatest impact in quality management? [ ] a.kauro ishikawa b.Joseph M.Juran c.W.E. Deming d. Genichi Tagucchi  13. Deming's 4 step cycle for improvement is [ ] a.Plan, do check, act b.Schedule, do, act, check c.do, act, check, monitor d.Plan, control, act,	11		nagement	h Total Ou	antity Manage	mont	Ĺ	J
a.kauro ishikawa b.Joseph M.Juran c.W.E. Deming d. Genichi Tagucchi  13. Deming's 4 step cycle for improvement is [ ] a.Plan, do check, act b.Schedule, do, act, check c.do, act, check, monitor d.Plan, control, act,		•	_					
a.kauro ishikawa b.Joseph M.Juran c.W.E. Deming d. Genichi Tagucchi  13. Deming's 4 step cycle for improvement is [ ] a.Plan, do check, act b.Schedule, do, act, check c.do, act, check, monitor d.Plan, control, act,	12	After E demine wh	no is considered t	o have the a	roatost impact	t in quality manage	omonto [	1
a.Plan, do check, act b.Schedule, do, act, check c.do, act, check, monitor d.Plan, control, act,	12	<del>-</del>		_	=			J
	13	Deming's 4 step cy	•		_	·	[	]
			ct b.Schedule, c	lo, act, check	c.do, act, o	check, monitor	d.Plan, con	itrol, act,

14.			s defined as an	y process output that	does not meet	customer	1
	specifications a.error		c.quality	d.defect		L	]
15.			s a procedure t	<del></del>		[	]
	d. Immediate		b. Continuous	improvement c. Per	manent improv	ement	
	a. IIIIIIcalate	mprovement					
16.		ces must be ca				[	]
		of the project		ouout the life of the p	•		
	c. At the end t	of the project	u. No i	need to carry out qua	iity practices		
17.		are the charts	that identify po	otential causes for par	rticular quality p	oroblems.[	]
	a. Control cha	rt	b. Flow chart	c. Cause and Effect I	Diagram d.Pare	to chart	
18	Quality circles	work hest if e	mnlovees are ii	nitially trained in		1	1
10.	-			les c. Communic		of the three	J
						_	
19.	Quality trilogy		litu improvem	ont a Quality cor	atrol d'Allt	ho thron	]
	a. Quality plai	ining b. Qua	inty improveme	ent c. Quality cor	itroi a. Aii i	ne urree	
20.	Production iss	ues should be	addressed earl	у		[	]
	a. Correct	b. Correct to	some extent	c. Correct to great ex	xtent d. Inco	orrect	
21	Inspection is p	art of the				Γ	]
21.	-		lity planning	- c. Quality improvem	ent d. Qua	ı ality circle	J
			,	, ,		·	
22.	QFD stands fo			doule mont of O.	- lit f ti d.	[ 	]
	d. Quality for		b. Quality for	deployment c. Qua	ality function de	pioyment	
	ar quarry ror	G.C.0.0.10					
23.	-	_		quipment performs it		of equipment	
				for b. Any condition spe		Į	J
			riods				
	•	•			•		
24.	Kaizen is a	process, t	he purpose of	which goes beyond si	mple productivi	ty improvemer	nt.
	a. Weekly	b. Dail	V	c. Monthly	d. Annual	Ĺ	J
	,		,				
25.				e		[	]
	a. Organizatio	nal structure	b. Res	ponsibilities c. Pro	cedures d. All t	he three	
26.	At the time of	making a purc	hase agreemer	nt with a vendor, wha	t is important to	mention abou	ut
	inspection?					[	]
			=	e to be inspected	+ha, yanda:-		
	d. A & B both	ces mat would	i ne allowed	c. The reputation of	the vendor		
27.		is the Japanes	e term for			[	]
	a. Card		c. Continuous		d. Fishbone d	iagram	

28.	Based on his 14 points, Deming is a strong proponent of  a. Inspection at the end of the production process b. an increase in numerical quotas to boost productivity c. Looking for the cheapest supplier d. Training and knowledge	[	]
29.	A fishbone diagram is also known as a a. Cause – and – effect diagram b. Poka – yoke diagram c. Kaizen diagram c. kaizen diagram d. Taguchi diagram	]	]
30.	According to Deming most of the problems are related to systems and it is the responsible management to improve the systems  a. Correct  b. Correct to some extent  c. Correct to great extent  d. Taguchi	oility of	the ]
31.	A maturity model can be used as a benchmark for comparison and as an aid to understa	nding	]
	a. TRUE b. FALSE c. Depends d. Can't say	L	J
32.	Fourteen points framework for quality and productivity improvement was suggested by a. Crosby b. Ishikawa c. Deming d. Juran	[	]
33.	Juran's Quality trilogy emphasizes the roles of quality planning, quality control and a. Quality definition b. Quality enhancement c. Quality improvement d. Quality maintenance	[	]
34.	Quality circles members are  a. Paid according to their contribution to quality  b. External consultants designed to provide training in the use of Quality tools  c. Always machine operators  d. None of the three	]	]
35.	Identify the cost not likely to reduce as a result of better quality.  a. Maintenance costs b. Inspection costs c. Scrap costs d. Warranty and serv	[ ice cost:	] s
36.	Costs of dissatisfaction, repair costs, and warranty costs are elements of cost in the a. Taguchi loss function b. Pareto Chart c. ISO 9000 Quality Cost Calculator d. Process Chart	[	]
37.	Kaizen is a Japanese term meaning a. Continuous improvement b. Just – in –time (JIT) c. A fishbone diagram d. Setting star	[ ndards	]
38.	Quality management includes forming and directing a team of people to achieve q quali within an effective cost and time frame that result in	tative g	goal
39.	Quality management includes forming and directing a team of people to achieve a quali within an effective cost and time frame that results in	tative g [	oal ]

40.	. DMAIC is	[	]
	a. Develop, Multiply, analyze, improve check b. Define, muliply, analyze, impro		
	c. Define, measure, analyze, improve control d. Define, manufacture, analyze,	improve	e, control
<b>/</b> 11	Quality fulfills a need or expectation that is :	Г	]
41.	a. Explicitly stated b. Implied c. Legally required d. All of the above	L	J
	an Expriority stated State and the above		
42.	The taste of burgers across all Mc Donald outlets should be same. This is an example	of _[	]
	a. Sensory critical to quality characteristic b. Physical critical to Quality Characterist	:ic	
	c. Time Orientation critical to Quality Characteristic d. None of the above		
42	Check shoot is used during stage of DMAIC	г	1
43.	a. Define b. Measure c. Analyze d. Improve	L	]
	a. Define b. Measure c. Analyze d. Improve		
44.	is the set of activities that ensures the quality levels of products and	service	s are
	properly maintained and that supplier and customer quality issues are properly resolven.	ved.[	]
	a. Quality Assurance b. Quality Planning c. Quality Control d. Quality N	√lanage	ment
4.5			
45.	Presence of after every stage of DMAIC allows for review of project and suggestions.	ıncorpo	ration of
	a. Review gate b. Toll gate c. Decision gate d. None of the above	L	J
	a. Neview gate 5. Toll gate 6. Bedslott gate 4. Notice of the above		
46.	The Toyota product system is based on two pillars namely and	_ [	]
	a. kaizen, six sigma b. Lean, six sigma c. Just in time, jidoka d. Just in time, Kaiz	zen	
		-	,
47.	<ul> <li>Which of the following is not a target of total Quality Management.</li> <li>a. Customer satisfaction</li> <li>b. Reducing Manpower</li> <li>c. Continuous cost reduction</li> </ul>	l ion	]
	<ul> <li>a. Customer satisfaction</li> <li>b. Reducing Manpower</li> <li>c. Continuous cost reducti</li> <li>d. Continuous operational improvement</li> </ul>	OH	
	a. continuous operational improvement		
48.	Let there be a data set (200, 201, 202,203,2024, 205, 206, 207, 208). This data set ca	n be re	presented
	using stem and leaf where the is 20 and the is (0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8).	[	]
	a. Stem, Leaf b. Leaf, stem c .Tree, stem d. Tree, Leaf		
10	. A diagram shows the location of defects in any unit. This diagram is us	ad in the	ne analyse
<del>4</del> 3.	step of DMAIC.	[	
	a. Affinity b. Relations c. Defect concentration d. Scatter	L	,
50.	The is used to identify what might go wrong in a plan under development.	[	]
	a. Pareto chart b. PDPC c. Arrow diagram d. Matrix diagram		